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А. ГЛАЗУНОВ
A. GLAZUNOV

СИМФОНИЯ № 1
SYMPHONY № 1

ПАРТИТУРА
SCORE

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ МУЗЫКАЛЬНОЕ ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
STATE MUSIC PUBLISHERS
МОСКВА • 1957 • MOSCOW

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АЛЕКСАНДР КОНСТАНТИНОВИЧ ГЛАЗУНОВ родился 29 июля/10 августа 1865 г. в Петербурге в семье книгопродавца-издателя; умер 21 марта 1936 г. в Париже. В 1883 г. окончил среднюю школу, после чего в течение некоторого времени был вольнослушателем Петербургского университета, по историко-филологическому факультету. Тринадцати лет Глазунов познакомился с М. А. Балакиревым, по настоянию которого начал в 1880 г. занятия у Н. А. Римского-Корсакова; под его руководством молодой музыкант в течение полутора лет прошел полный курс композиции. Первые сочинения Глазунова написаны им в юношеском возрасте (струнный квартет, симфония, две увертюры на греческие темы). Расцвет творчества композитора относится к середине девяностых годов, когда были созданы его наиболее зрелые произведения—четвертая, пятая, шестая симфония и балет „Раймонда". Глазунов—по преимуществу симфонический композитор: им оставлены девять симфоний (девятая, недавно найденная в архивах, не закончена), ряд программных симфонических произведений, несколько концертов для солирующих инструментов с оркестром (для скрипки, виолончели, саксофона и два для фортепьяно). Глазунов написал также семь струнных квартетов, три балета — „Раймонда", „Времена года" и „Барышня-служанка" („Испытание Дамиса")—и значительное число сочинений для фортепьяно. Большое внимание уделял композитор педагогической деятельности—с 1899 г. он был профессором Петербургской (впоследствии Ленинградской) консерватории, а с 1905 г.—ее директором. Последние годы жизни Глазунов провел во Франции, куда он выехал для лечения.

Художник и мастер огромного масштаба, продолжатель лучших традиций Глинки, Бородина, Римского-Корсакова, Глазунов внес большой и ценный вклад в русскую и мировую симфоническую литературу.

Первая симфония Глазунова написана им в возрасте пятнадцати-шестнадцати лет; юный композитор посвятил ее своему учителю Н. А. Римскому-Корсакову. Симфония была впервые исполнена в Петербурге под управлением М. А. Балакирева 17/29 марта 1882 г., с энтузиазмом встреченная всеми друзьями русской музыки во главе с ревностным ее поборником, В. В. Стасовым. В 1884 г., по инициативе Ф. Листа, симфония была исполнена в Веймаре. Светлое праздничное настроение, юношеская свежесть и непосредственность обвевают это произведение. Во второй части симфонии (скерцо) и в финале Глазунов использовал польские народные мелодии, записанные им в Друскениках (Литва). Оригинальность симфонии и ее техническое мастерство свидетельствуют о на редкость раннем развитии творческого таланта автора.

Б. Яголим

ALEKSANDR KONSTANTINOVICH GLAZUNOV born on August 10, 1865 in St. Petersburg, died on March 21, 1936 in Paris. His father was a publisher and a bookseller. In 1883 Glazunov graduated from the secondary school, and after that for a period he was a non-matriculated student of the faculty of the Petersburg University, philology and history. When 13 years old Glazunov got acquainted with Mily Balakirev on whose advice he in 1880 began to study with N. A. Rimski-Korsakov under whom the young musician in a year and a half mastered the whole course of composition. Glazunov's first compositions were written by him while still in his teens (these were a string quartet, a symphony and two overtures on Greek themes). The middle of the 90s saw the flourishing of the composer's creative work. During these years he composed his most accomplished works—the 4-th, 5-th, 6-th symphonies and the ballet „Raymonda". Glazunov was mainly a composer of symphonic music: he composed nine symphonies (the 9-th has recently been found in the archives; it is not finished), a number of programme symphonic pieces, several concertos for solo instruments with orchestra (concertos for violin, for cello,for saxophone and for two pianos). Glazunov also composed seven string quartets, three ballets—„Raymonda", „The Seasons of the Year", and „The Lady-Chambermaid" („The Damis Ordeal"), and a great number of piano pieces. The composer devoted much time to teaching music—since 1899 he was professor of the Petersburg (later Leningrad) Conservatoire, and since 1905 its Director. The last years of his life Glazunov spent in France, where he went for medical treatment.

Being a great artiste and composer and heir to the best traditions of Glinka, Borodin and Rimski-Korsakov, Glazunov made a great and valuable contribution to the Russian and world symphonic music.

The First Symphony was written by Glazunov when he was 15 or 16 years old. The young composer dedicated it to his teacher N. A. Rimski-Korsakov. The symphony was performed for the first time in Petersburg under the baton of M. A. Balakirev on March 29, 1882 and was enthusiastically received by all lovers of Russian music and first of all by its zealeous advocate V. V. Stasov. In 1884 the symphony was performed in Weimar under the sponsorship of F. Liszt. Brigh festive sentiment, youthful freshness and sincerity are characteristic of the Symphony. In the second part of the Symphony (scherzo) and in the finale Galzunov made use of Polish folk melodies which he had written down while on vacation in Druskeninkai (Lithuania). The fresh music of the symphony and its finished technique testify to the exceptionally early development of its author's talent.

B. Yagolim

ALEXANDER KONSTANTINOWITSCH GLASUNOW geboren am 10. 8. 1865 in Petersburg, gestorben am 21. 3. 1936 zu Paris. Sein Vater war Buchhändler und Verläger. 1883 beendete er die Mittelschule. Eine Zeitlang studierte er als Gasthörer an der Universität zu Petersdurg Philologie und Geschichte. Mit 13 Jahren macht er die Bekanntschaft M. A. Balakirews, auf dessen Drängen hin er 1880 das Studium bei Rimski - Korssakow anfing Unter seiner Leitung nahm er in anderthalb Jahren die ganze Kompositionlehre durch. Die ersten Werke schrieb Glasunow in seiner Jugend (ein Streichquartett, eine Symphonie, zwei Ouvertüren griechischen Themen). Die Blütezeit seines künstlerischen Schaffens fällt in die Mitte der neunziger Jahre. In diesen Jahren schrieb er seine besten Werke und zwar die vierte, fünfte, sechste Symhponien und ein Ballet: „Raymonda". Glasunow ist in erster Linie ein Symphoniker. Er hinterließ 9 Symphonien (seine neunte Symphonie, die erst vor kurzem im Archiv entdeckt wurde ist unvollendet geblieben), eine Reihe Programmusikwerke, einige Konzerte für Solo und Orchester (für Violine, Cello, Saxophon und zwei Konzerte für Klavier und Orchester). Außerdem schrieb Glasunow sieben Streichquartette, drei Ballette „Raymonda". „Jehreszeiten", „Das Fräulein—ein Diensmädchen" („Die Prüfung von Damis") und eine beträchtliche Anzahl Klavierstücke. Auch der pädagogisehen Tätigkeit schenkte Glasunow große Aufmerksamkeit. Seit 1899 war Glasunow Professor am Petersburger Konservatorium (jetzt das Leningrader Konservatorium) und seit 1905 dessen Direktor. Die letzten Jahre seines Lebens verbrachte Glasunow in Frankreich, wo er sich zu einer Kur niederließ.

Den Traditionen von Glinka, Borodin und Rimski-Korssakow folgend lieferte Glasunow der russischen Musik und der Weltmusik auf dem Gebiet der Symphonie einen großen und wertvollen Beitrag.

Mit 16 Jahren schrieb er seine erste Symphonie, die er seinem Lehrer Rimski-Korssakow widmete. Die Symphonie wurde zum ersten Mal am 29 März 1882 in Petersburg von M. A. Balakirew aufgeführt, und mit Begeisterung von allen Freunden der russischen Musik mit W. W. Stassow — ihrem eifrigen Verfechter an der Spitze, aufgenommen. 1884 wurde die Symphonie auf Anregung von Liszt in Weimar aufgeführt. Eine fröhliche, festliche Stimmung und eine jugendliche Unbefangenheit sind für dieses Werk kennzeichnend. Im zweiten Teil der Symphone (Scherzo) und in dem Finale nutzte Glasunow die polnischen Volksmelodien aus, die er auf dem Lande zui Druskeniky in Lithauen gehört hatte. Die Eigenart der Symphonie und ihre technsche Vollkommenheit zeugen von einer außergewöhnich frühen Entwicklung des künstlerischen Talents von Glasunow.

B. Jagolim

ALEXANDRE GLAZOUNOV est né le 29 juillet (10 août, vieux style) 1865 à Pétersbourg, dans la famille d'un libraire-éditeur, et est décédé le 21 mars 1936 à Paris. Il achève ses études secondaires en 1883, puis il suit un certain temps en qualité d'auditeur libre les cours de la faculté d'histoire et de philologie de l'Université de Pétersbourg. A l'âge de 13 ans Glazounov est présenté à M. Balakirev et sur les instances de ce dernier il devient en 1880 l'élève de N. Rimsky-Korsakov. En un an et demi, le jeune musicien étudie le cours entier de composition. Adolescent, il écrit ses premières œuvres (un quatuor pour instruments à cordes, une symphonie, deux ouvertures sur des mélodies grecques). Le talent du compositeur s'épanouit au milieu des années 90, quand il compose ses magistrales symphonies №№ 4, 5 et 6 et le ballet «Raymonde».

Glazounov est principalement l'auteur d'œuvres symphoniques: de neuf symphonies (la 9-e, récemment retrouvée dans les archives, est inachevée), de plusieurs œuvres symphoniques descriptives, de quelques concertos pour instruments soli avec orchestre (pour violon, violoncelle, saxophone et deux — pour piano). Il compose également sept quatuors pour instruments à cordes, trois ballets — «Raymonde», «Les quatre saisons» et «La demoiselle servante» («L'Epreuve de Damis») de même qu'un nombre considérable de pièces pour piano. Le compositeur s'adonne à une grande activité pédagogique: à partir de 1899 il est professeur au Conservatoire de Pétersbourg (aujourd'hui Léningrad), dont en 1905 il devient le directeur. Les dernières années de sa vie, Glazounov les passe en France où il se rend pour se soigner.

Artiste d'une très grande envergure, continuateur des meilleurs traditions de Glinka, Borodine et Rimsky-Korsakov, il apporte une précieuse contribution à la composition symphonique russe et mondiale.

Glazounov écrit sa première symphonie à l'âge de 15—16 ans, la dédiant à son professeur Rimsky-Korsakov. Cette œuvre est interprétée pour la première fois le 17 mars (29 mars, vieux style) 1882 à Pétersbourg par un orchestre sous la conduite de M. Balakirev. Elle est accueillie avec enthousiasme par tous les amis de la musique russe avec à leur tête V. Stassov qui en est le fidèle champion. Sur l'initiative de F. Listz, la symphonie est jouée en 1884 à Weimar. Cette œuvre d'une fraîcheur juvénile exprime des sentiments spontanés et radieux. Dans le deuxième mouvement (scherzo) et dans le final Glazounov fait appel aux mélodies populaires polonaises qu'il avait notées un jour, étant en villégiature à Drouskéniki en Lituanie. Cette symphonie originale et techniquement composée d'une main de maître est le témoignage du talent étonamment précoce de son auteur.

B. Yagolim

Дорогому учителю моему
Николаю Андреевичу Римскому-Корсакову
в знак глубокого уважения и благодарности

Автор

To my dear teacher
Nikolai Andreyevich Rimski-Korsakov
With the deepest respect and gratitude

From the author

СОСТАВ ОРКЕСТРА.

2 Флейты	2 Flauti
2 гобоя	2 Oboi
2 кларнета (Си ♭, Ля)	2 Clarinetti (B, A)
2 фагота	2 Fagotti
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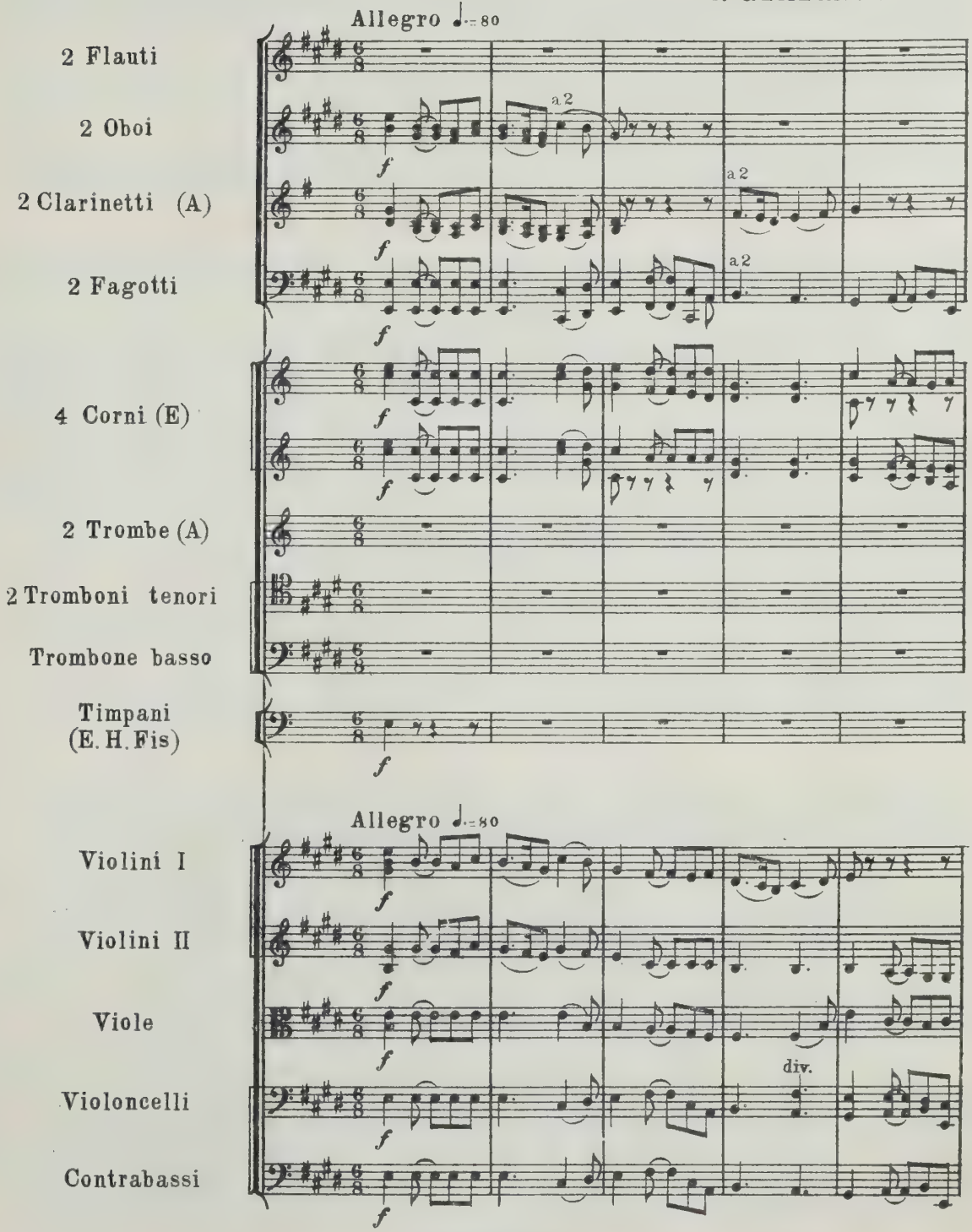
4 валторны (Фа, Ми)	4 Corni (F, E)
2 трубы (Си ♭, Ля)	2 Trombe (B, A)
3 тромбона	3 Tromboni
*	*
Литавры	Timpani
Треугольник	Triangolo
Тарелки	Piatti
*	*
Скрипки I	Violini I
Скрипки II	Violini II
Альты	Viole
Виолончели	Violoncelli
Контрабасы	Contrabassi

СИМФОНИЯ №1 SYMPHONY №1

I

А. ГЛАЗУНОВ
A. GLAZUNOV Op. 5



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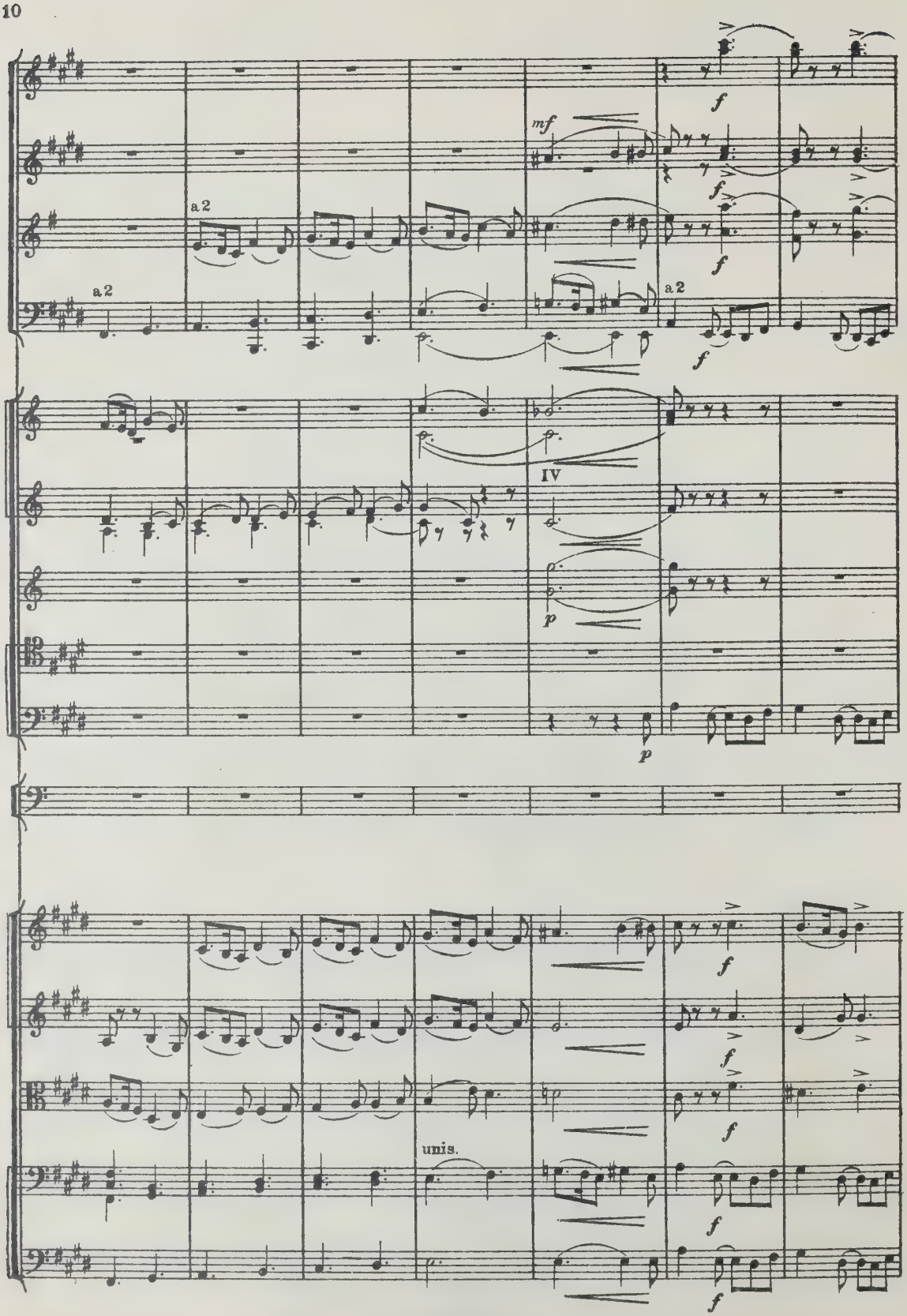
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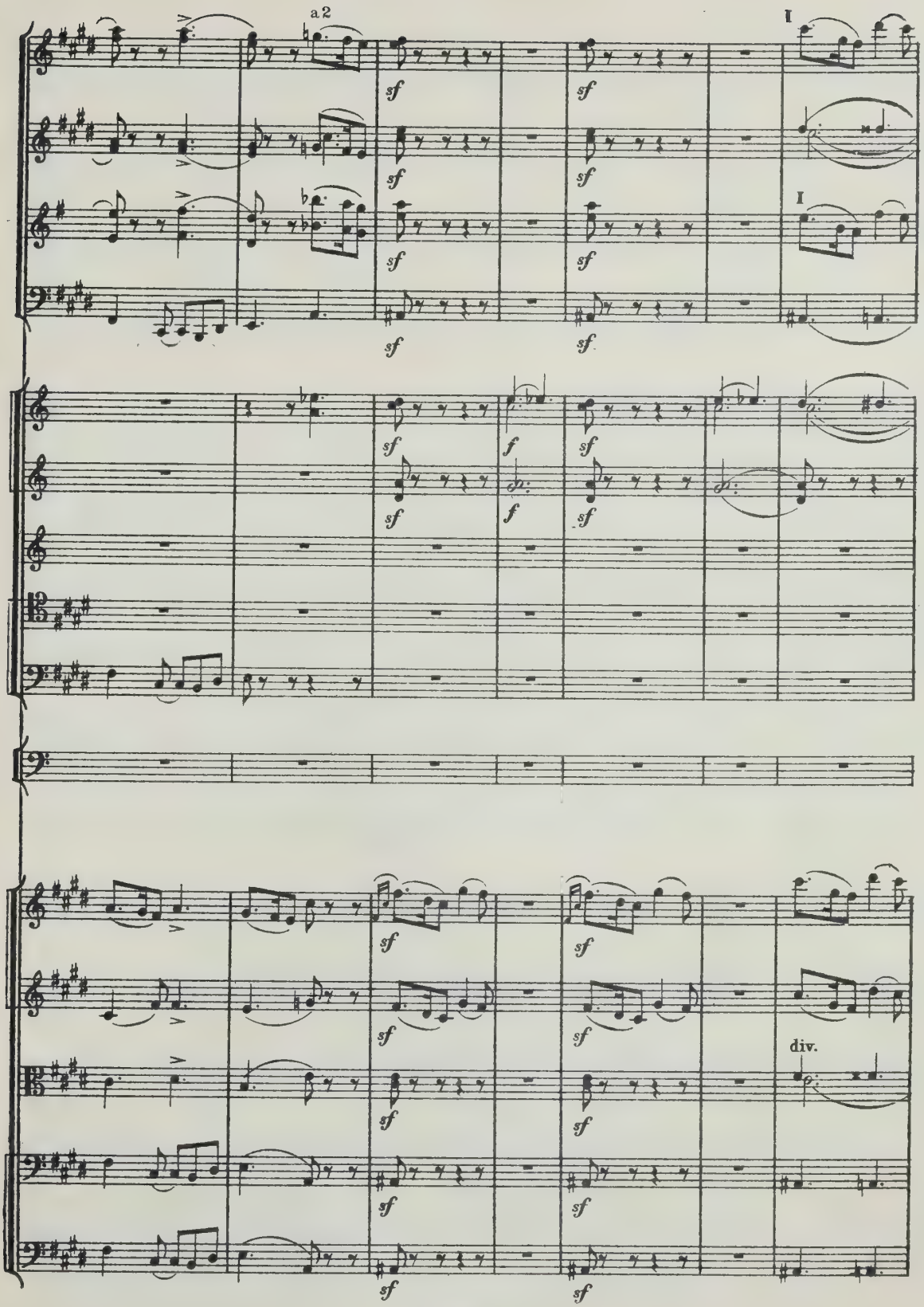
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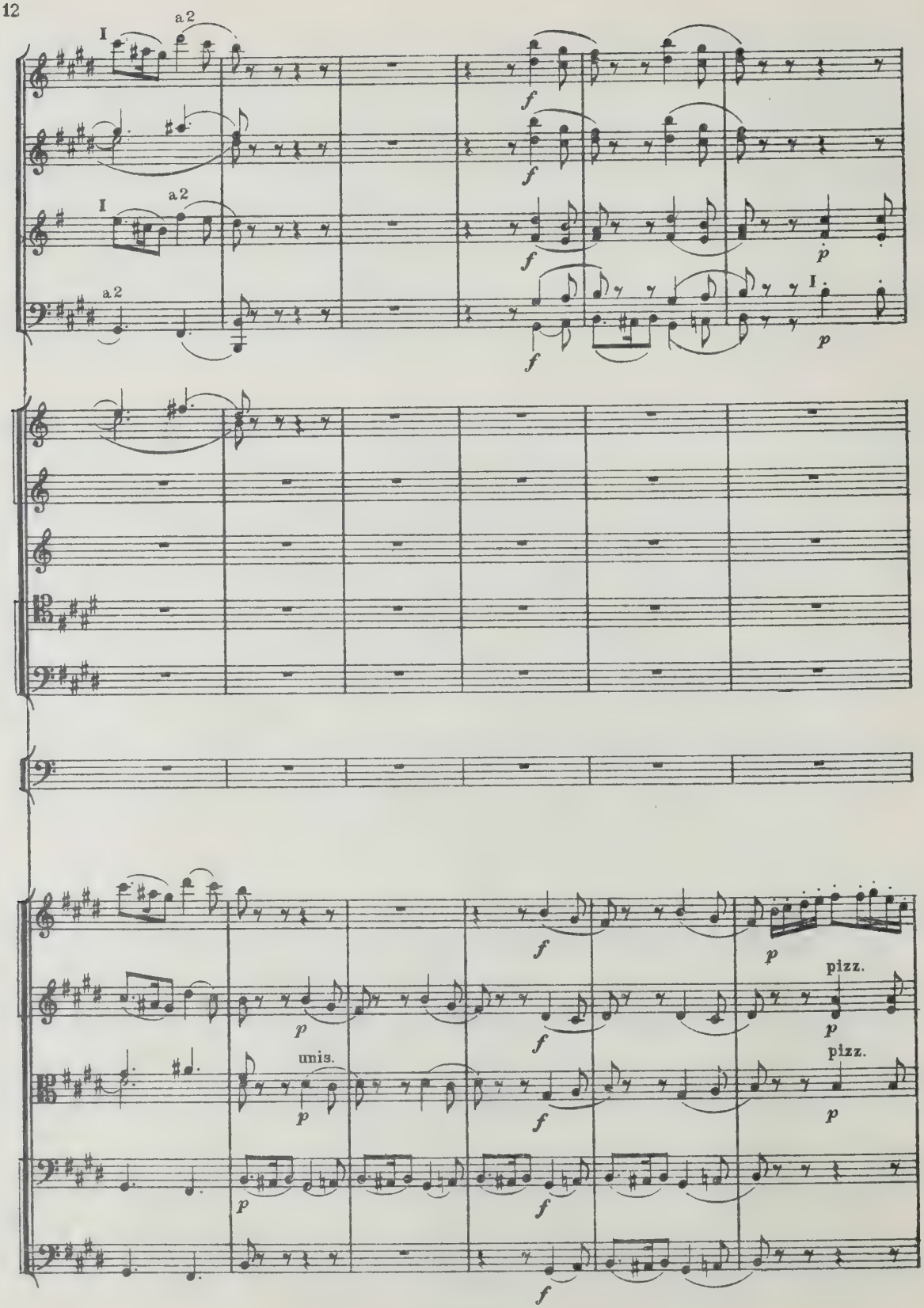
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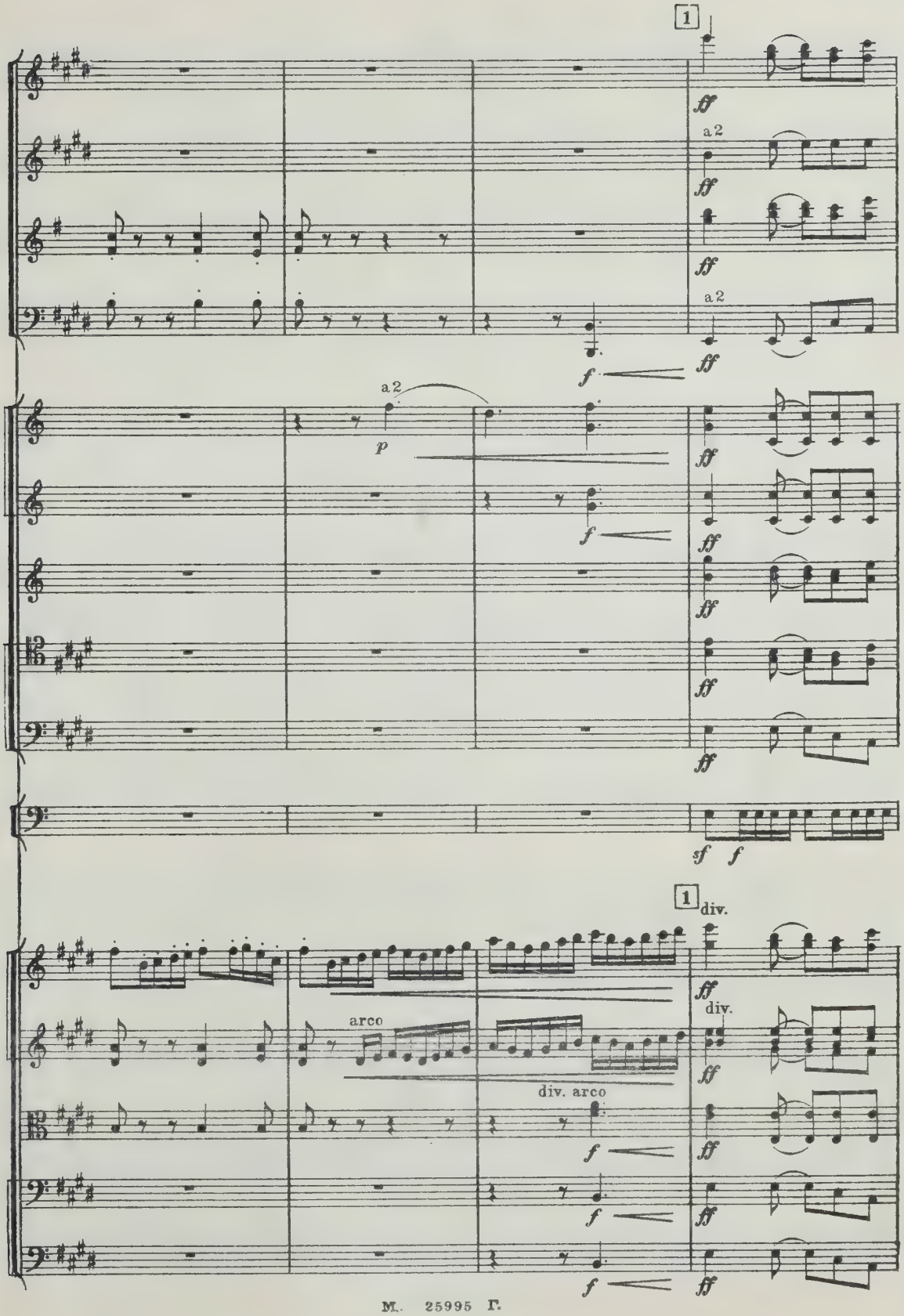
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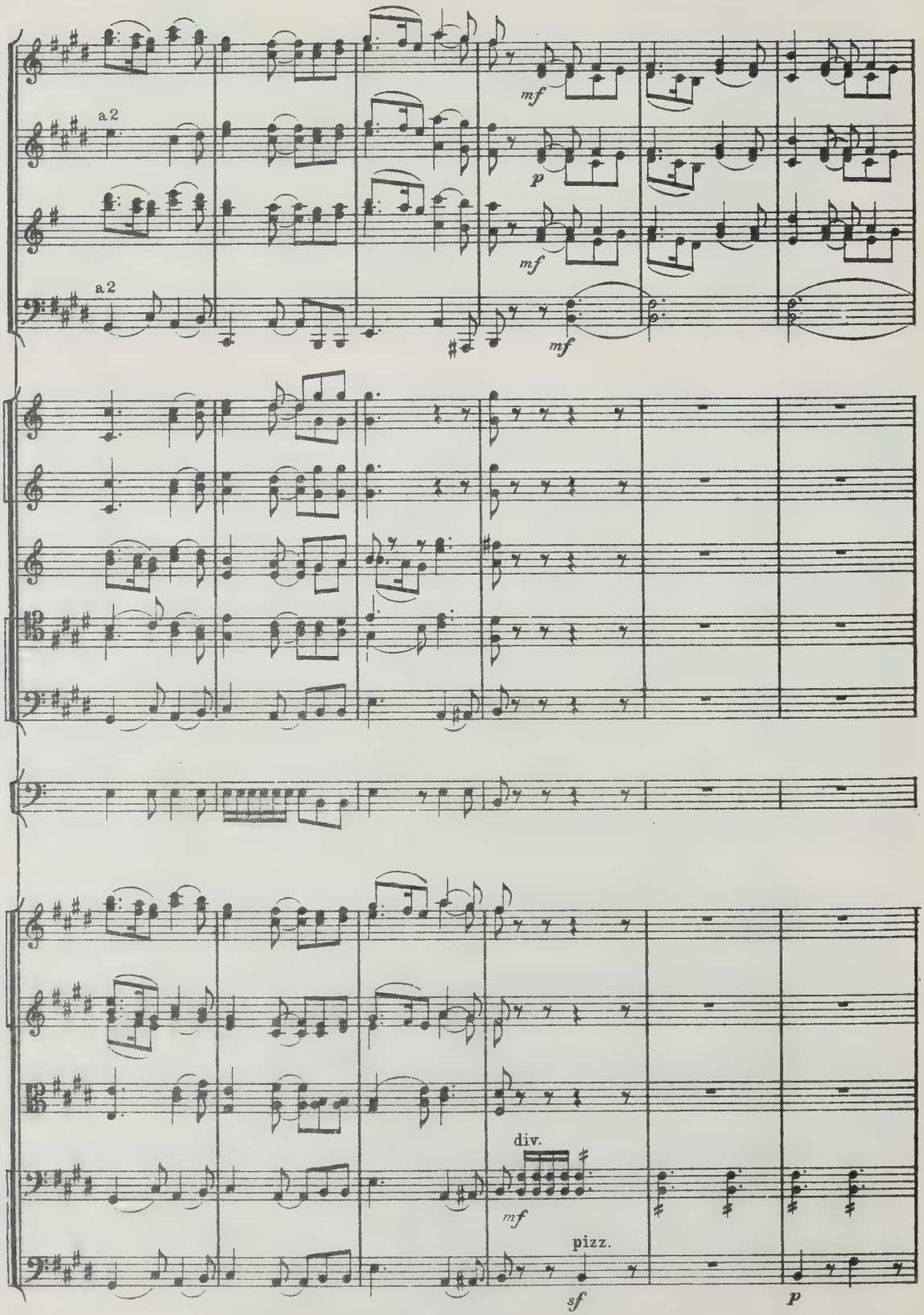
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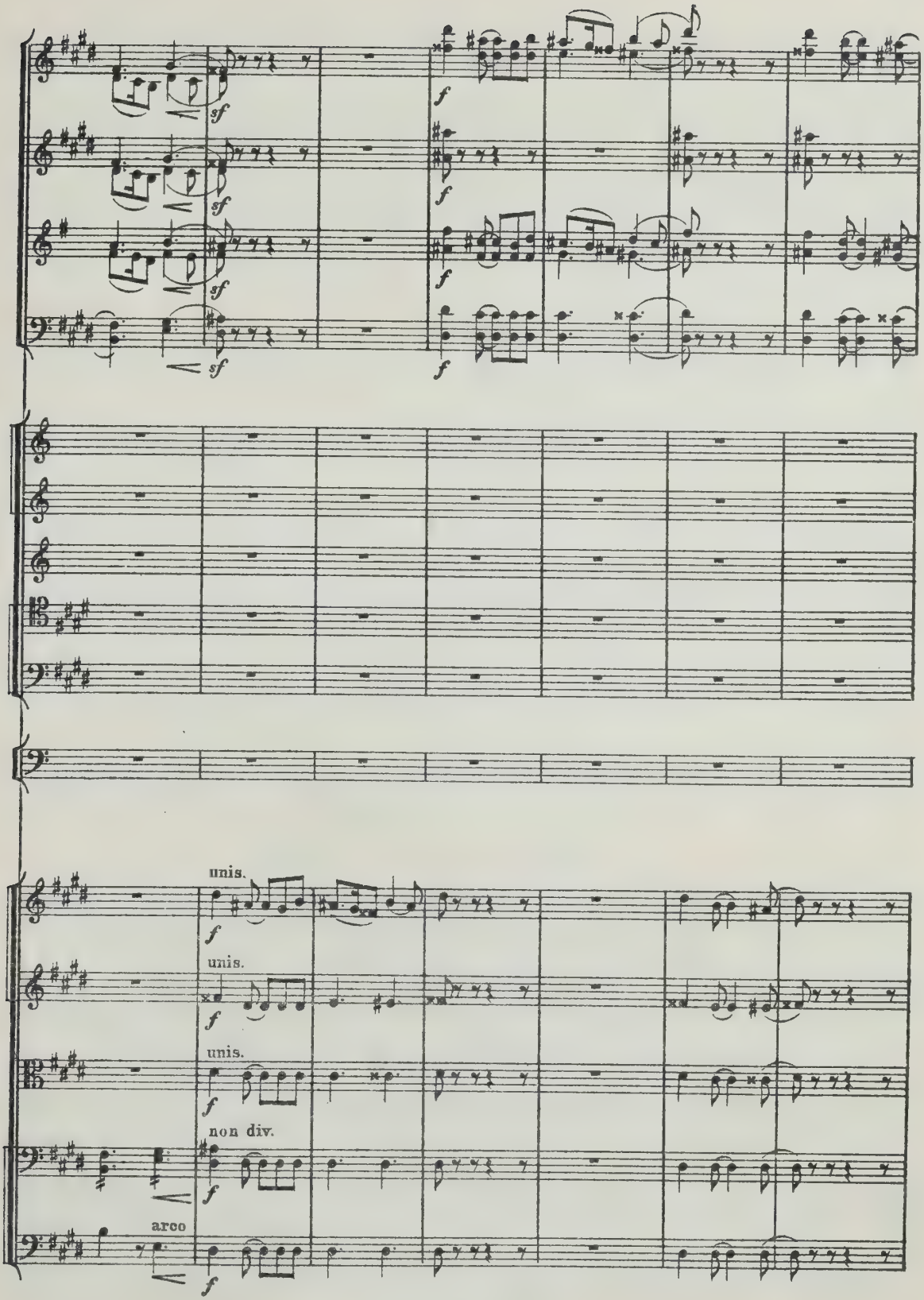
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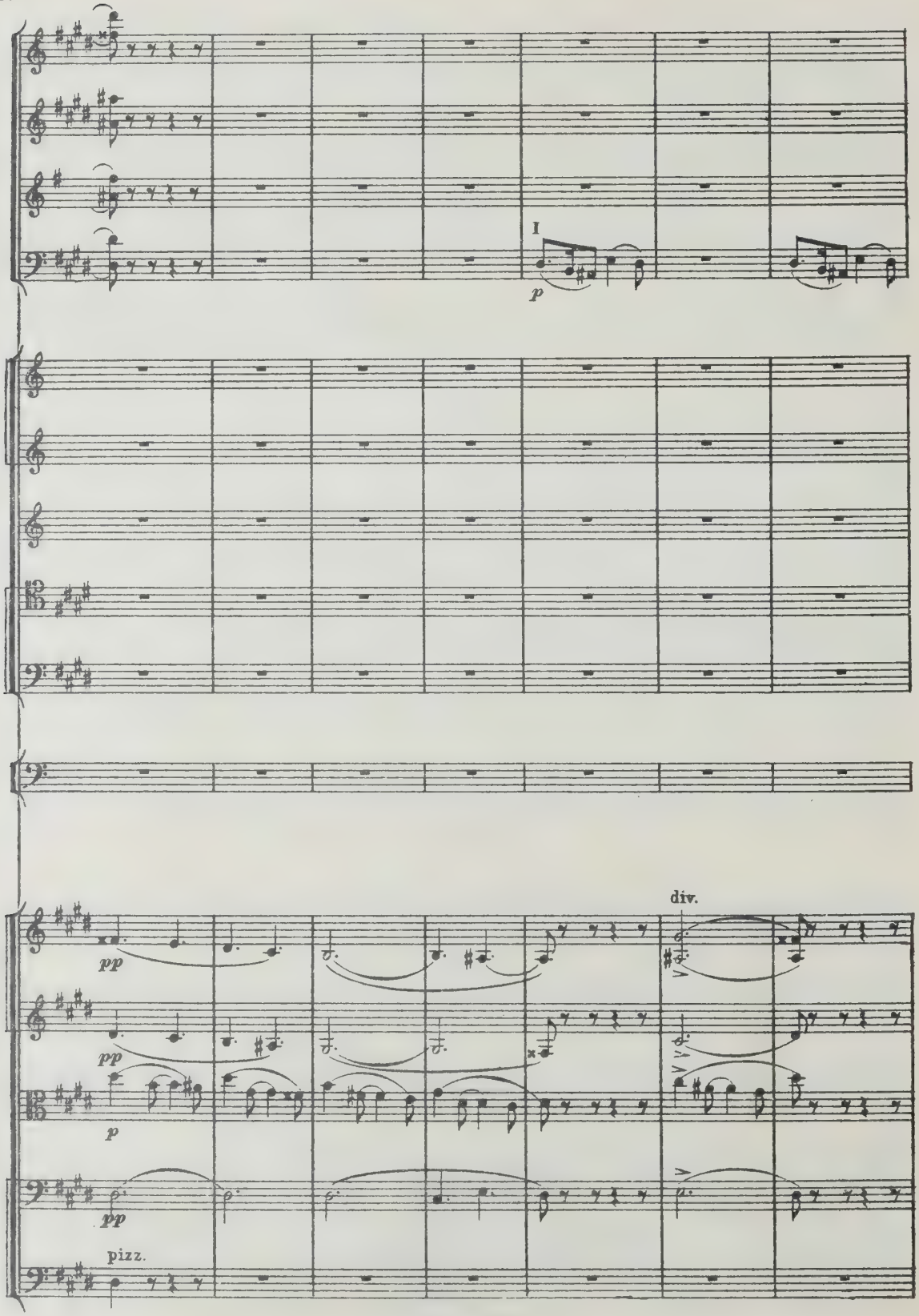
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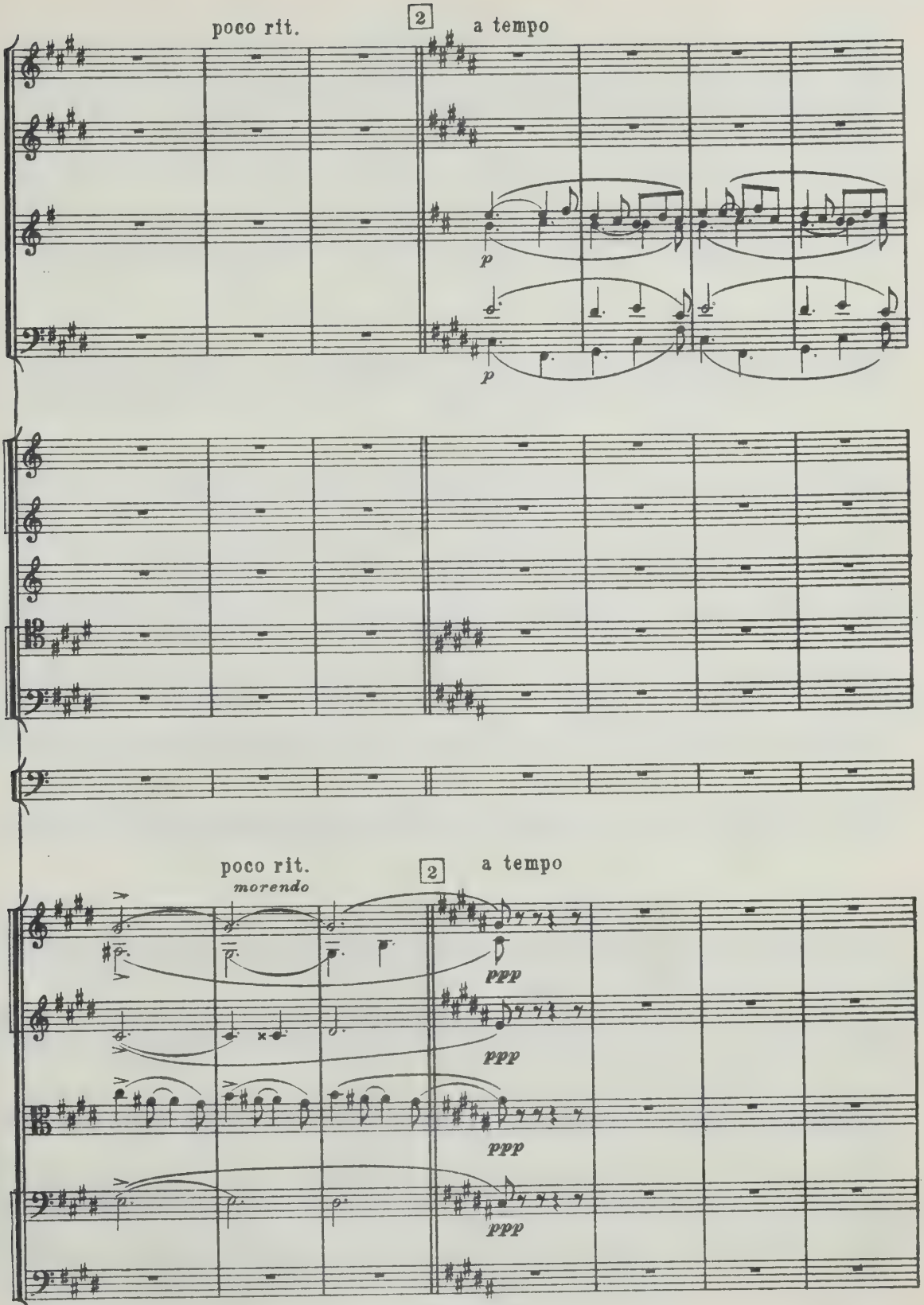
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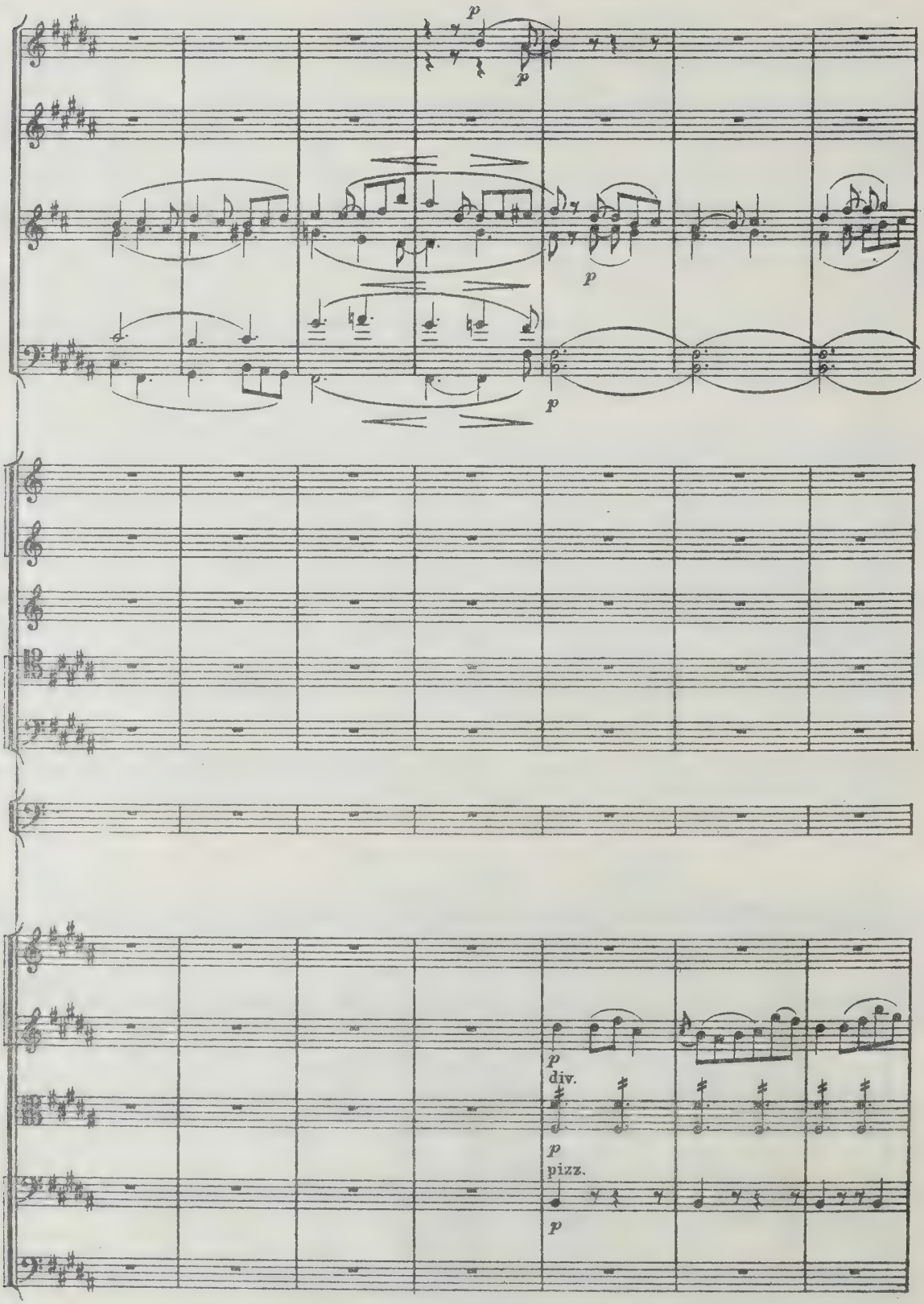
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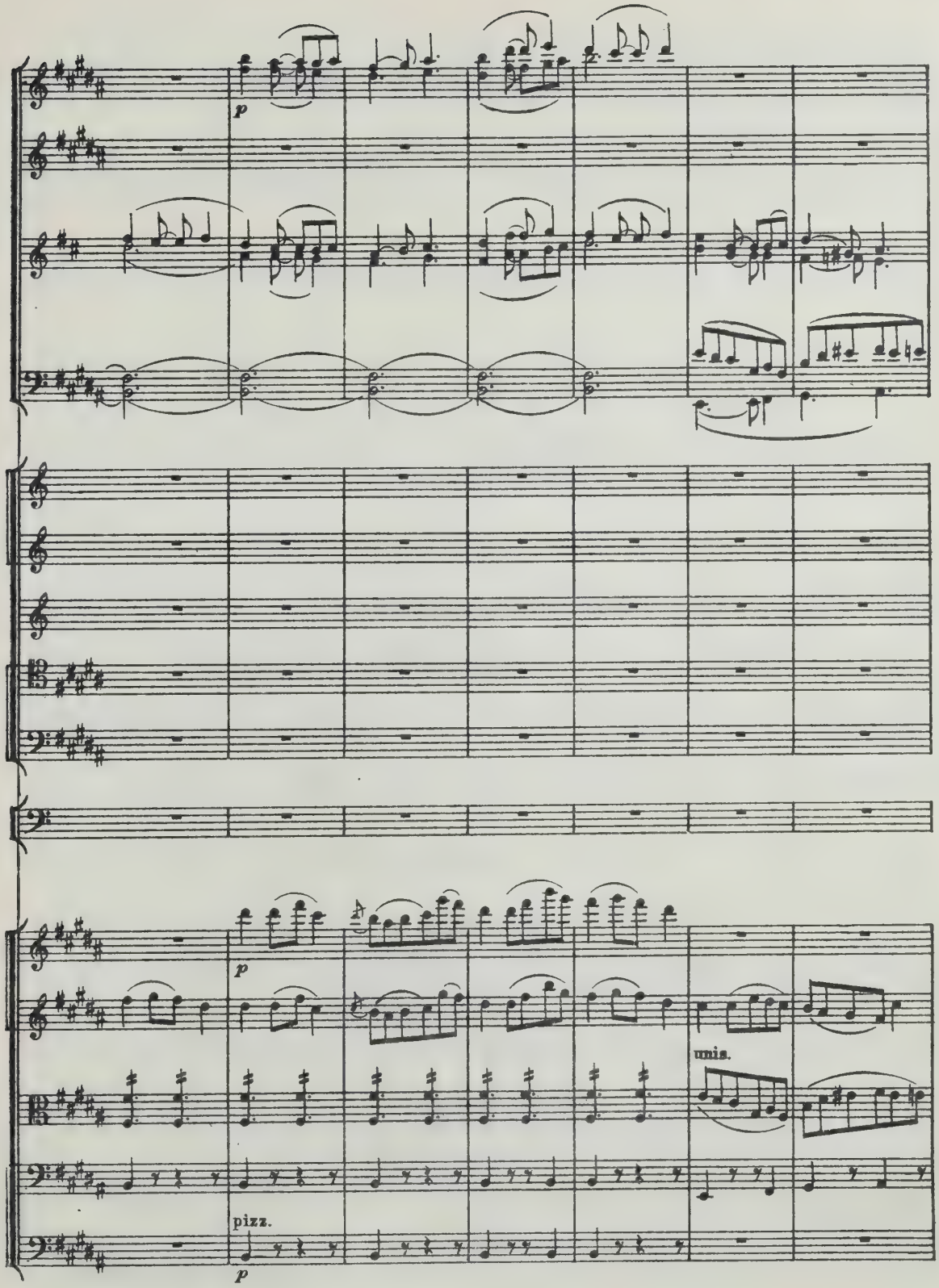
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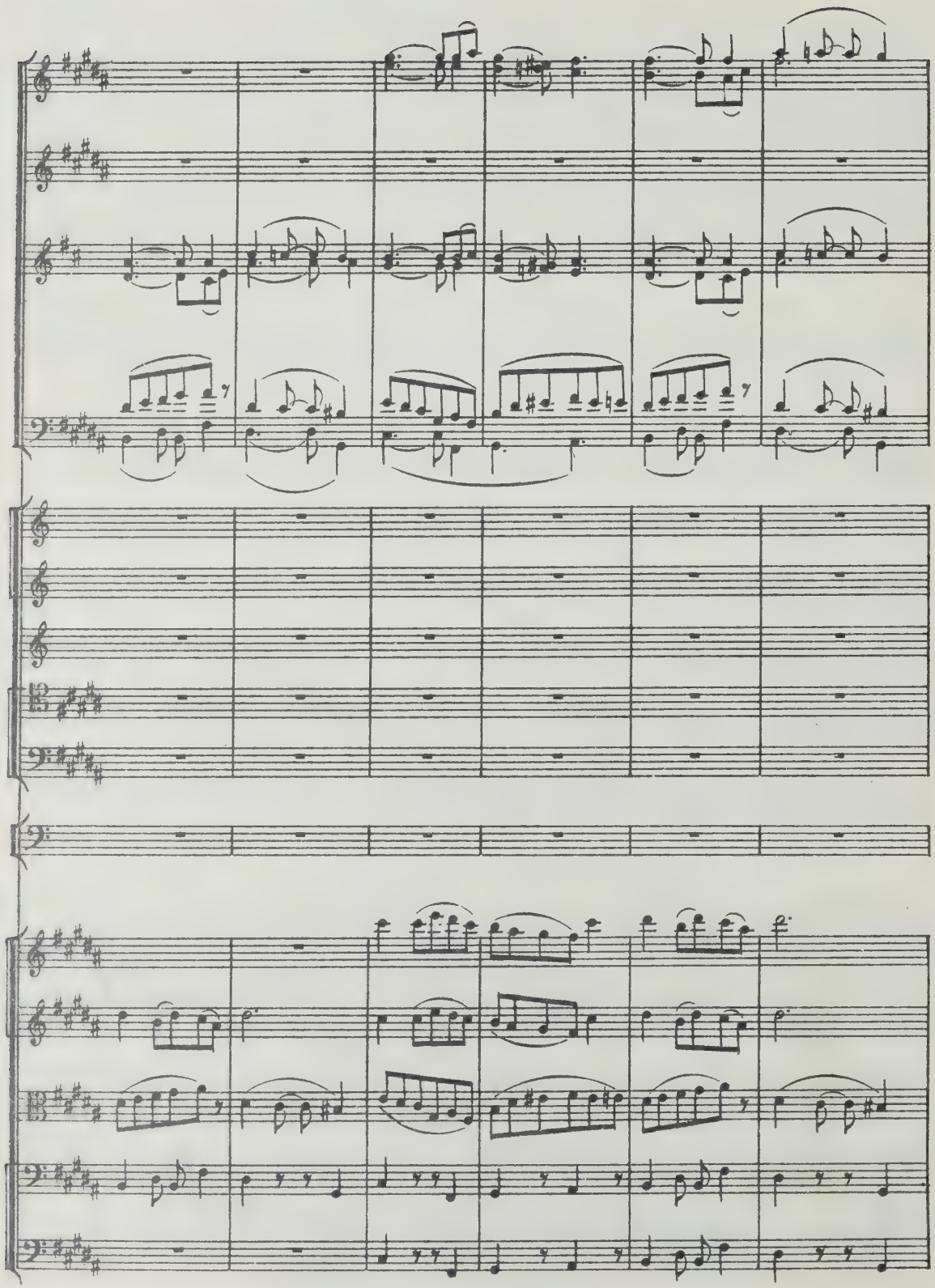

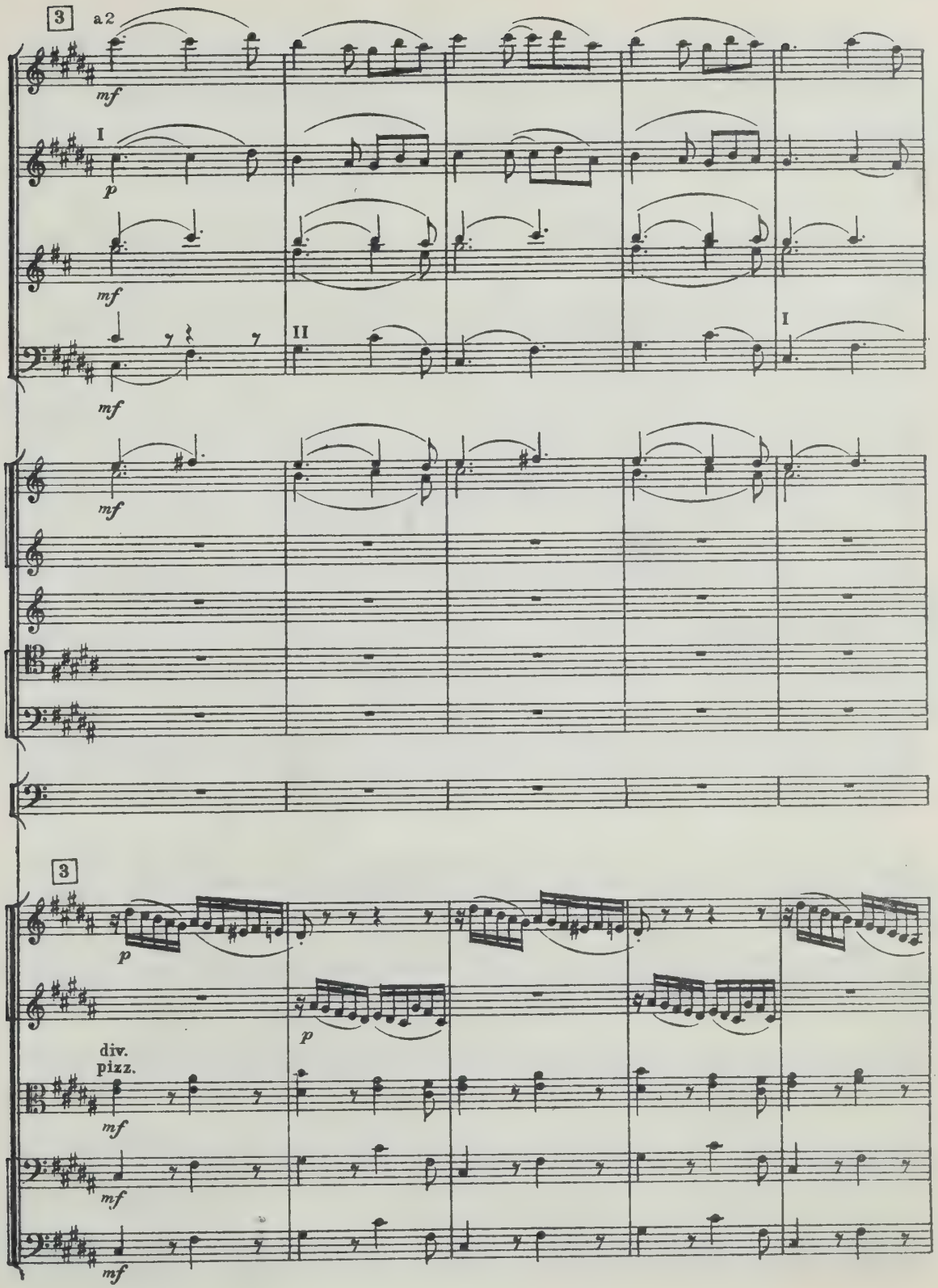
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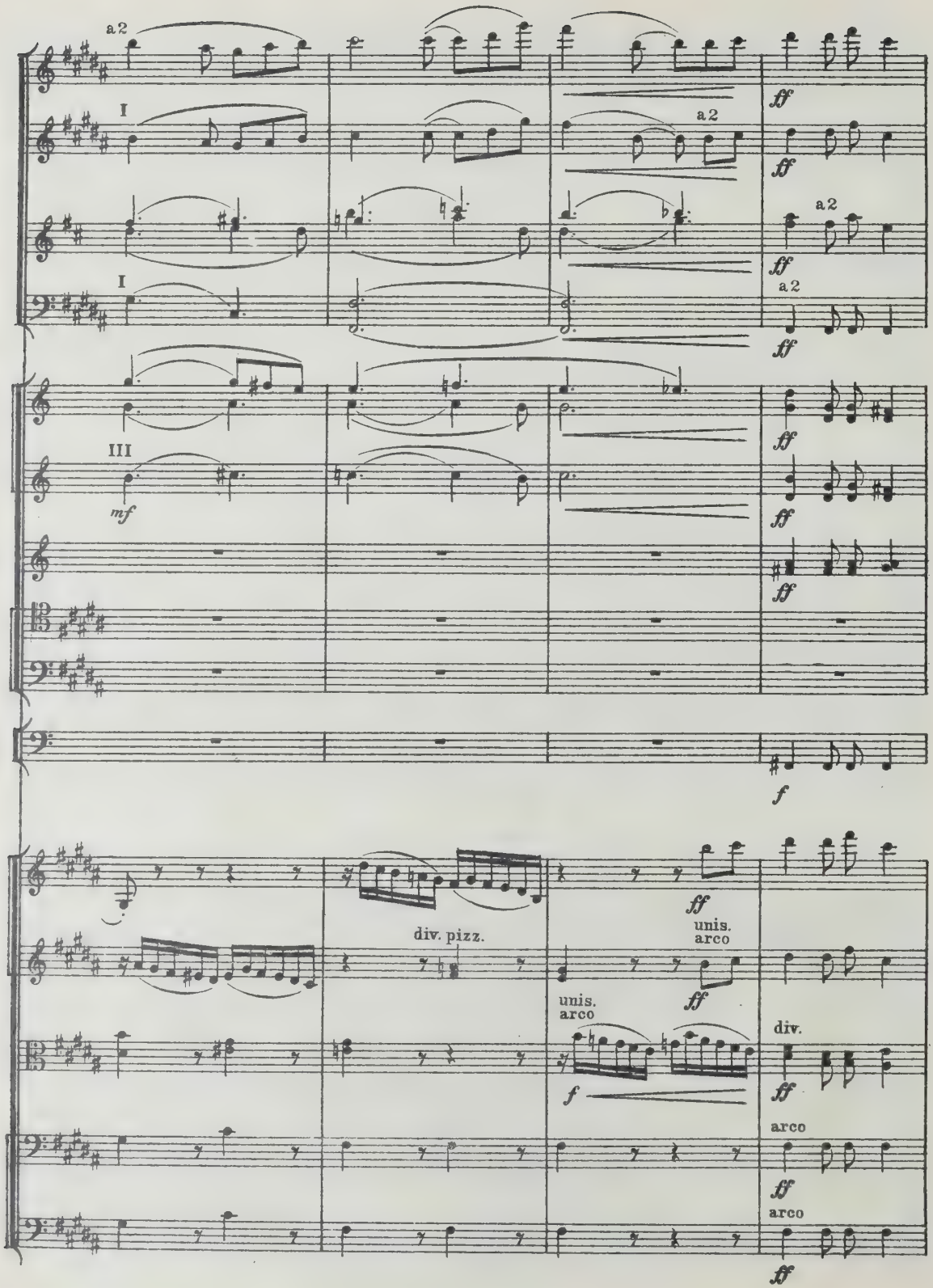
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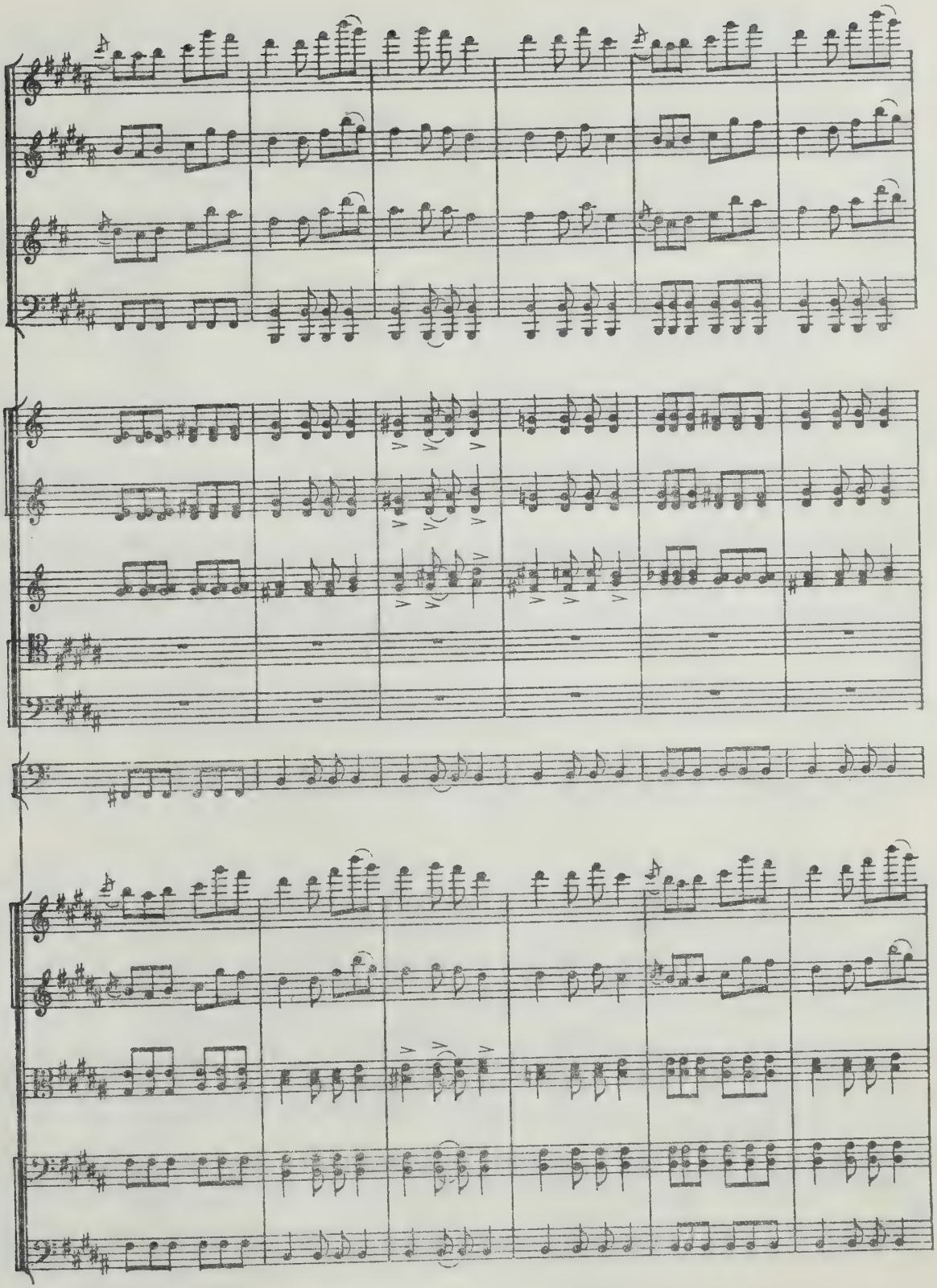

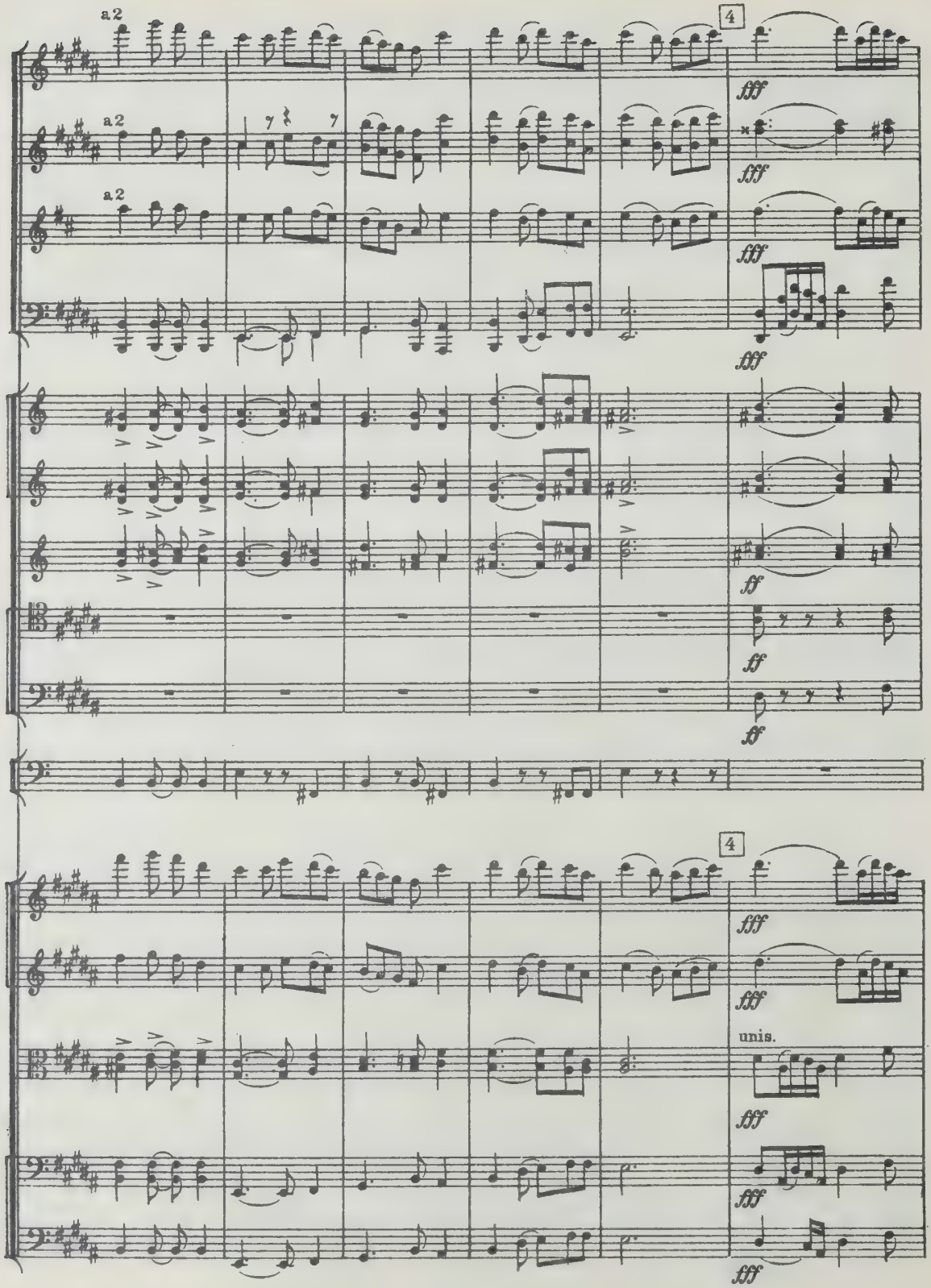
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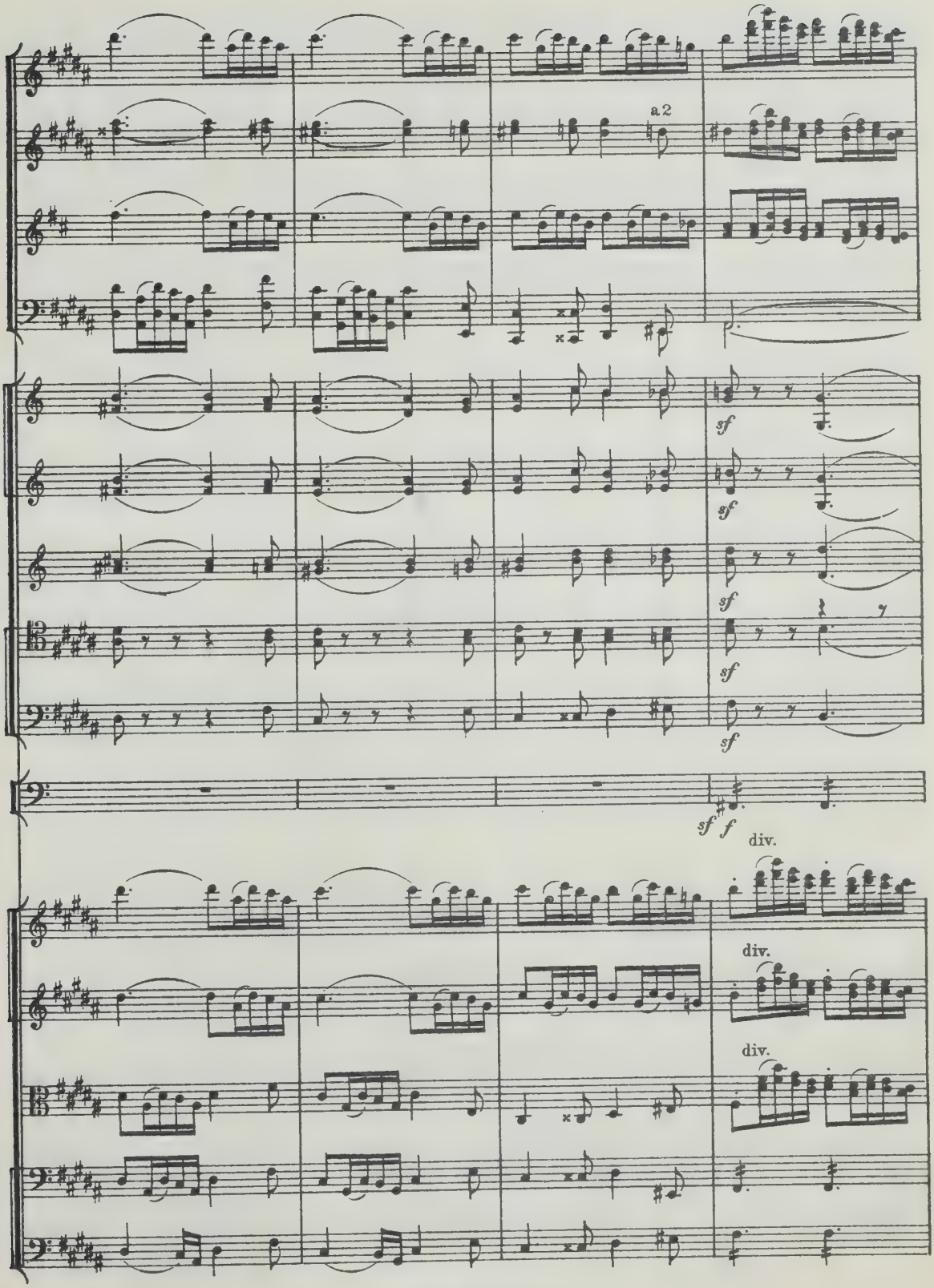
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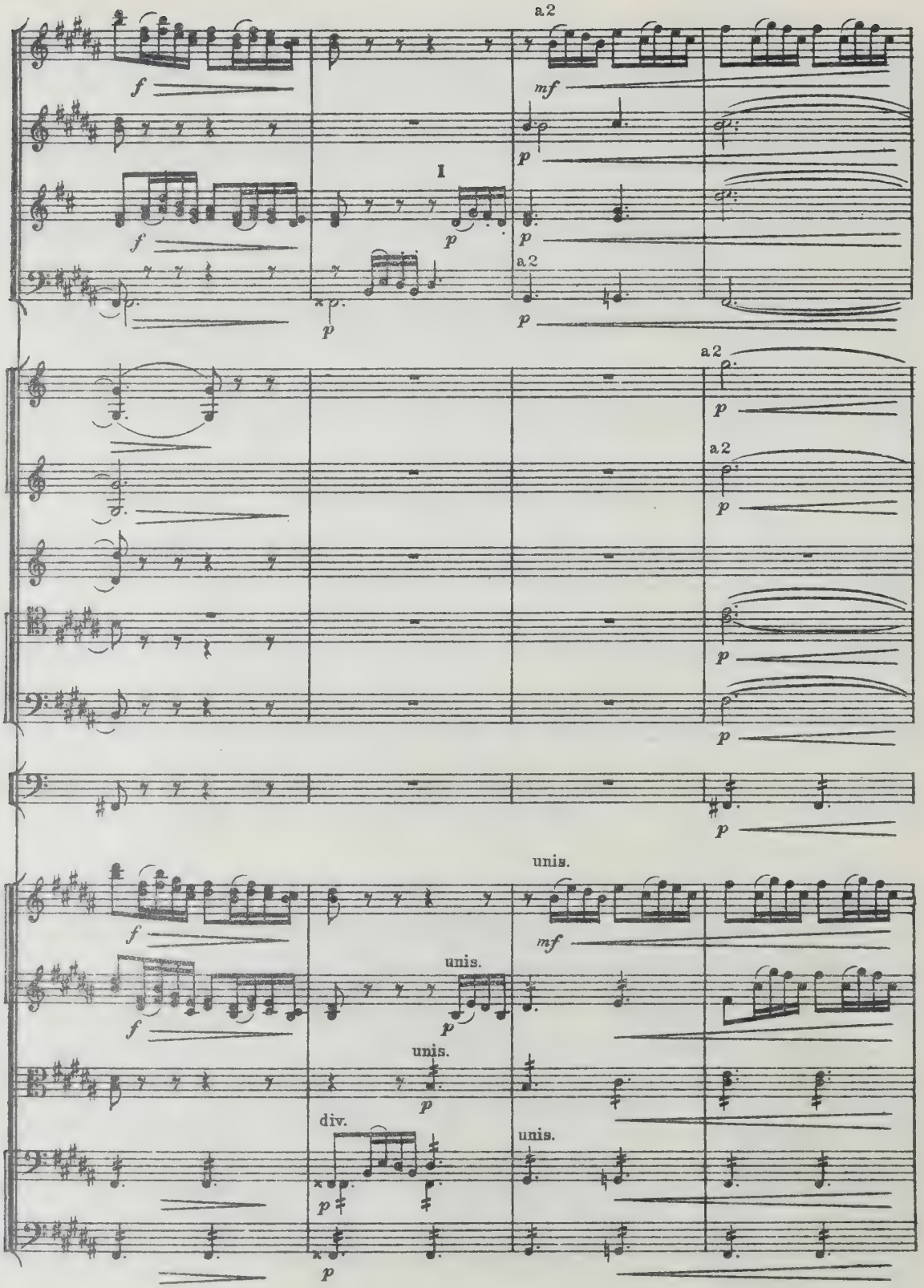
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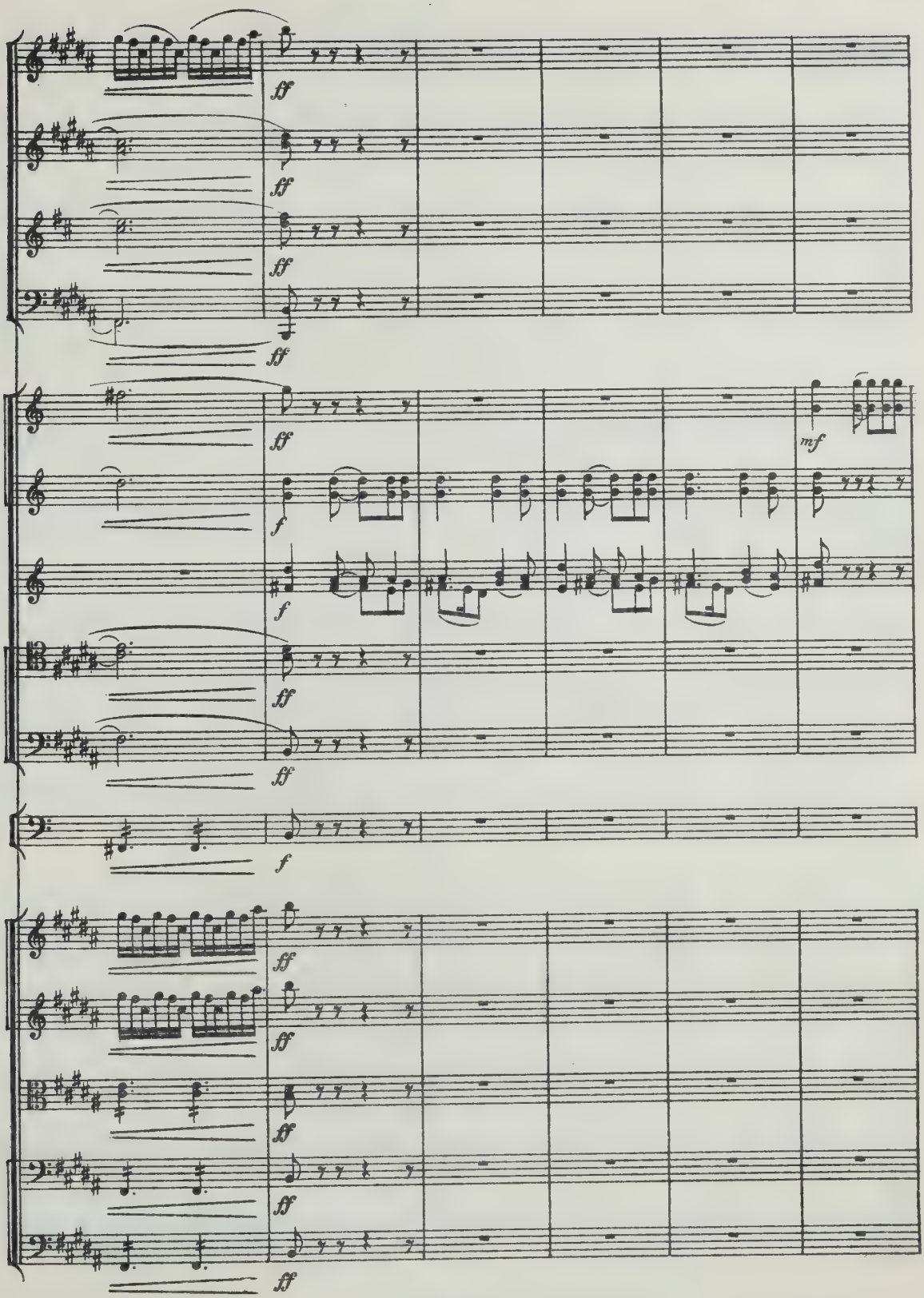
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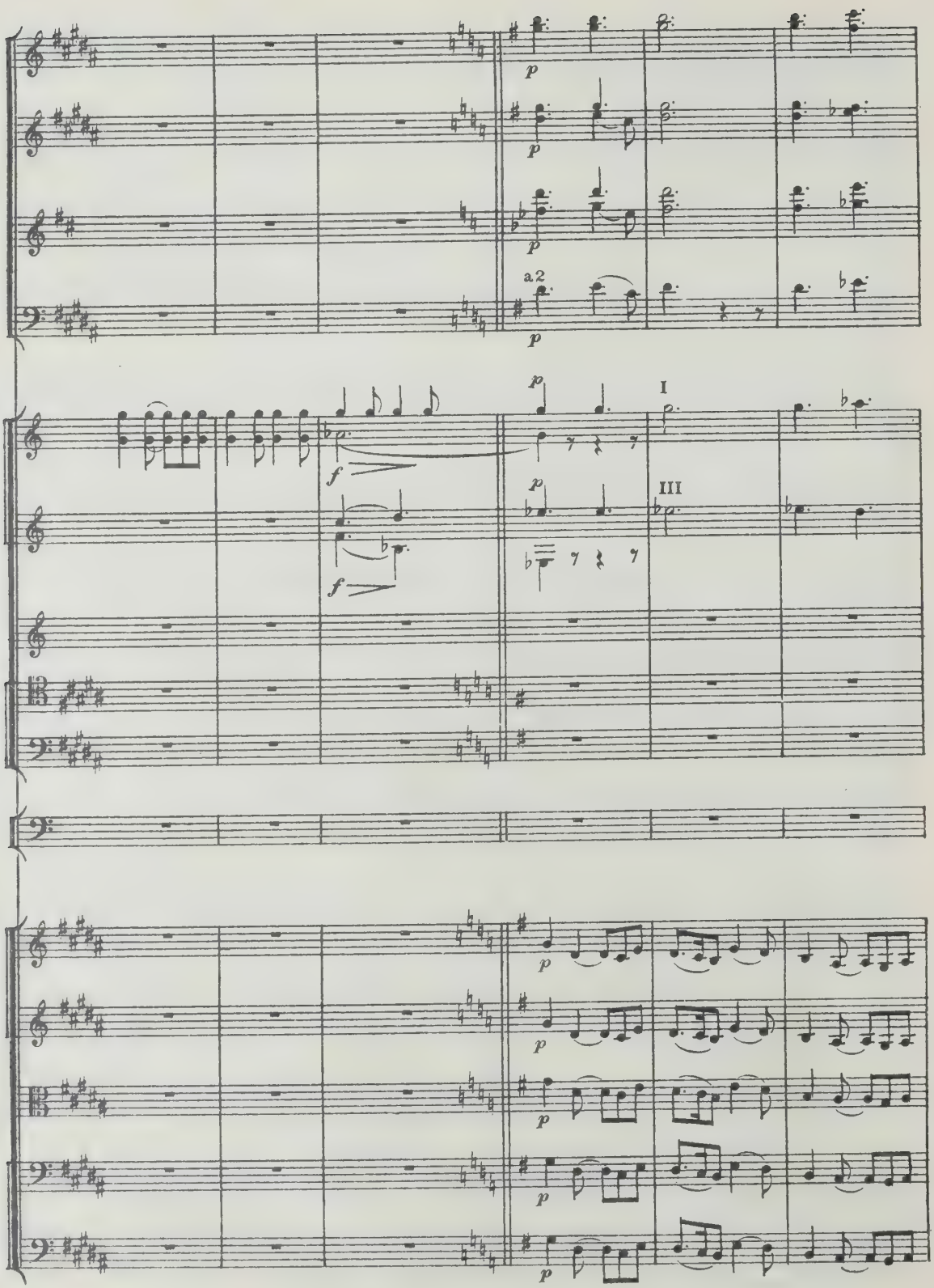
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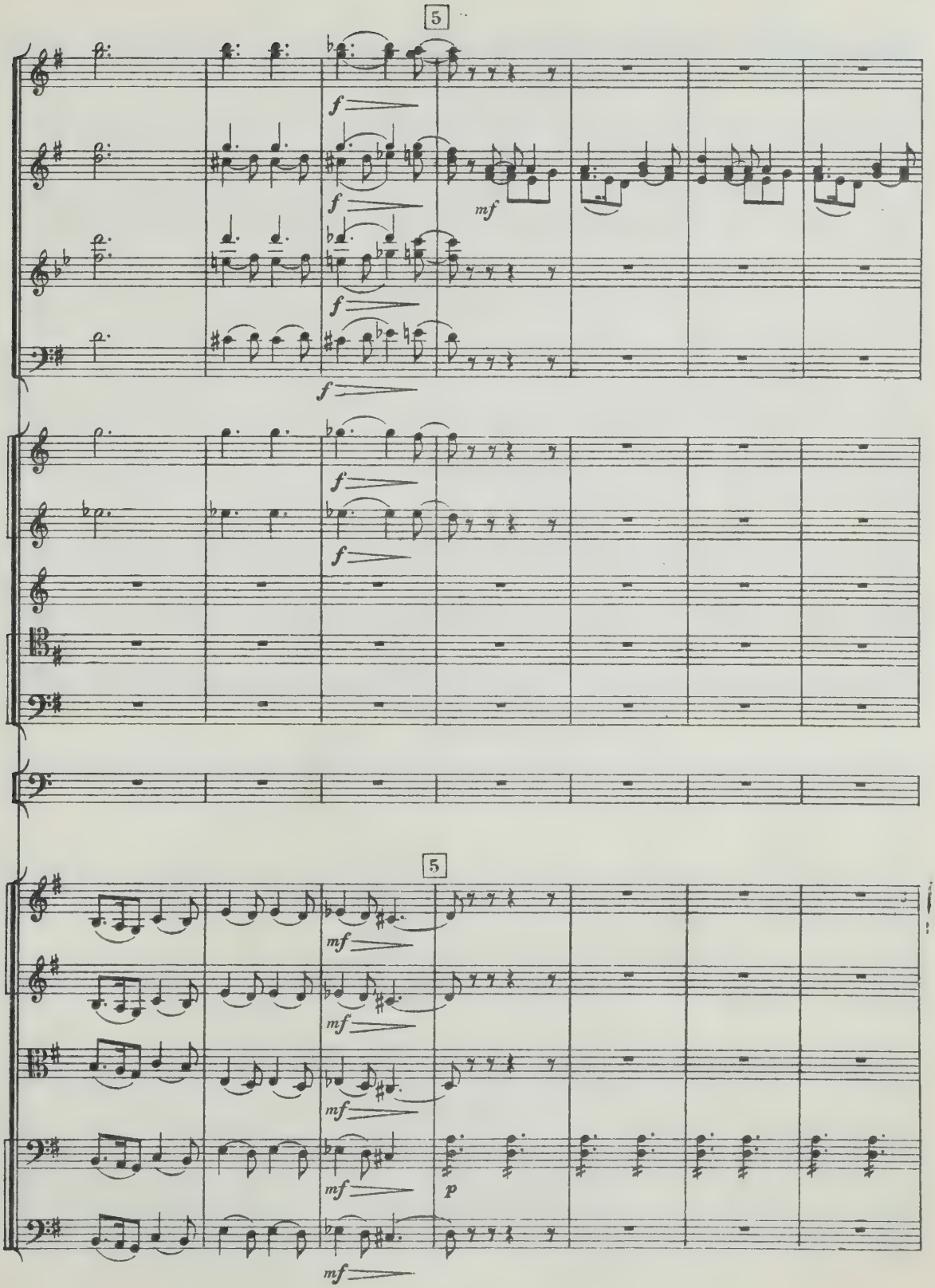
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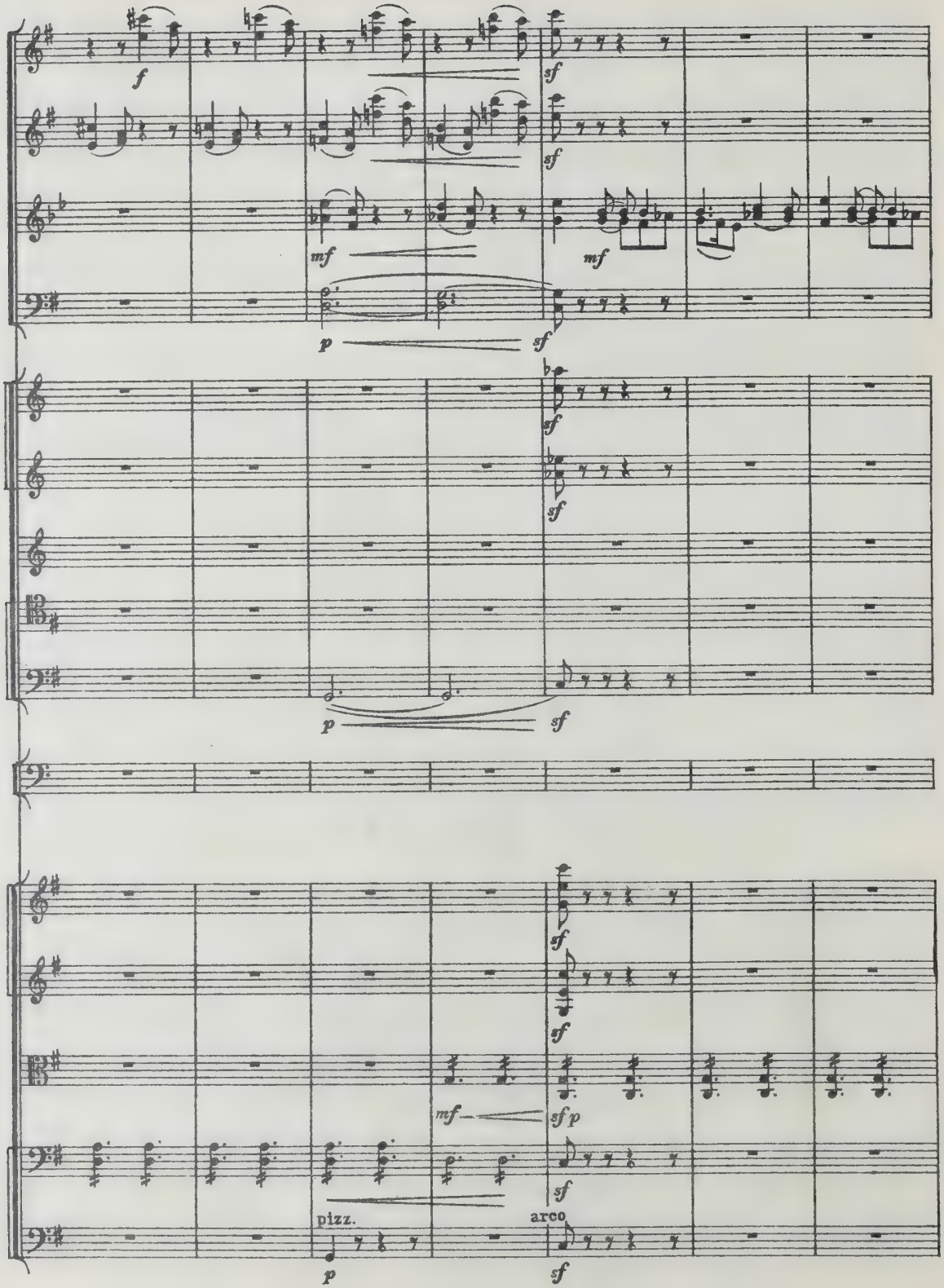
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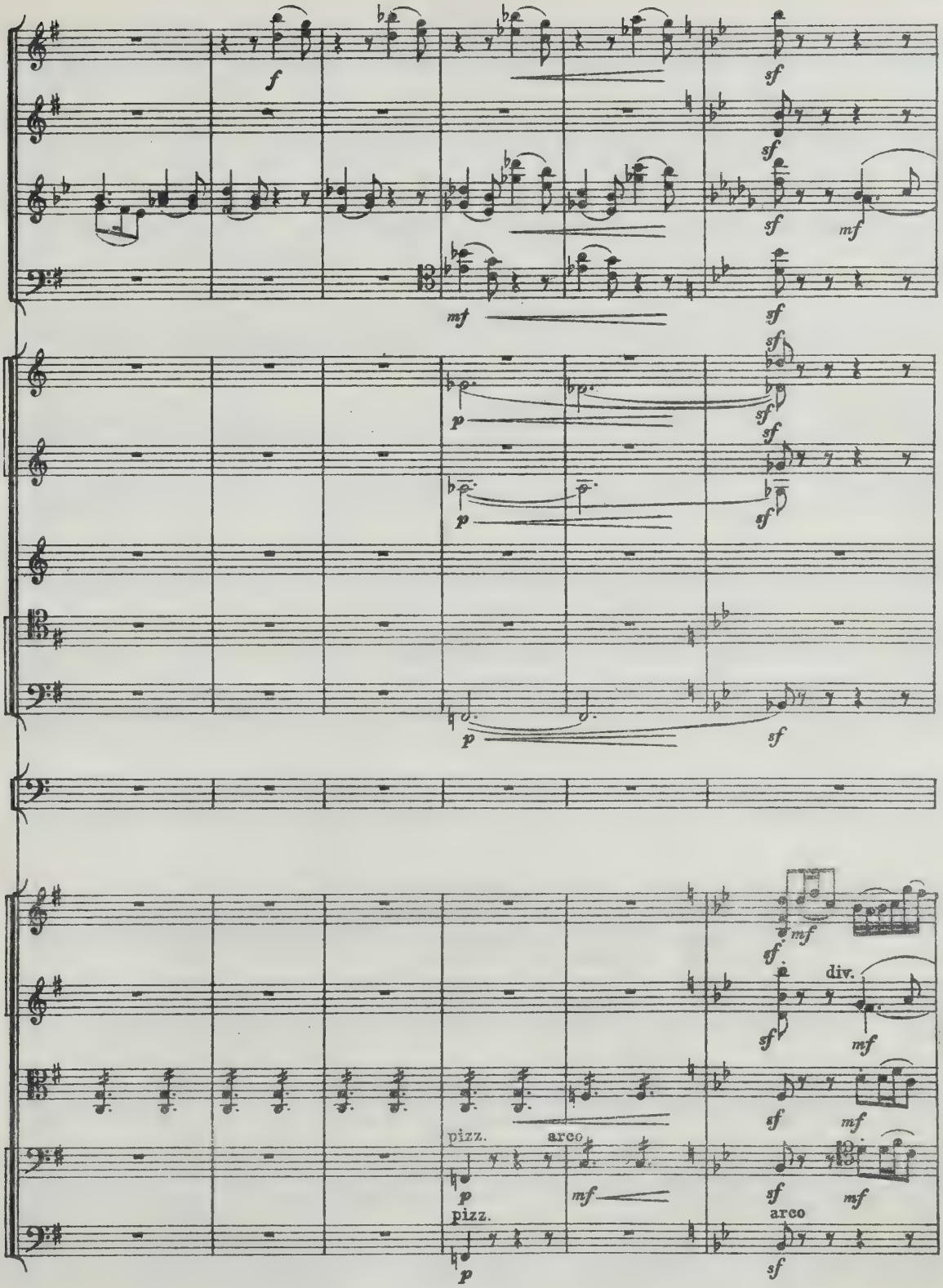
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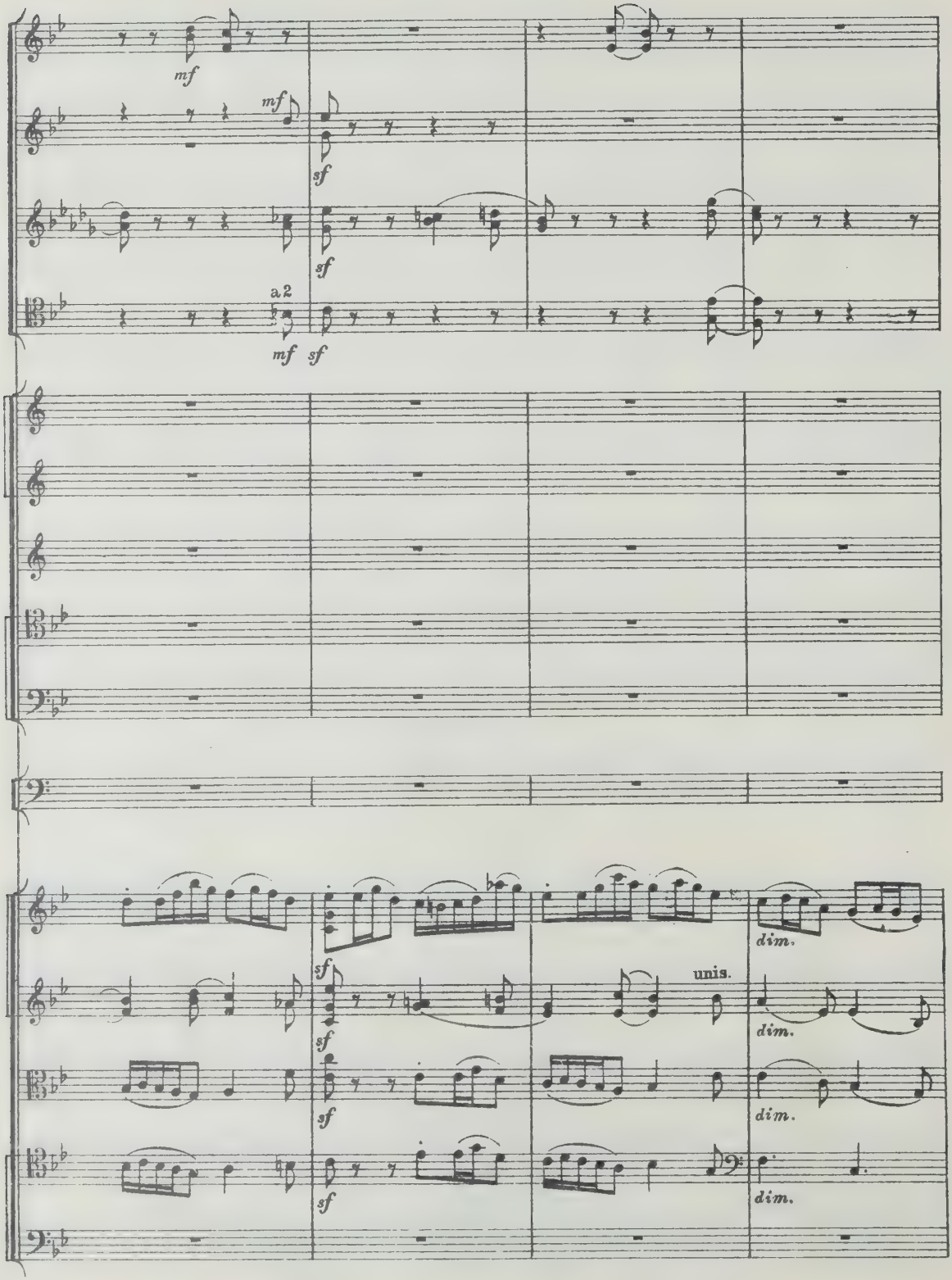
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sf
sf
a 2
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sf
sf
sf
sf
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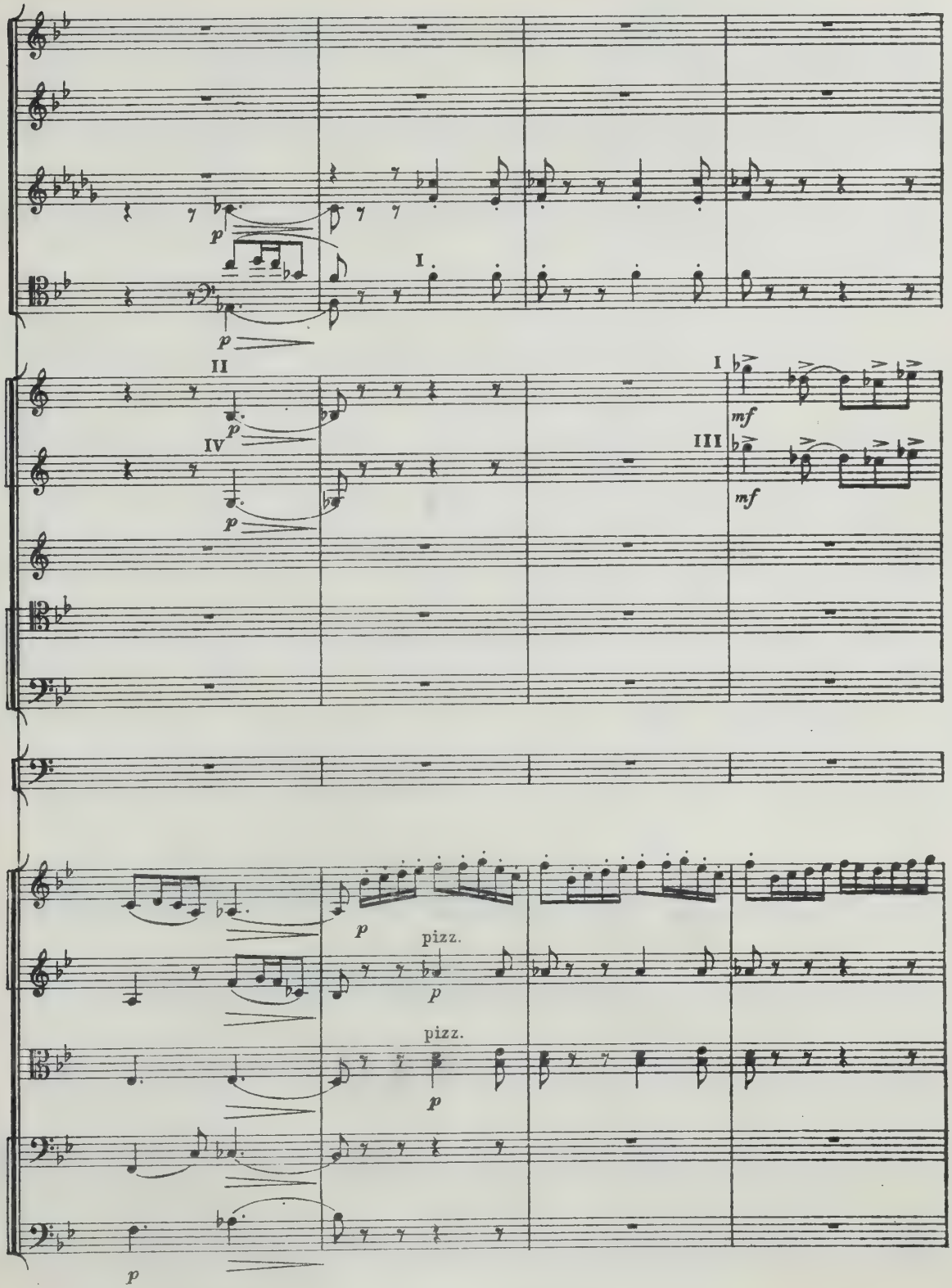
dim.
dim.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p
II
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IV
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III
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p
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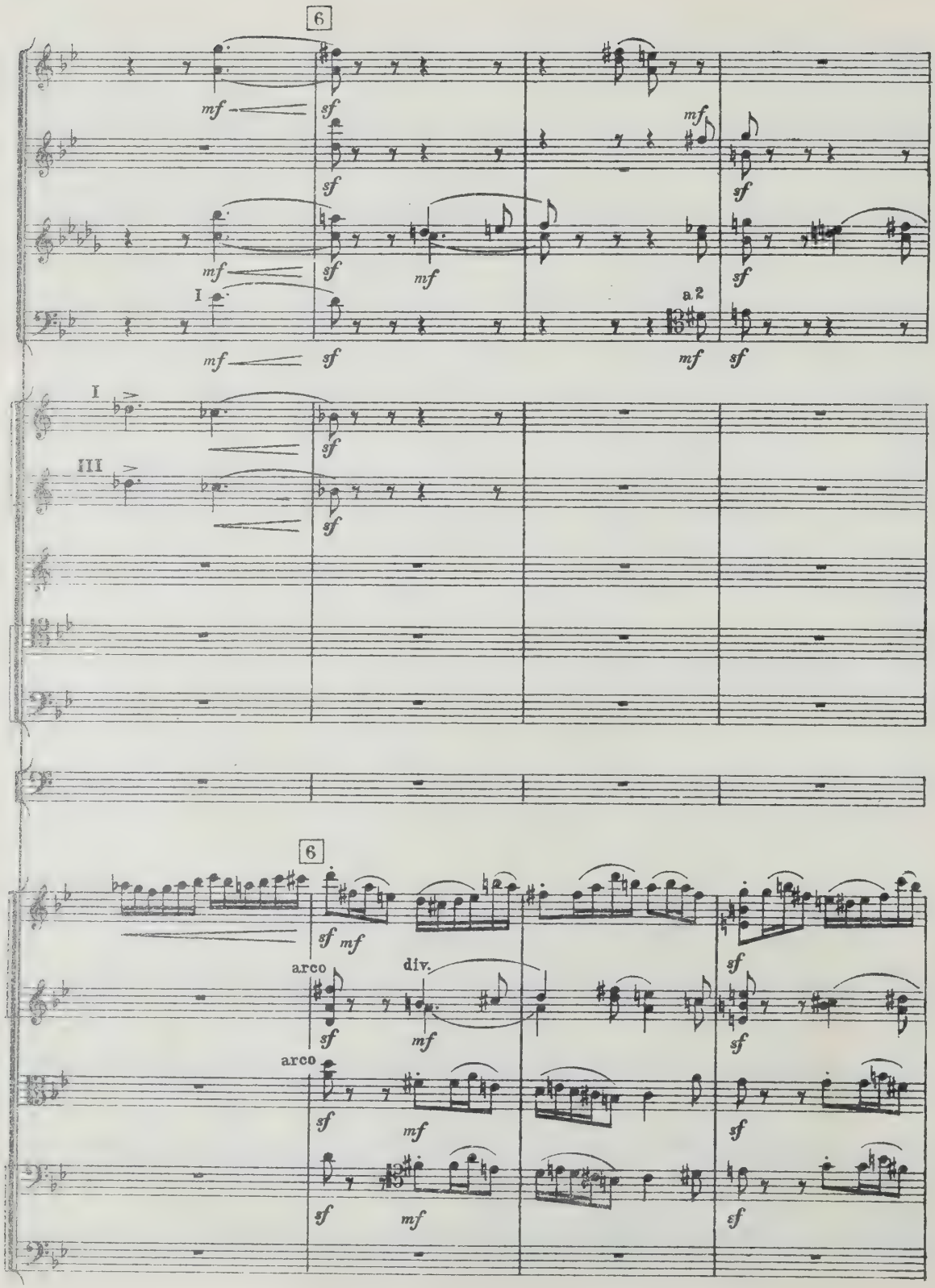
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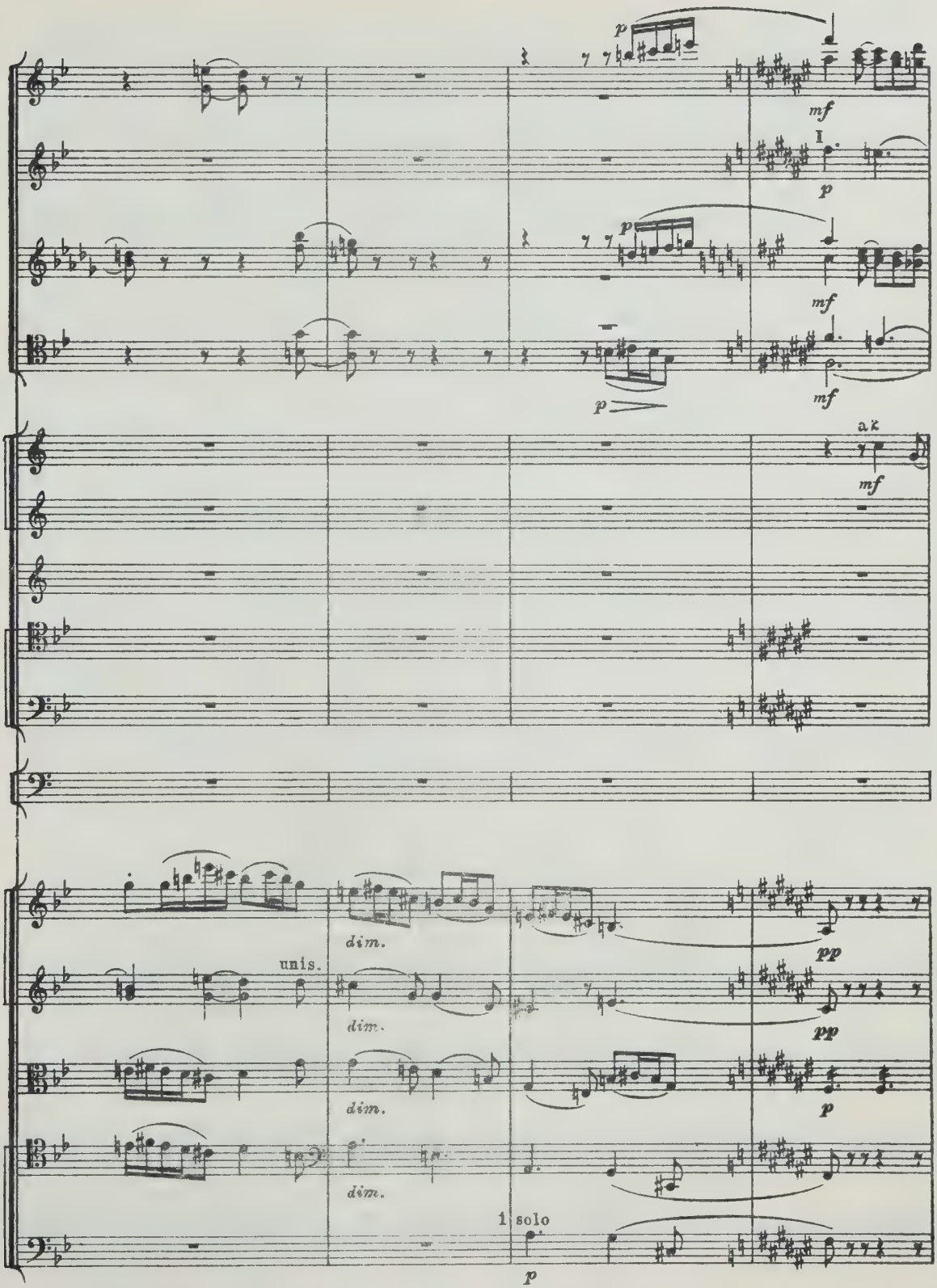
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dim.
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dim.
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pp
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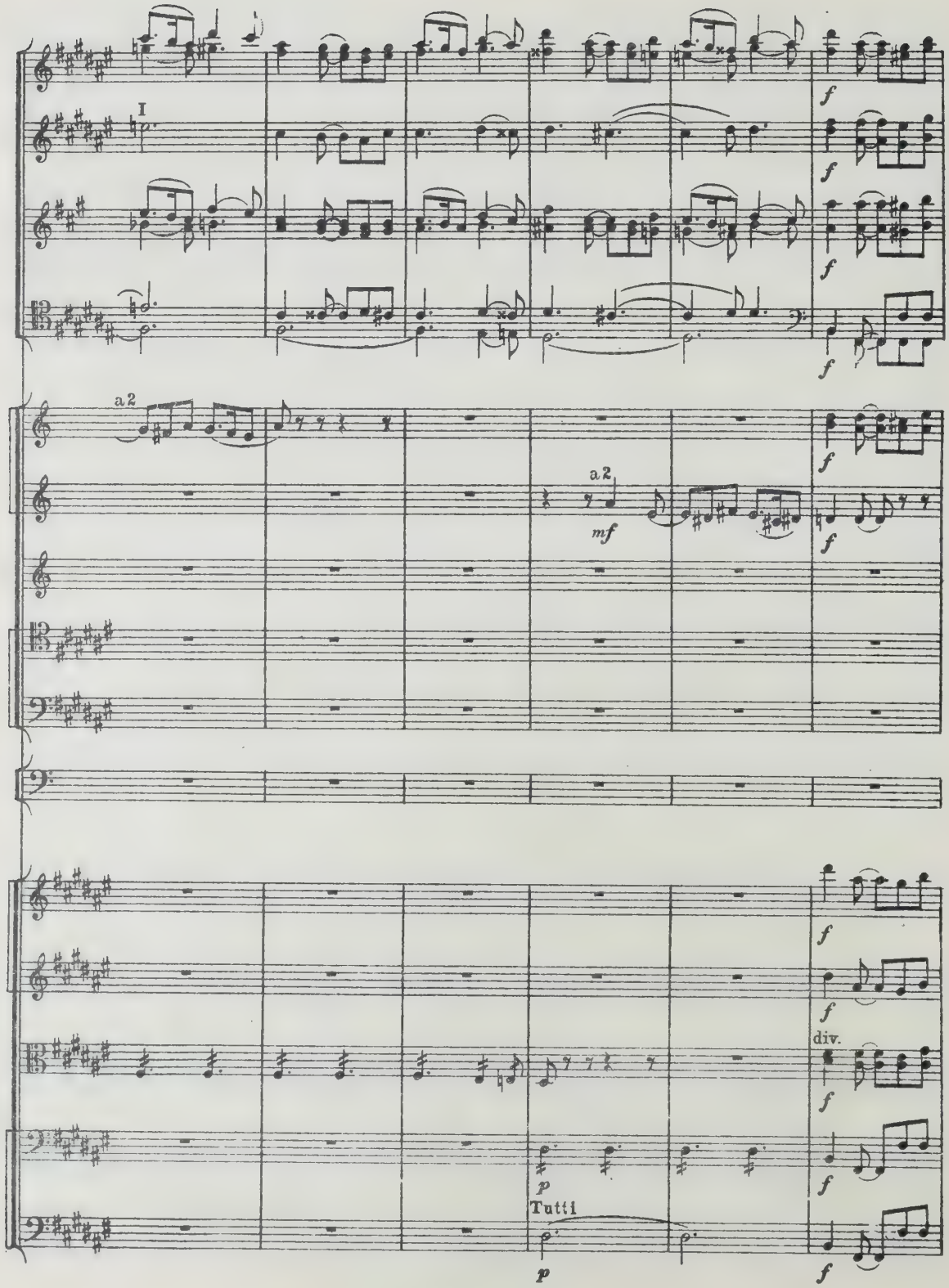
p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a 2
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f
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p
Tutti
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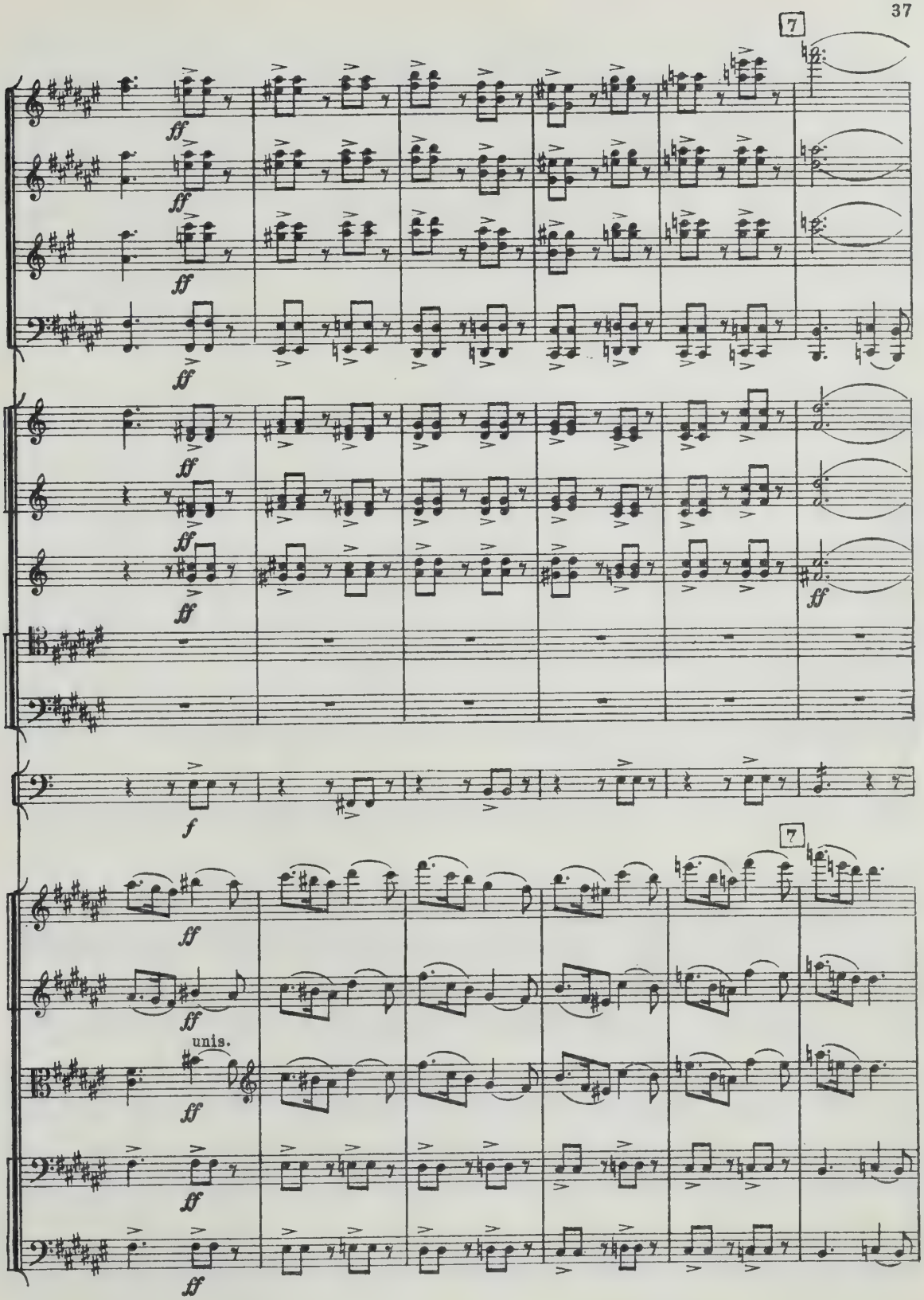
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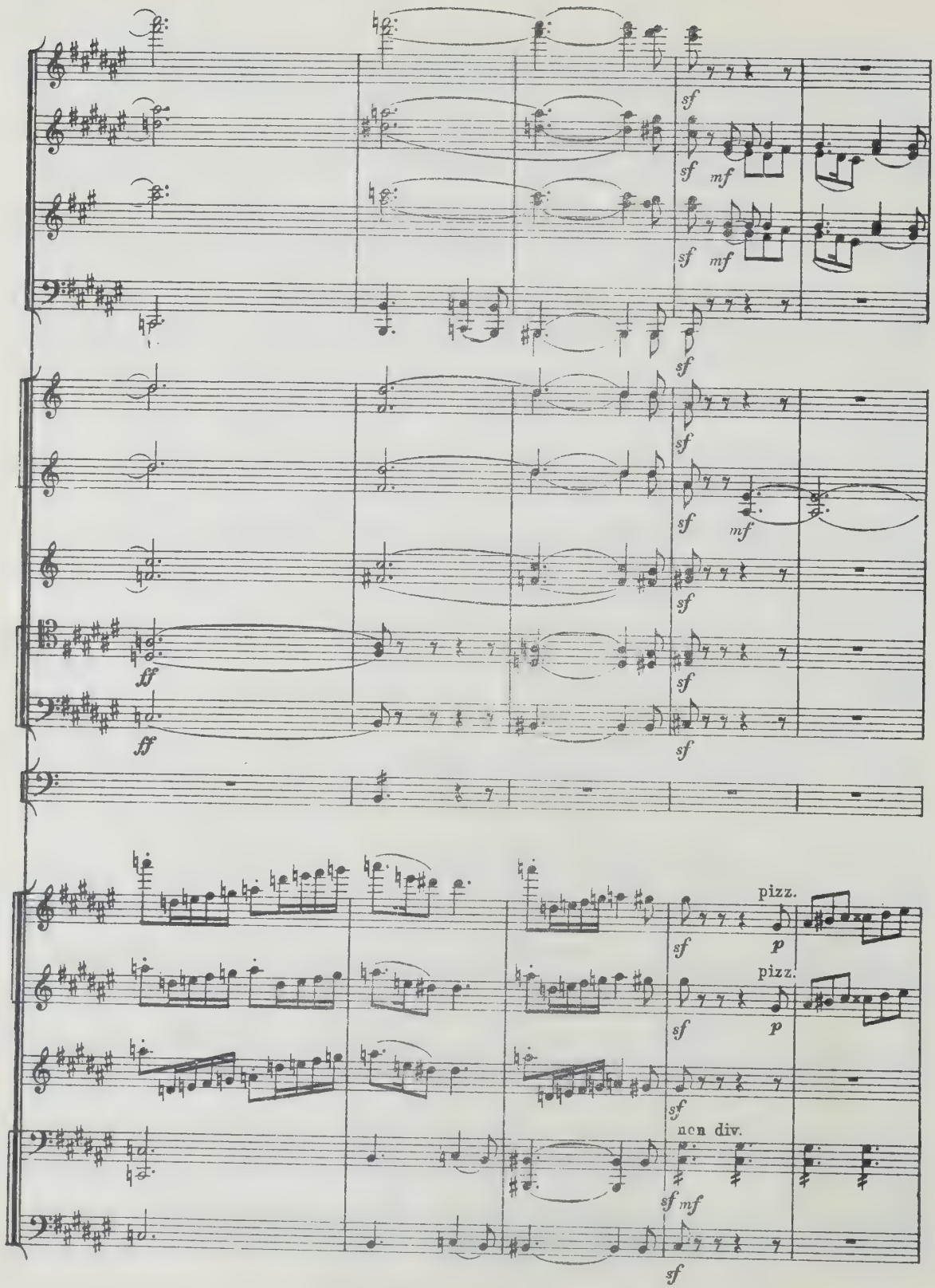
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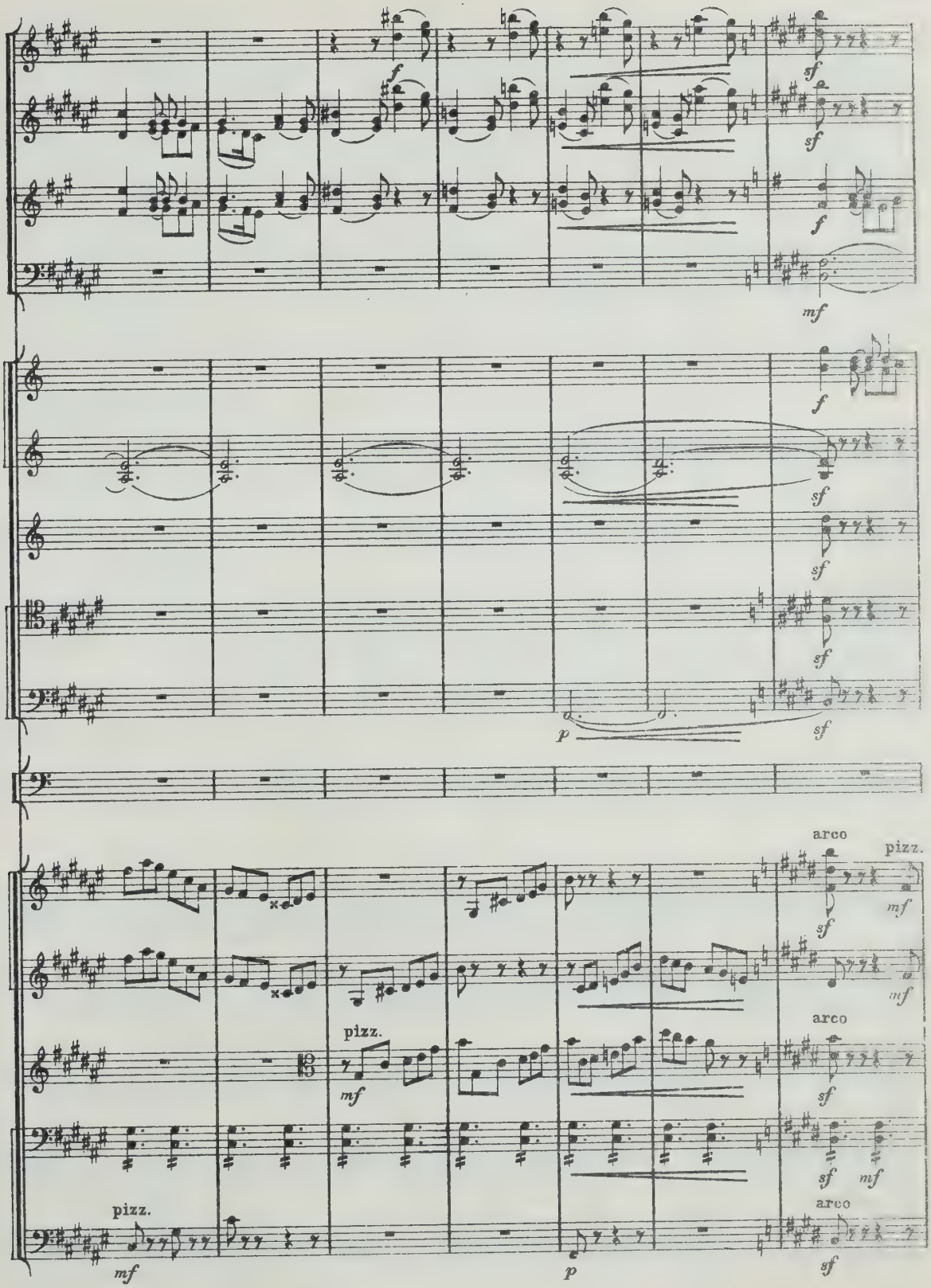
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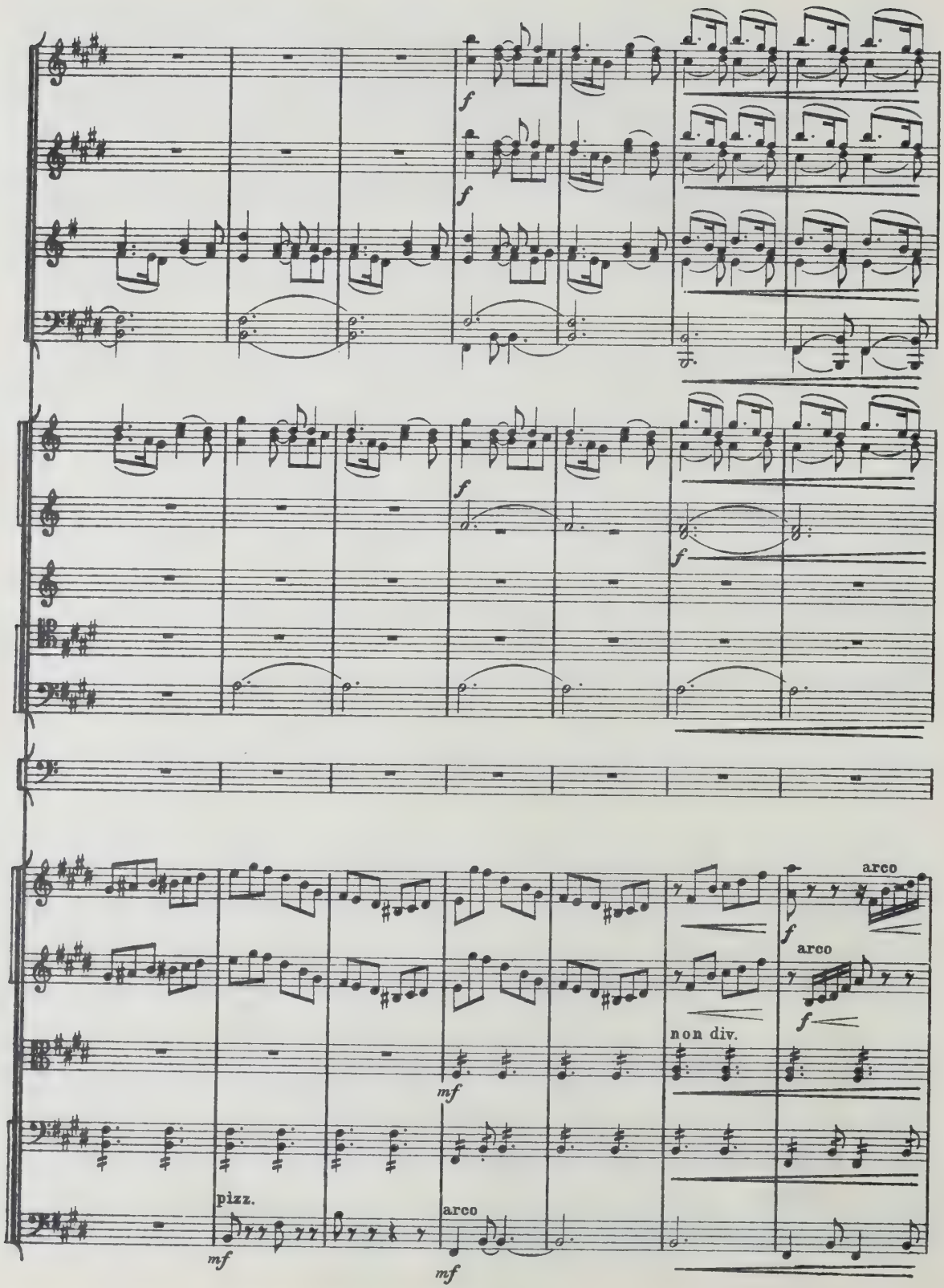
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arco
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arco
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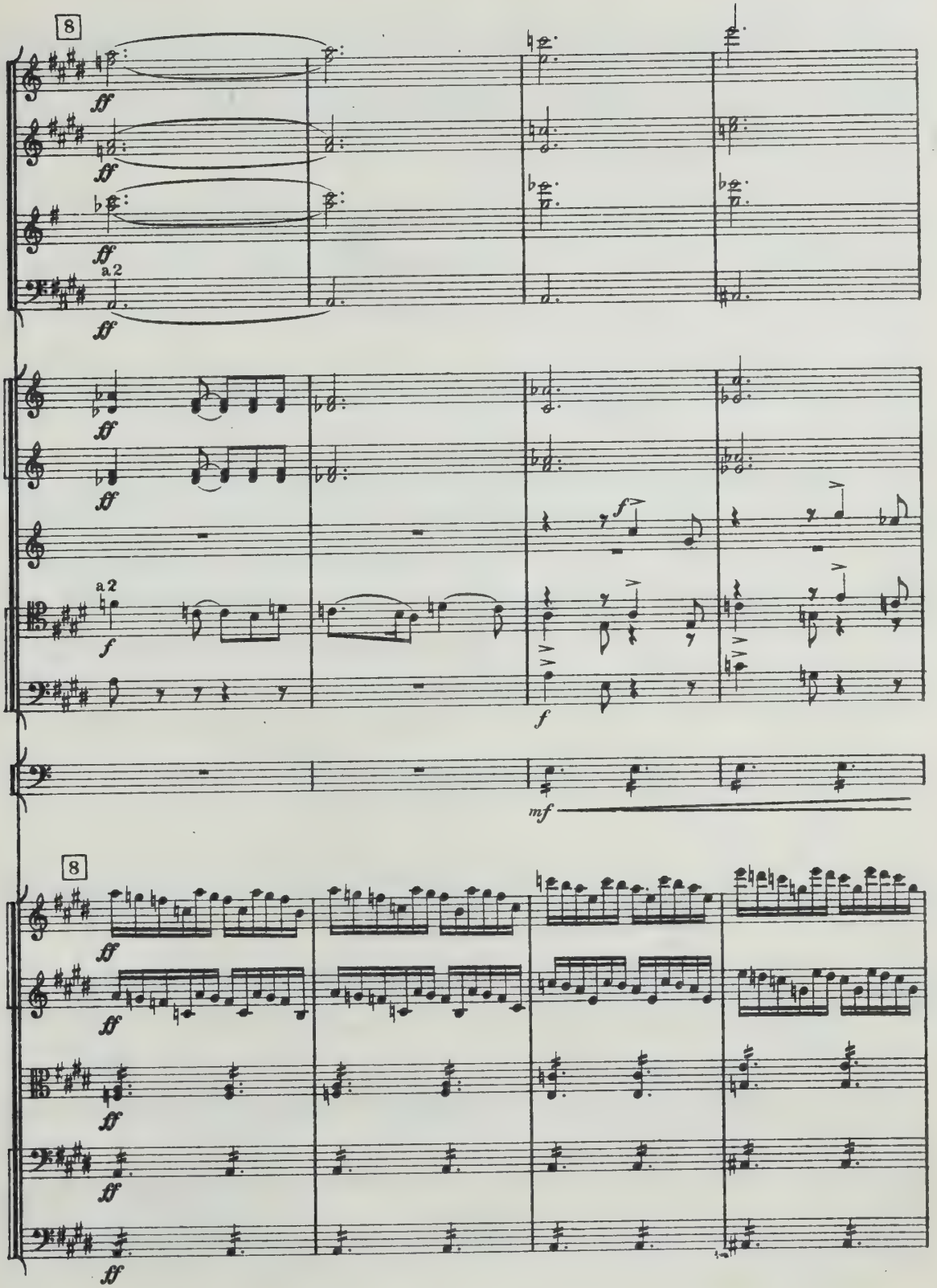
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mf
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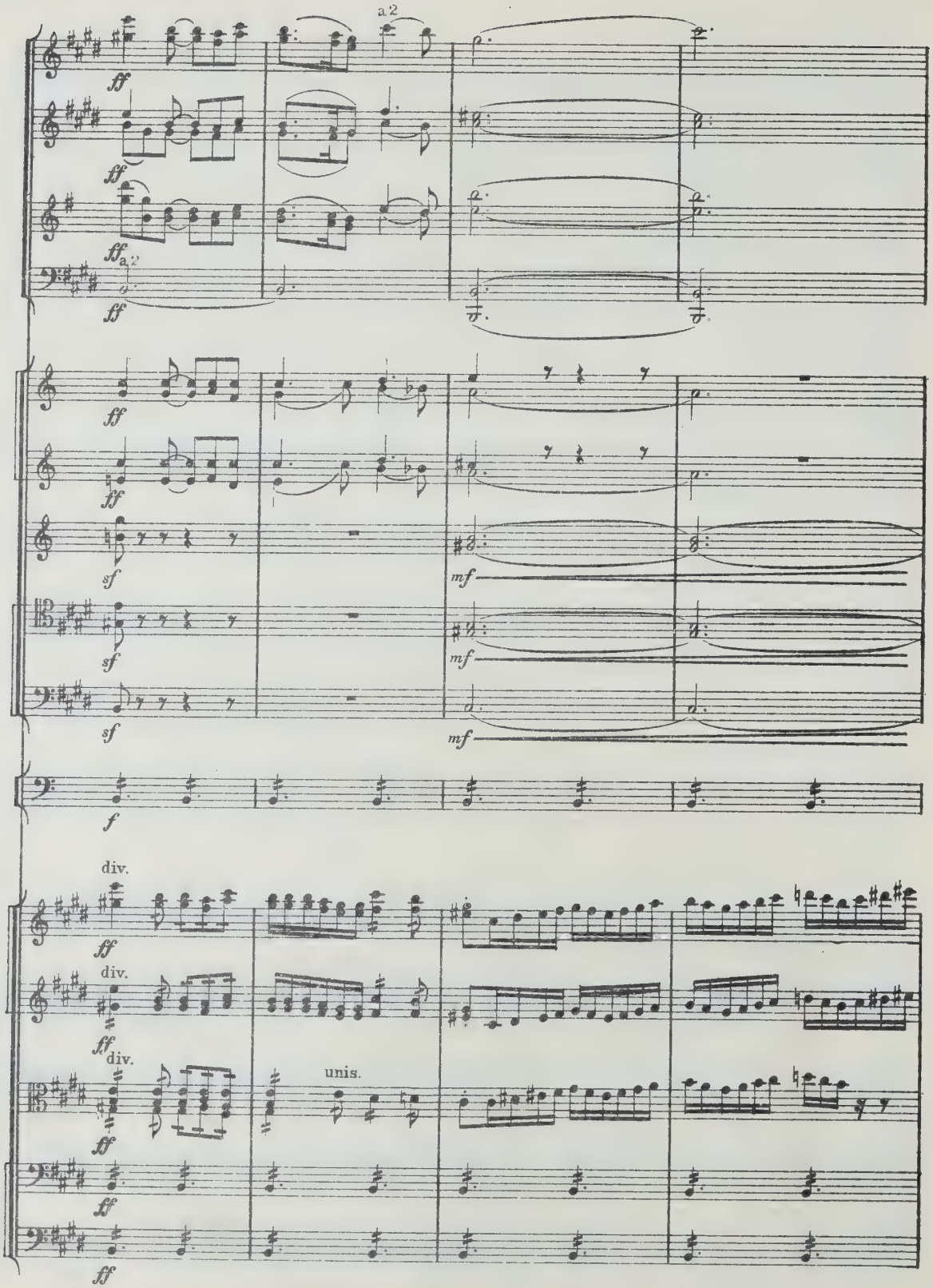
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a 2
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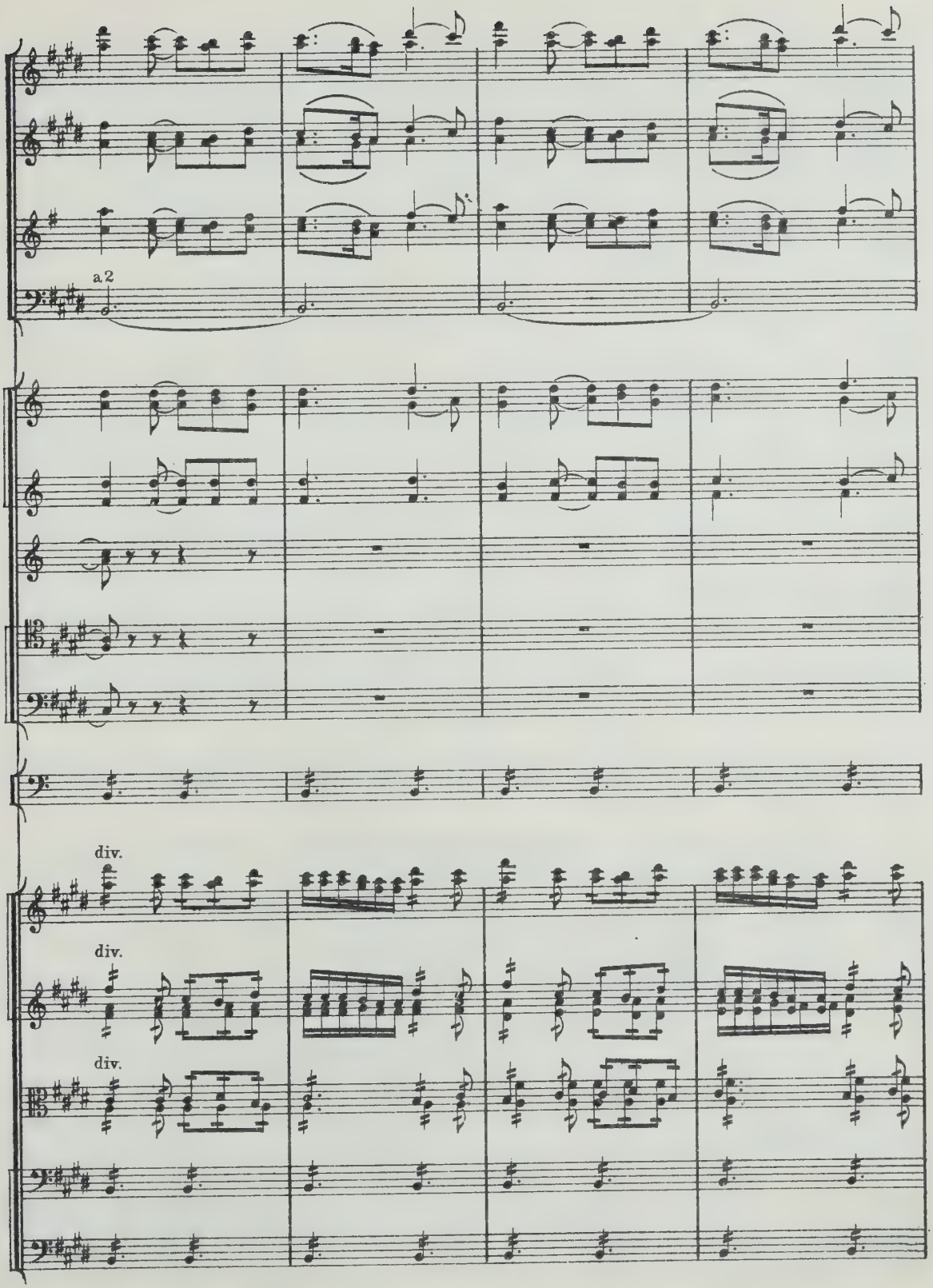
mf
f
div.
unis.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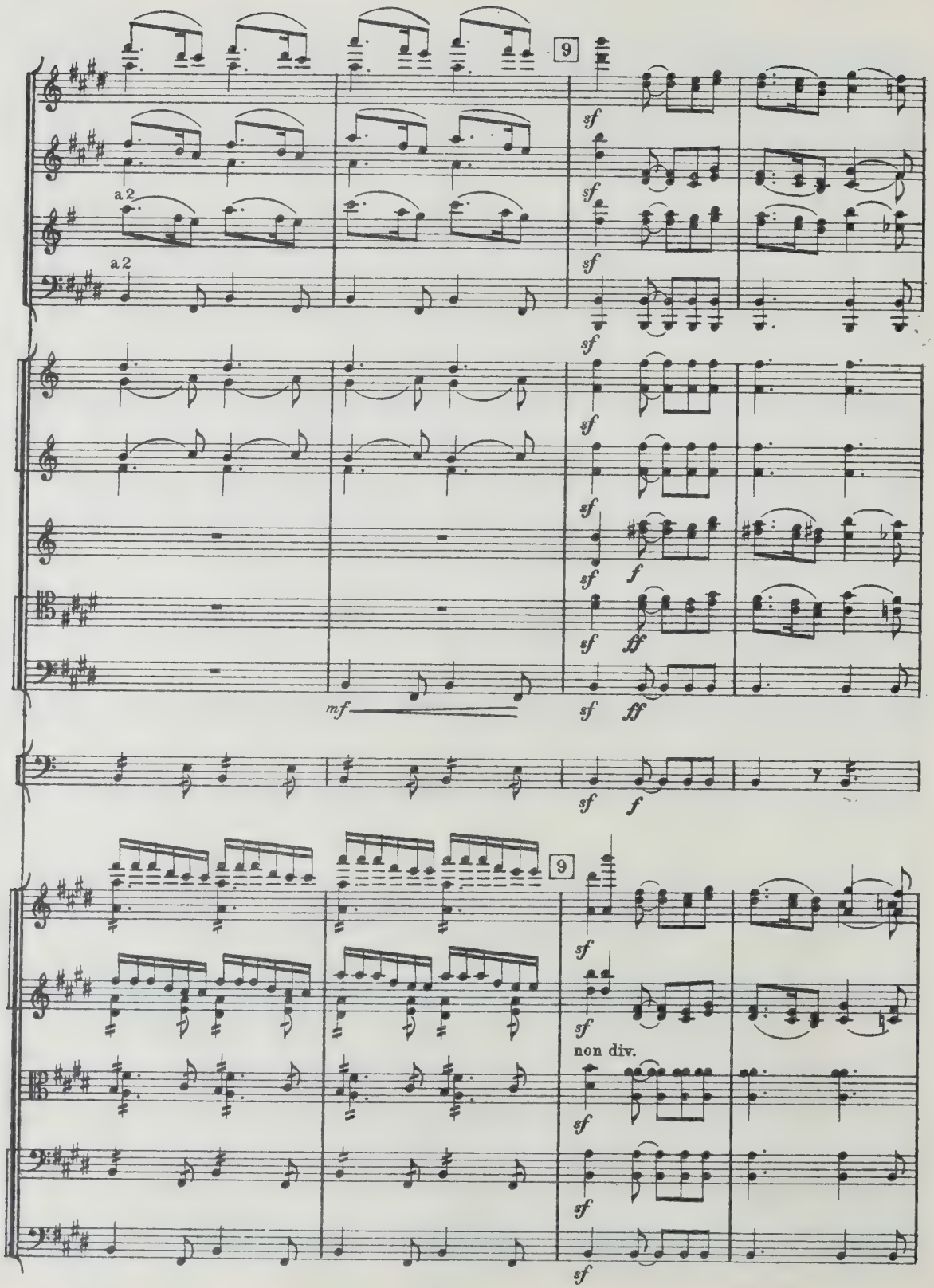
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a 2
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ff
9
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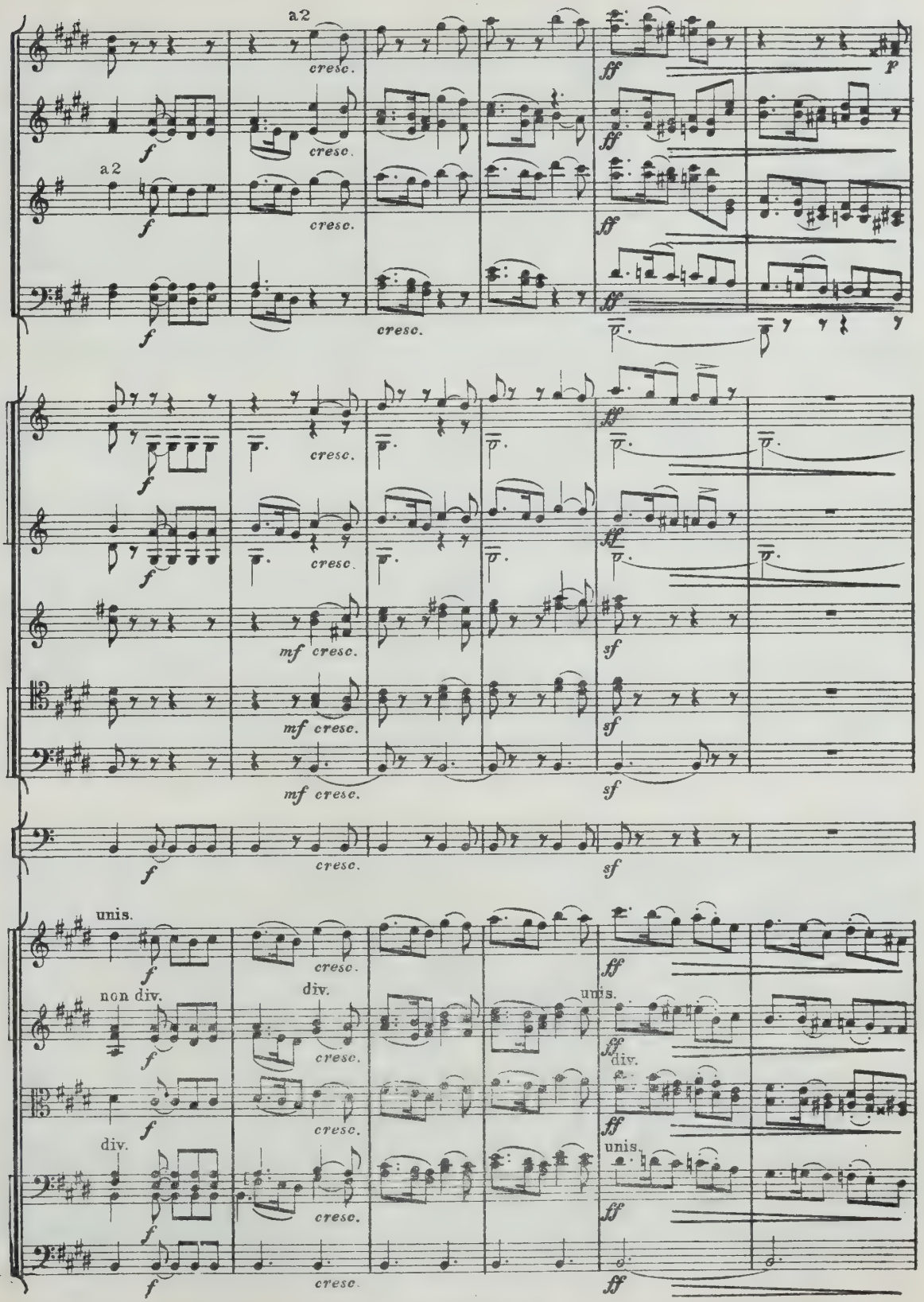
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mf
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unis.
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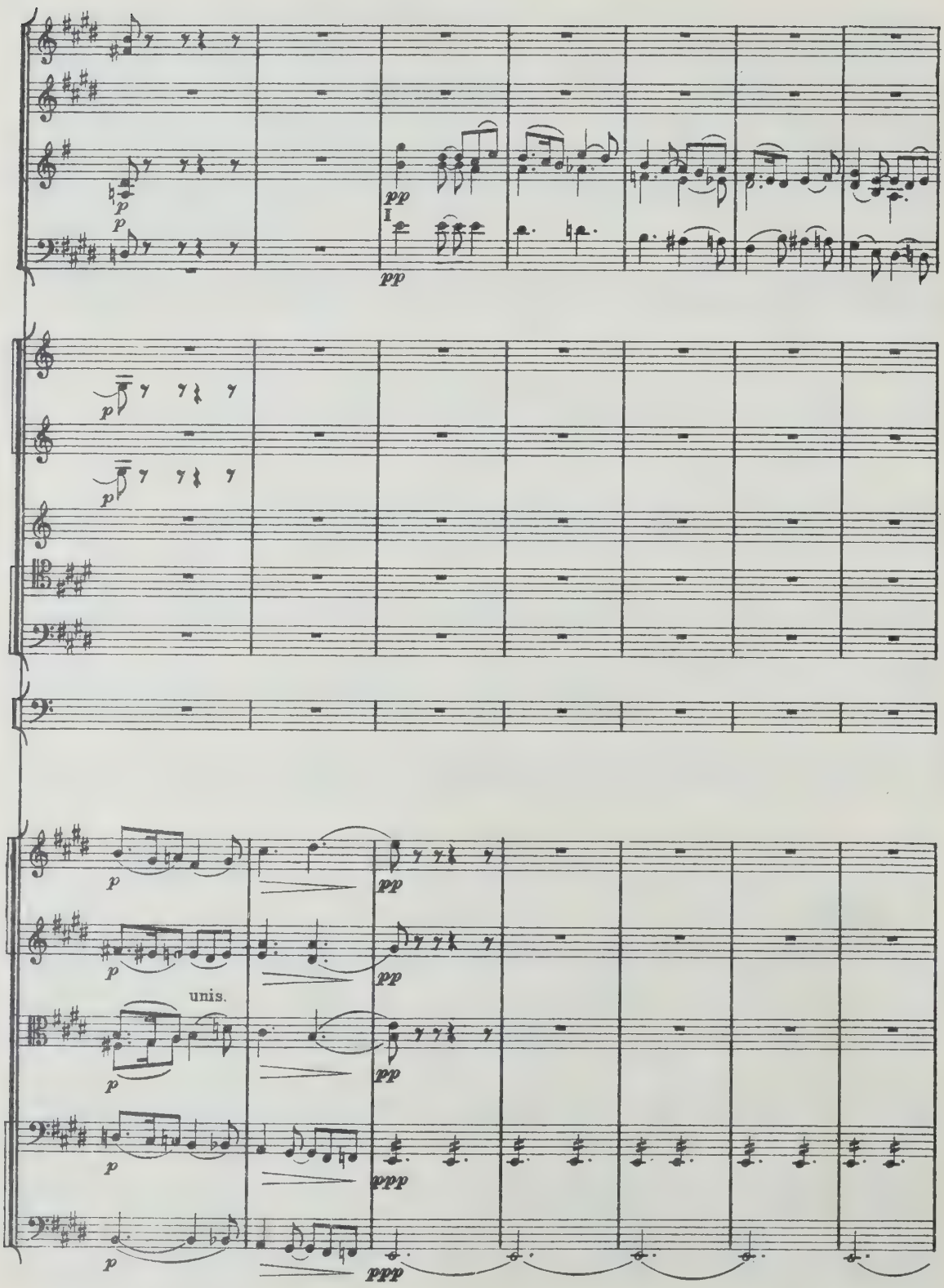
div.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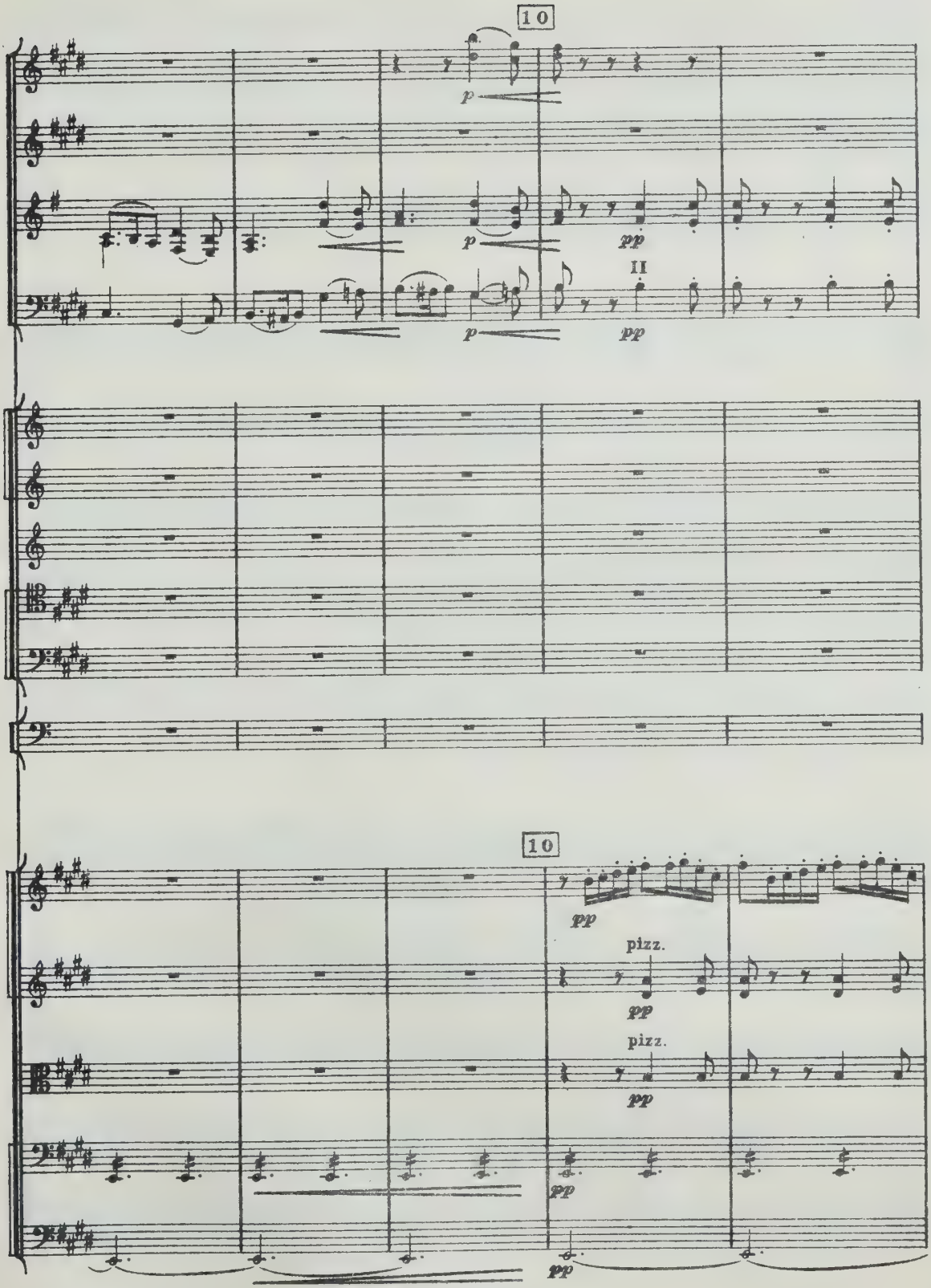
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pizz.
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pp
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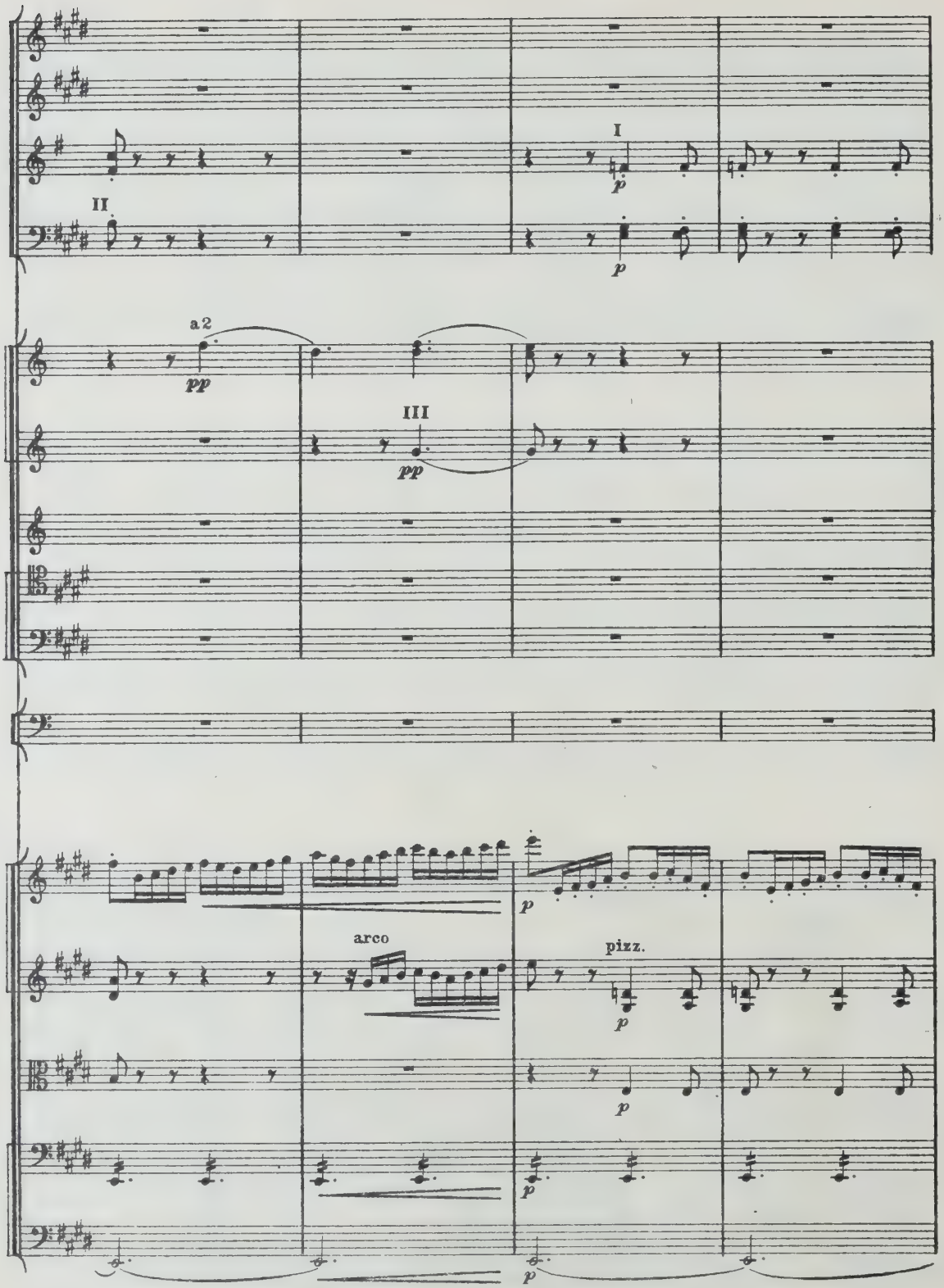
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I
p
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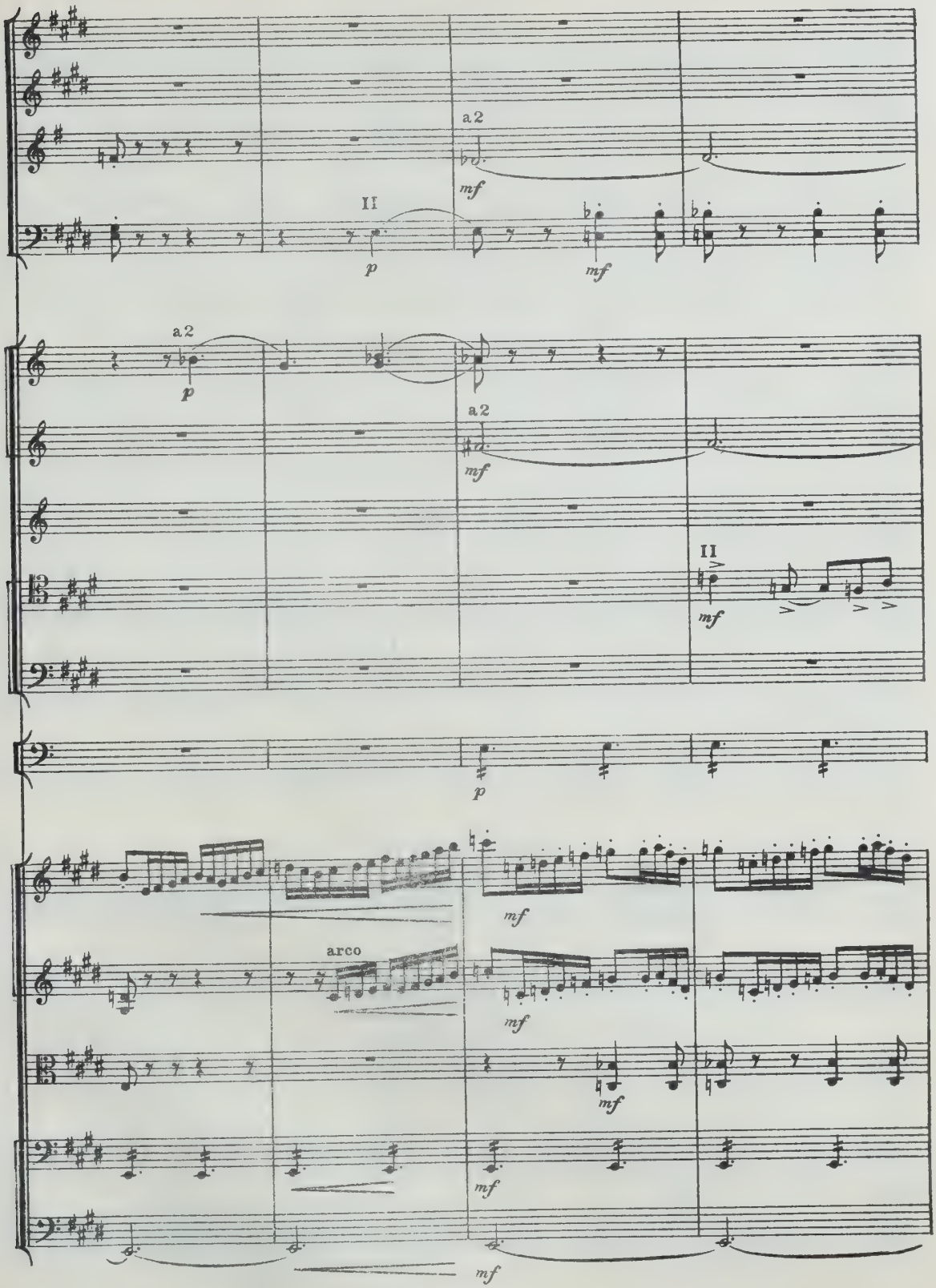
pp
III
pp
arco
pizz.
p
p
p
p
p
p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a 2
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II
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p
mf
arco
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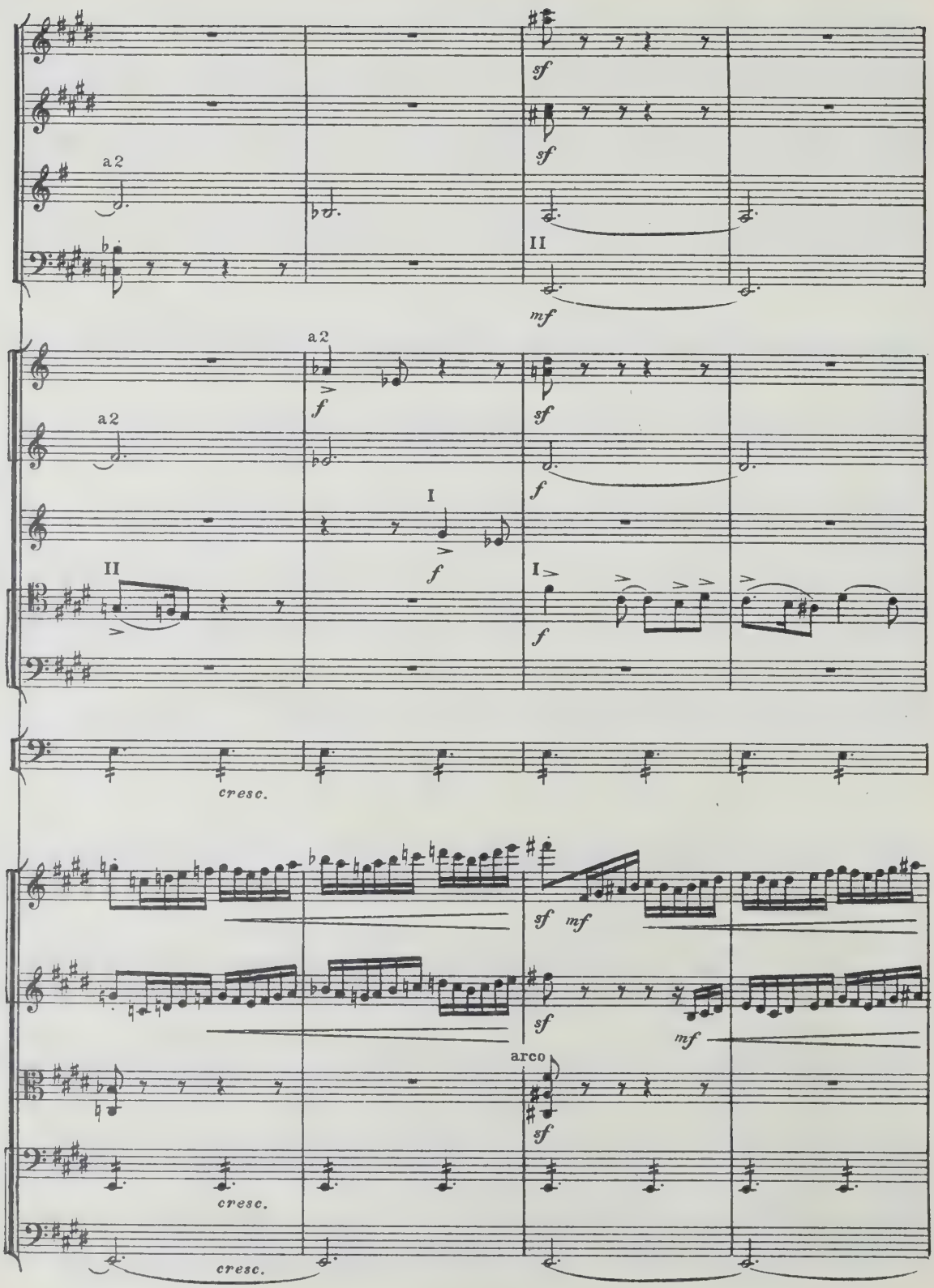
mf
mf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II
mf
a2
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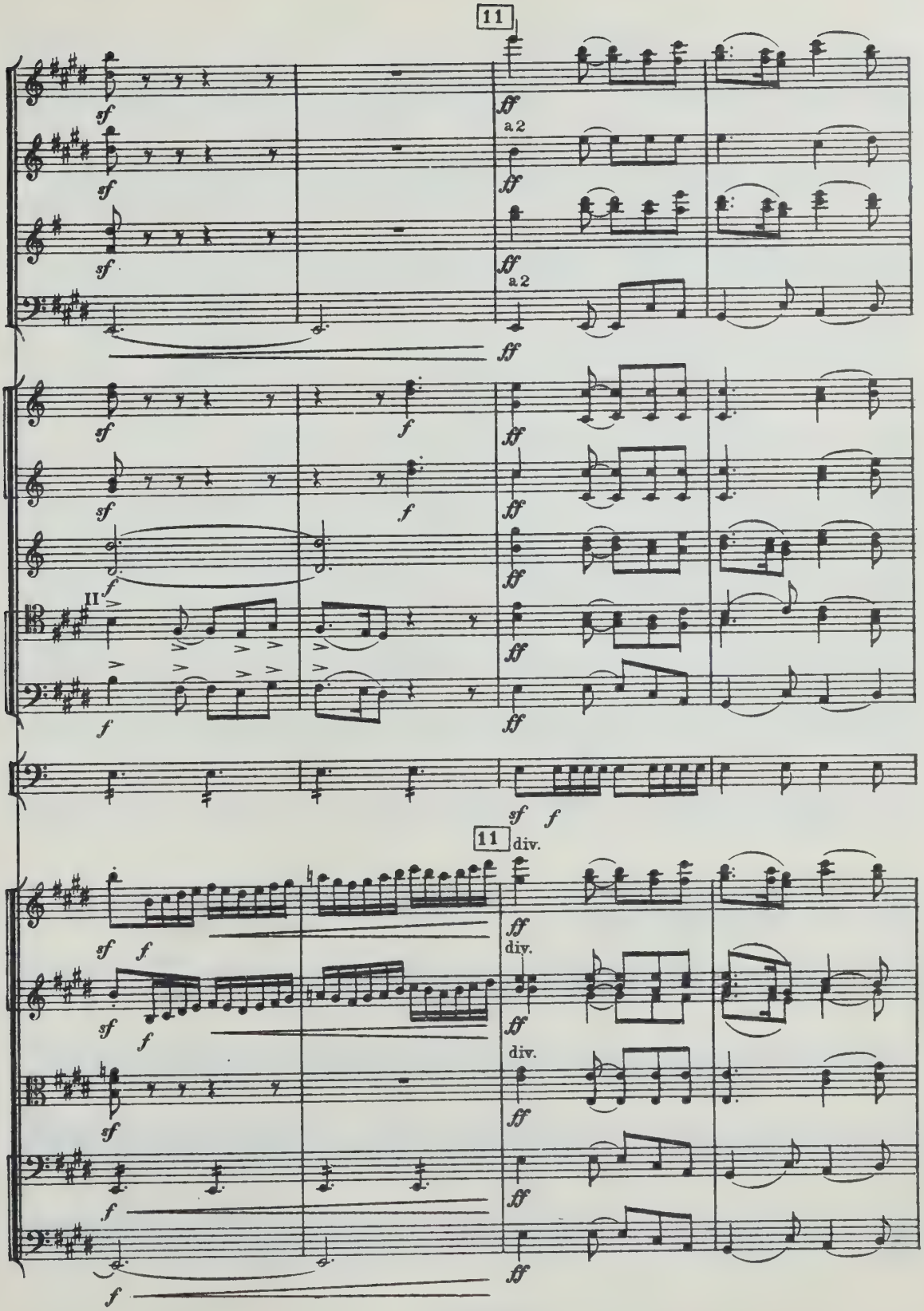
I
cresc.
mf
arco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a 2
a 2
11
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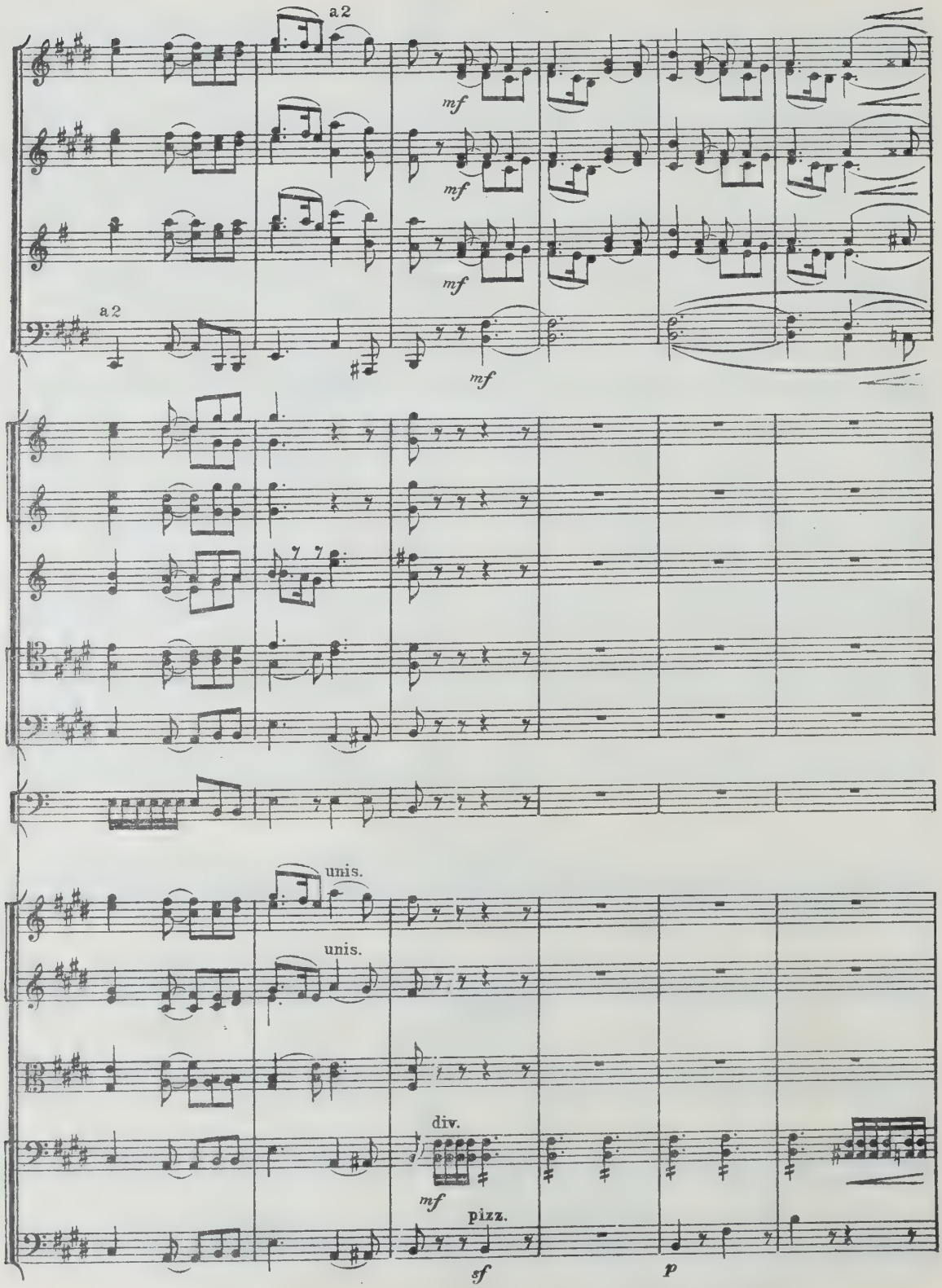
div.
div.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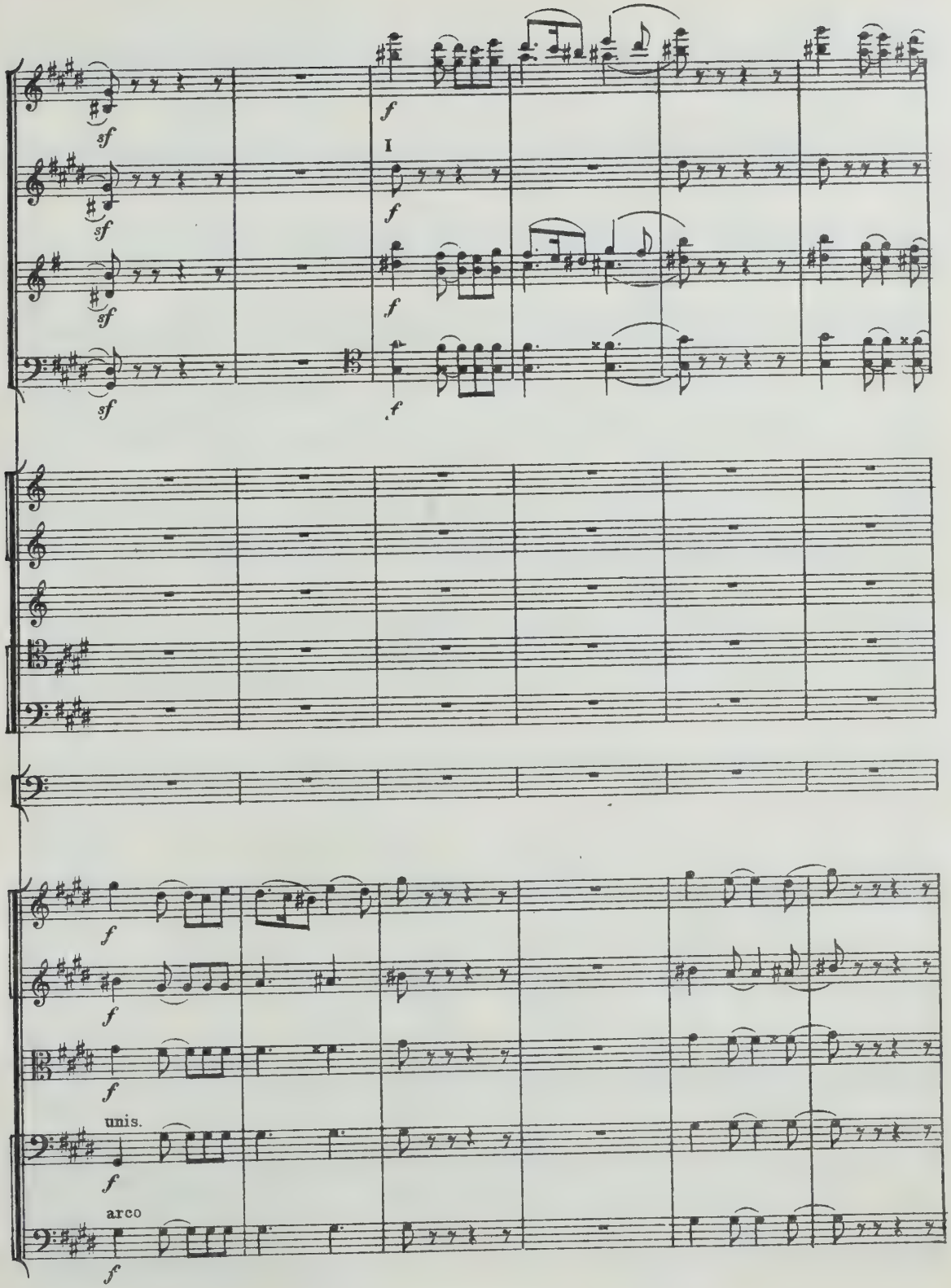
mf
mf
mf
a2
mf
unis.
unis.
div.
mf
pizz.
sf
p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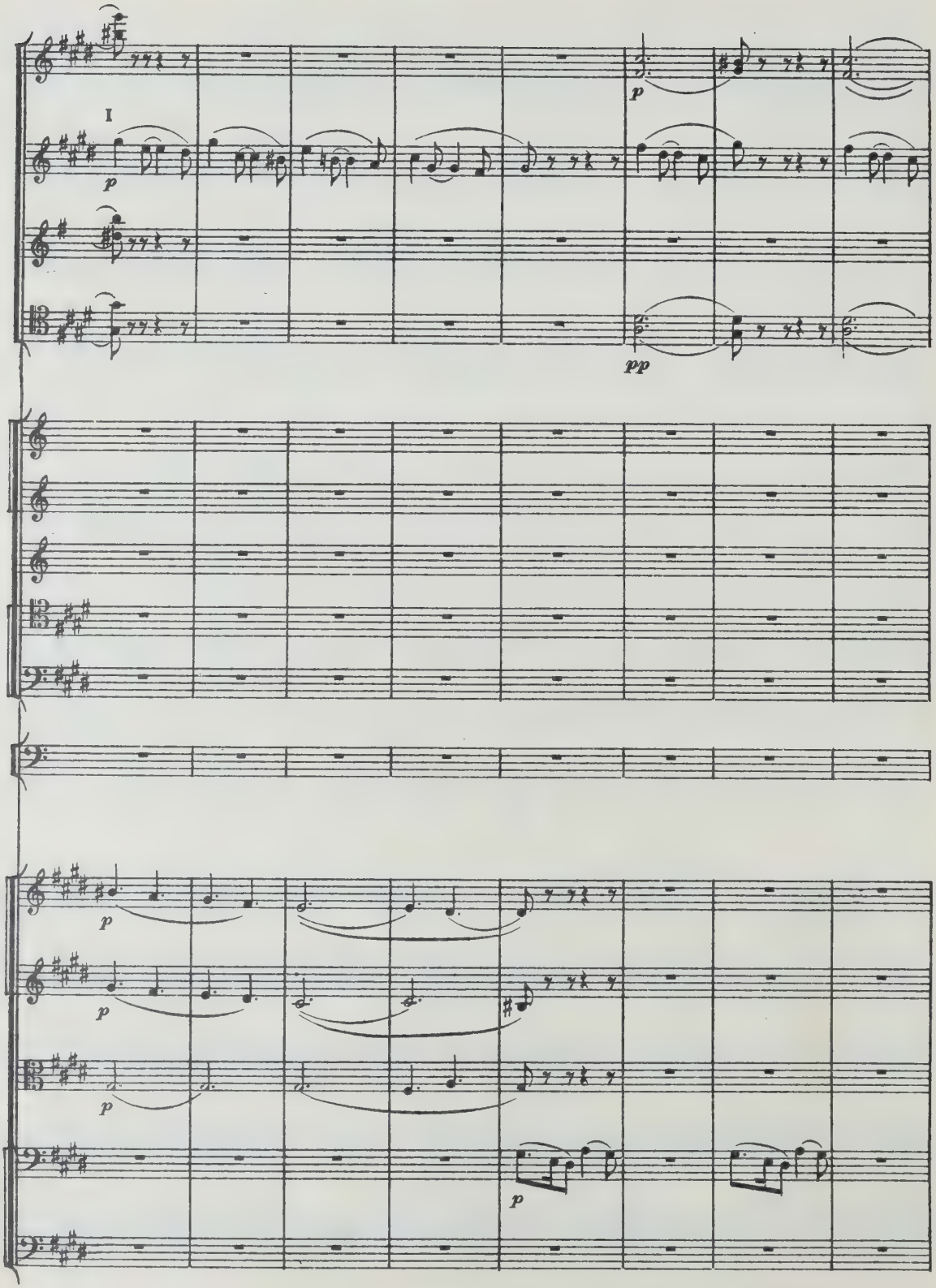
unis.
arco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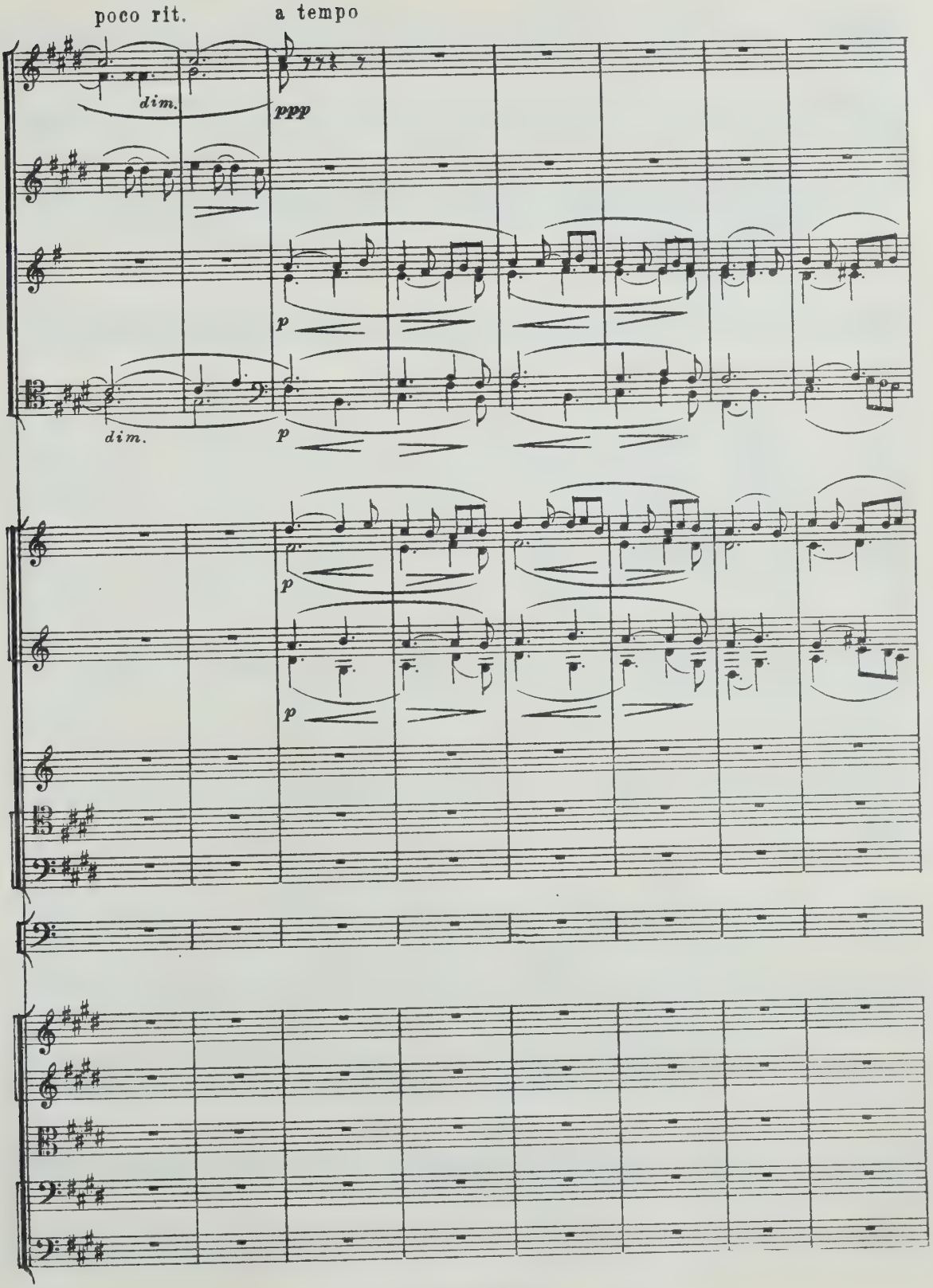
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a tempo
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ppp
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dim.
p
p
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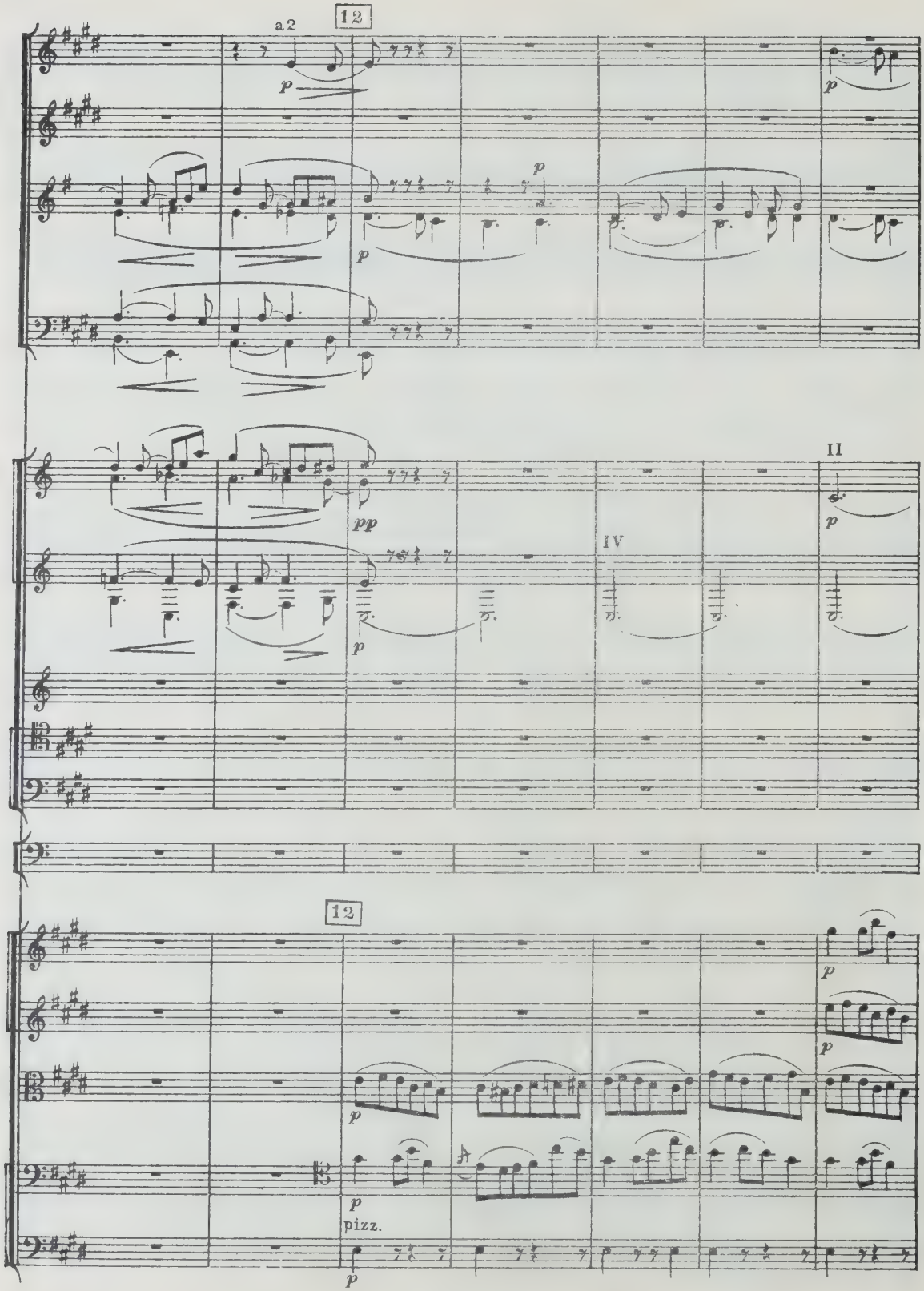
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12
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pp
II
IV
12
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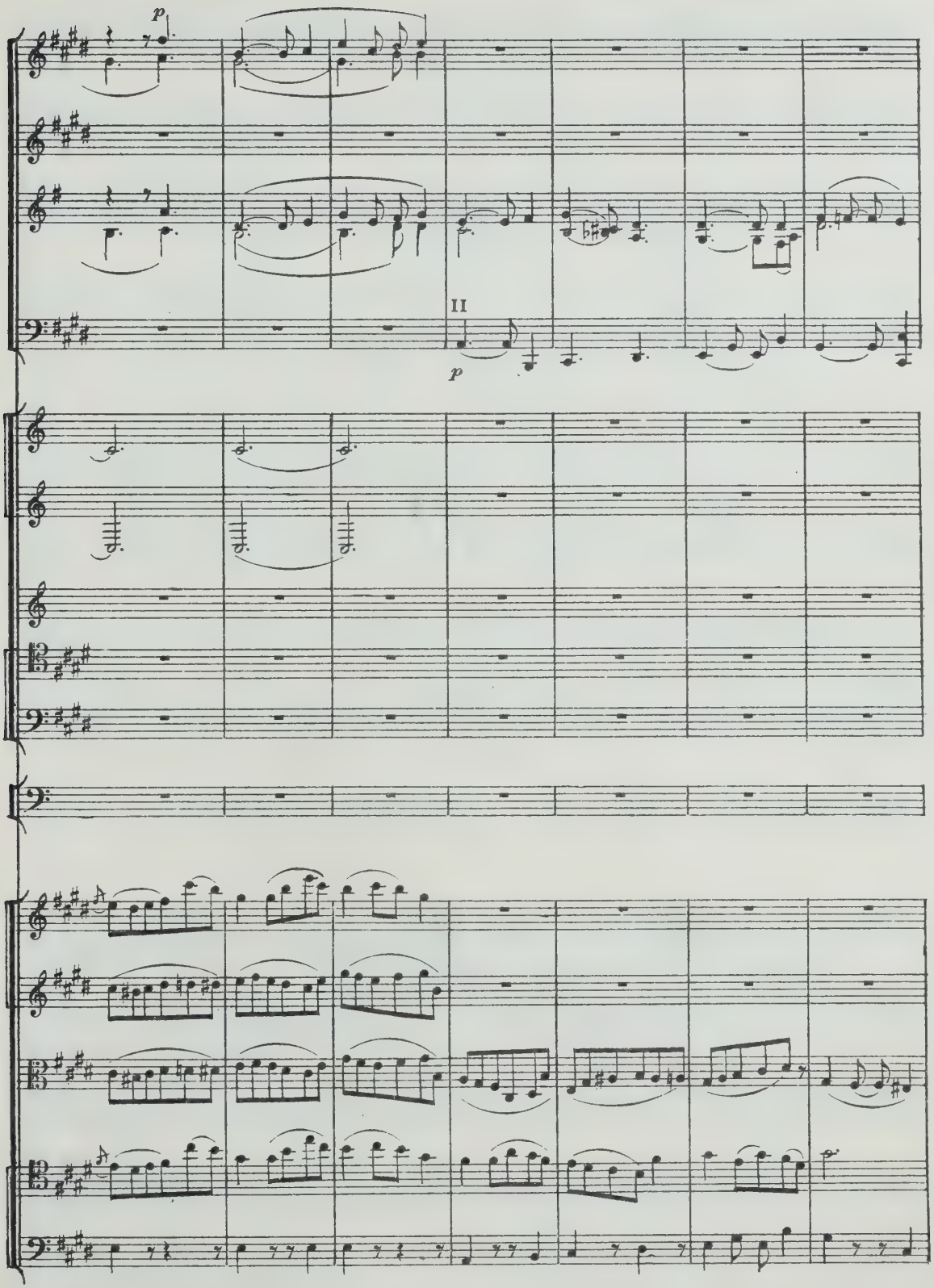
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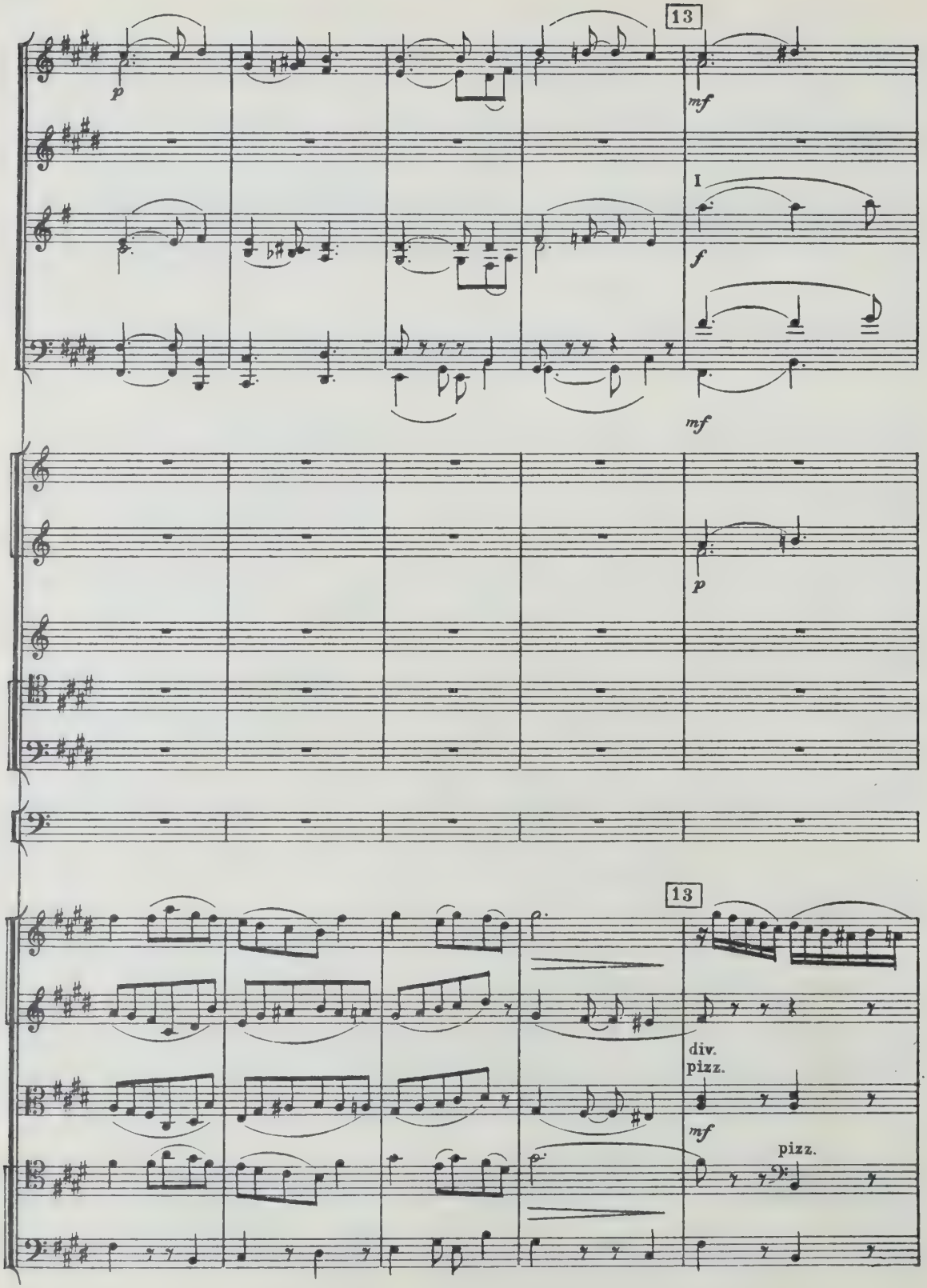
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mf
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13
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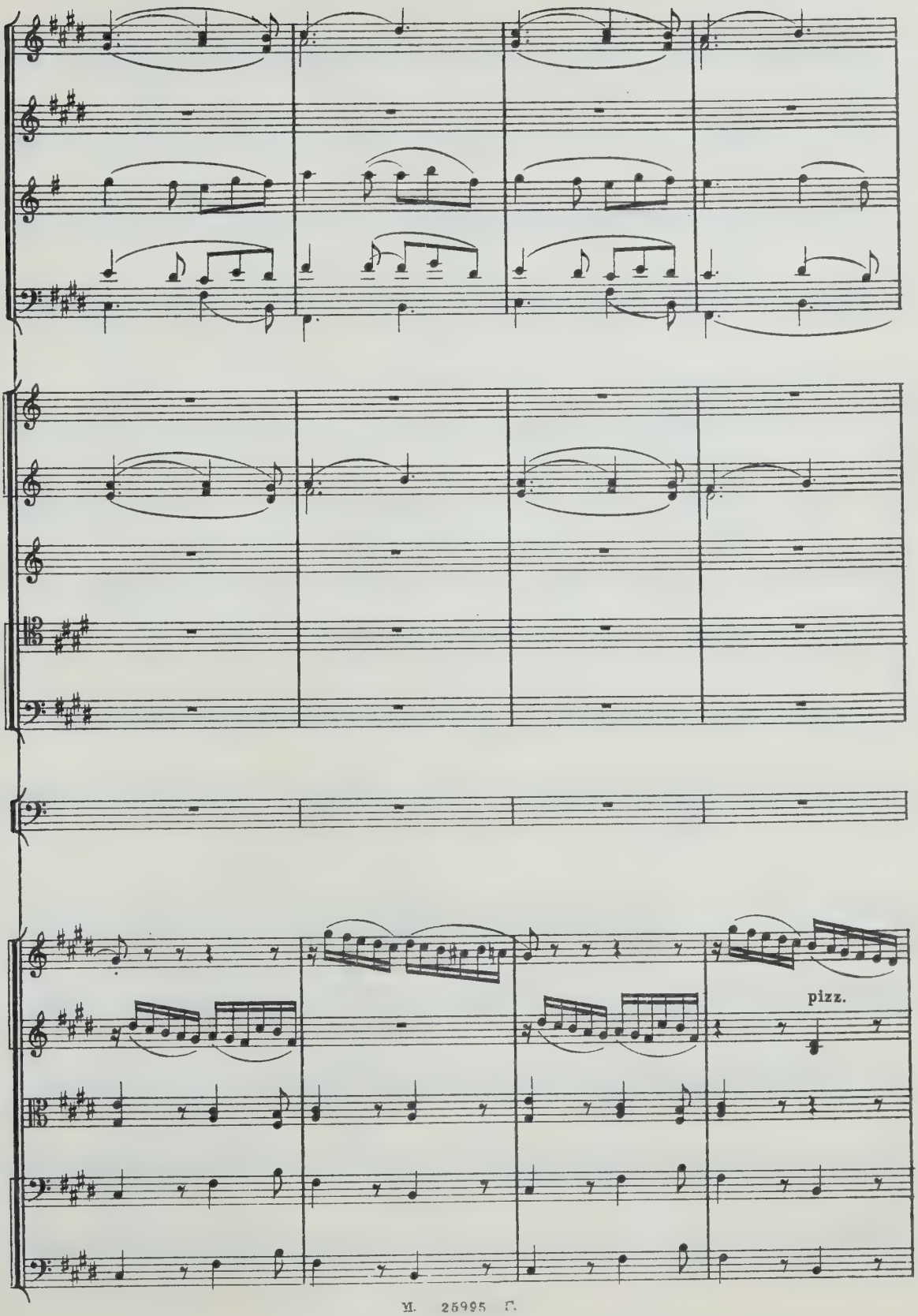
mf
pizz.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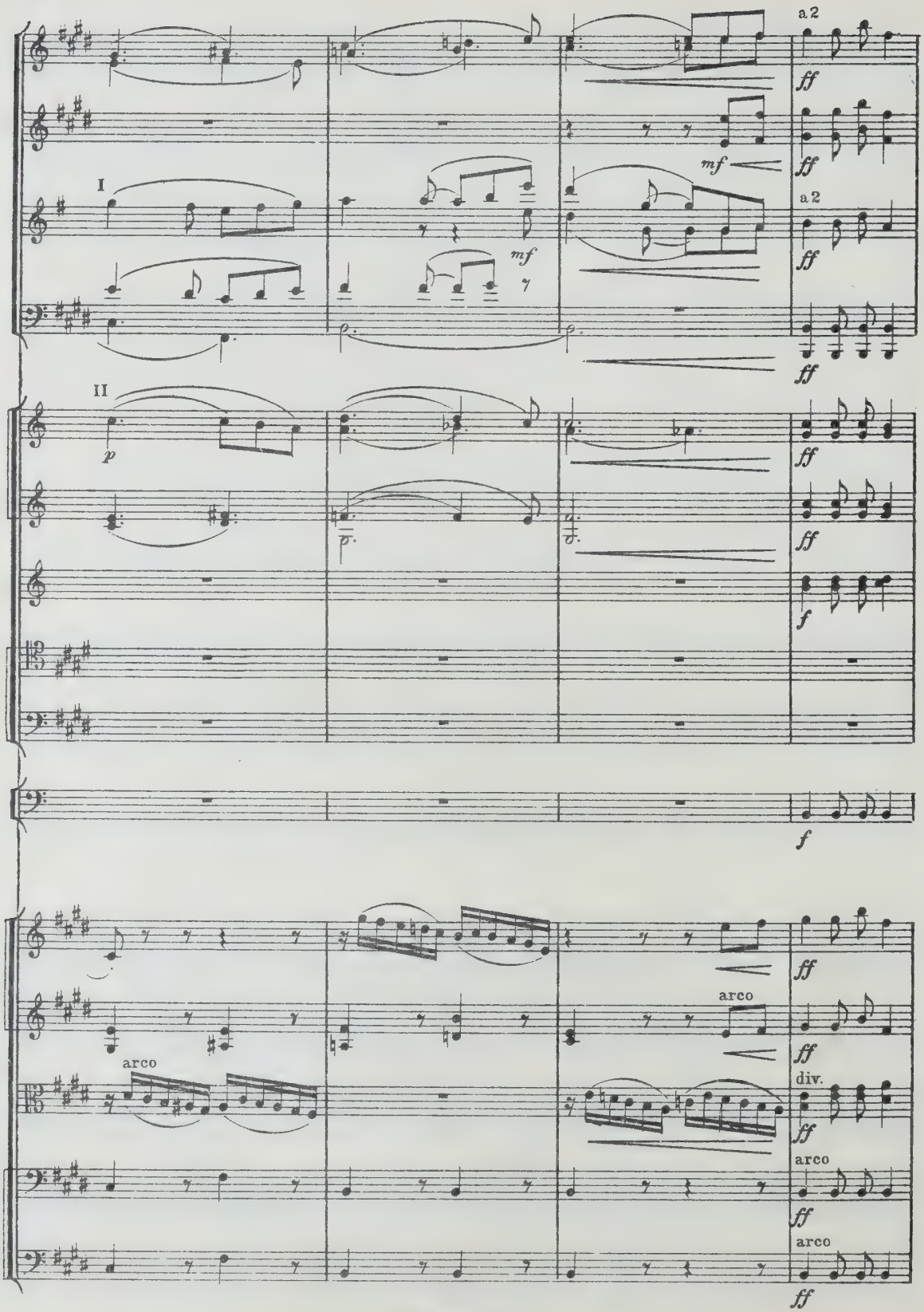
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II
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a 2
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mf
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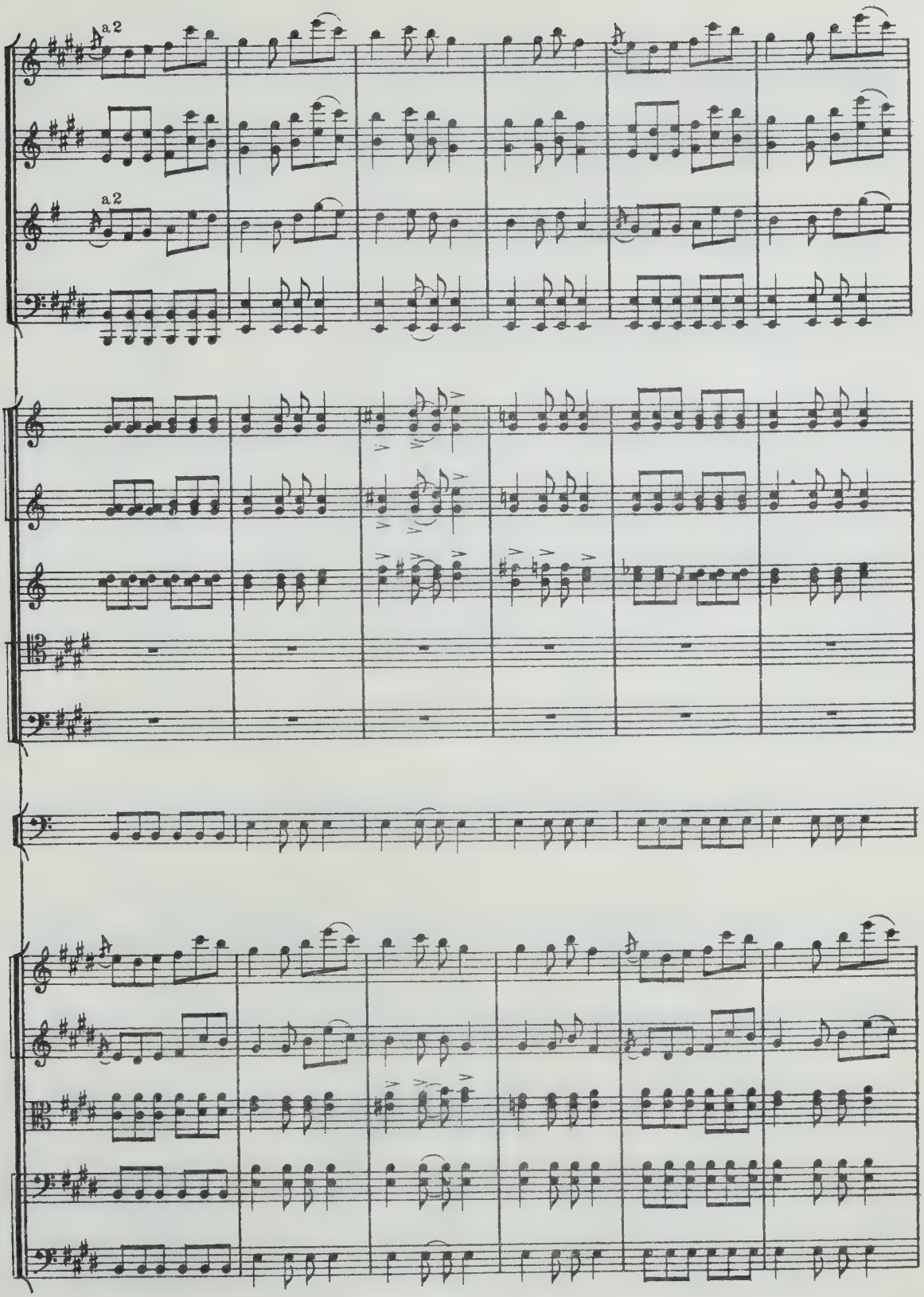
arco
div.
arco
arco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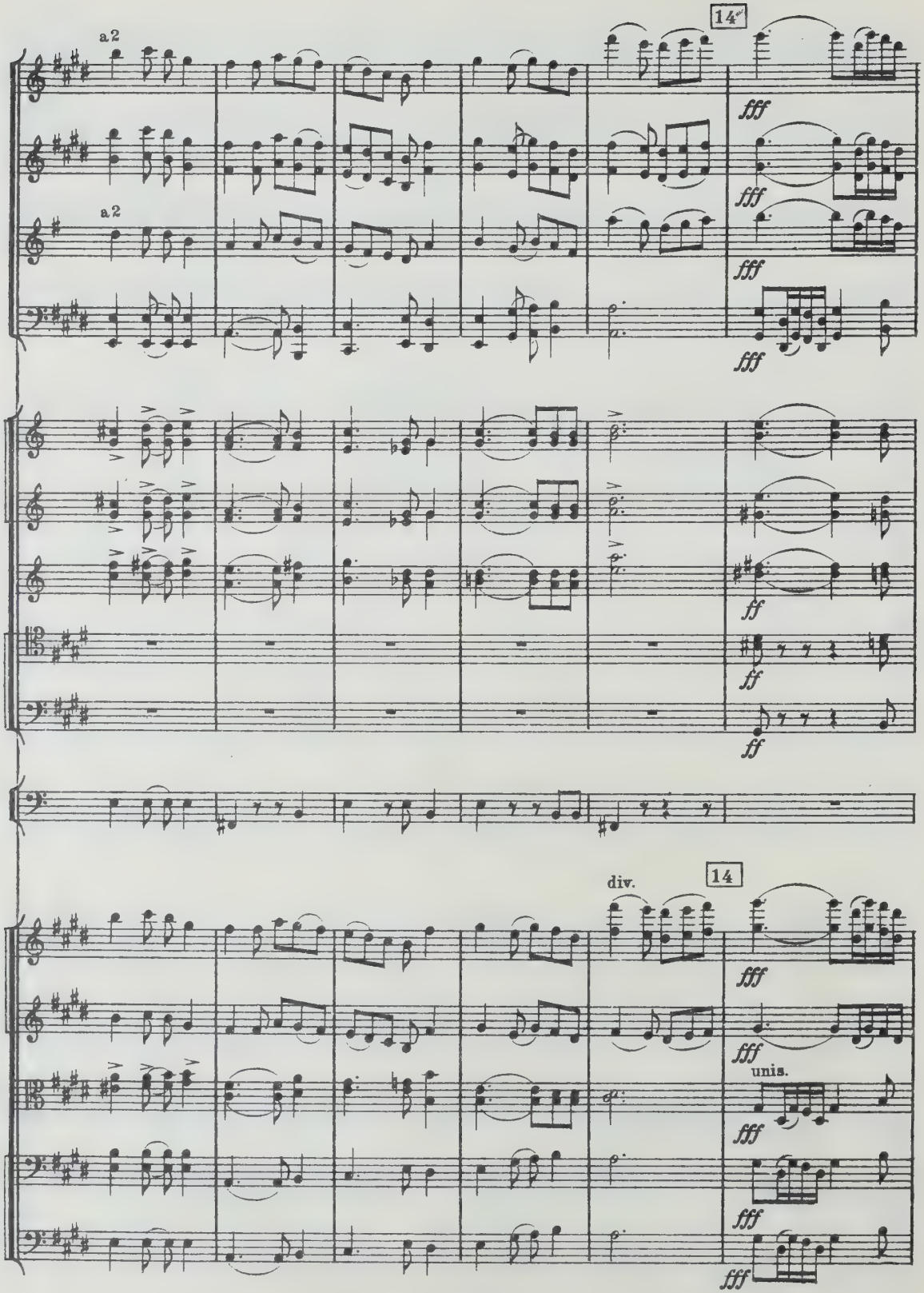
a 2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a2
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fff
fff
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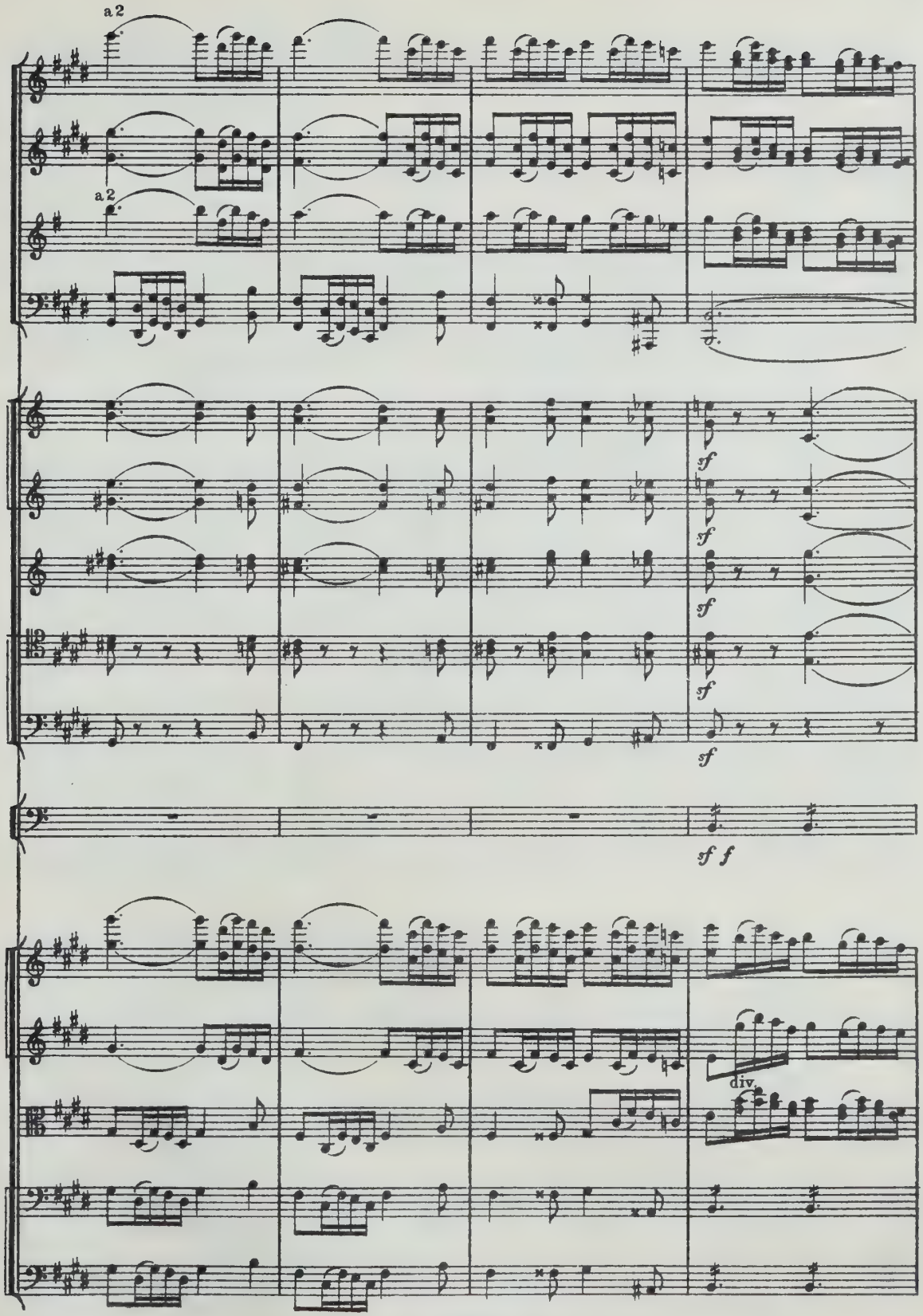
fff
ff
ff
ff
div.
14
fff
fff
unis.
fff
fff
fff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a2
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sf
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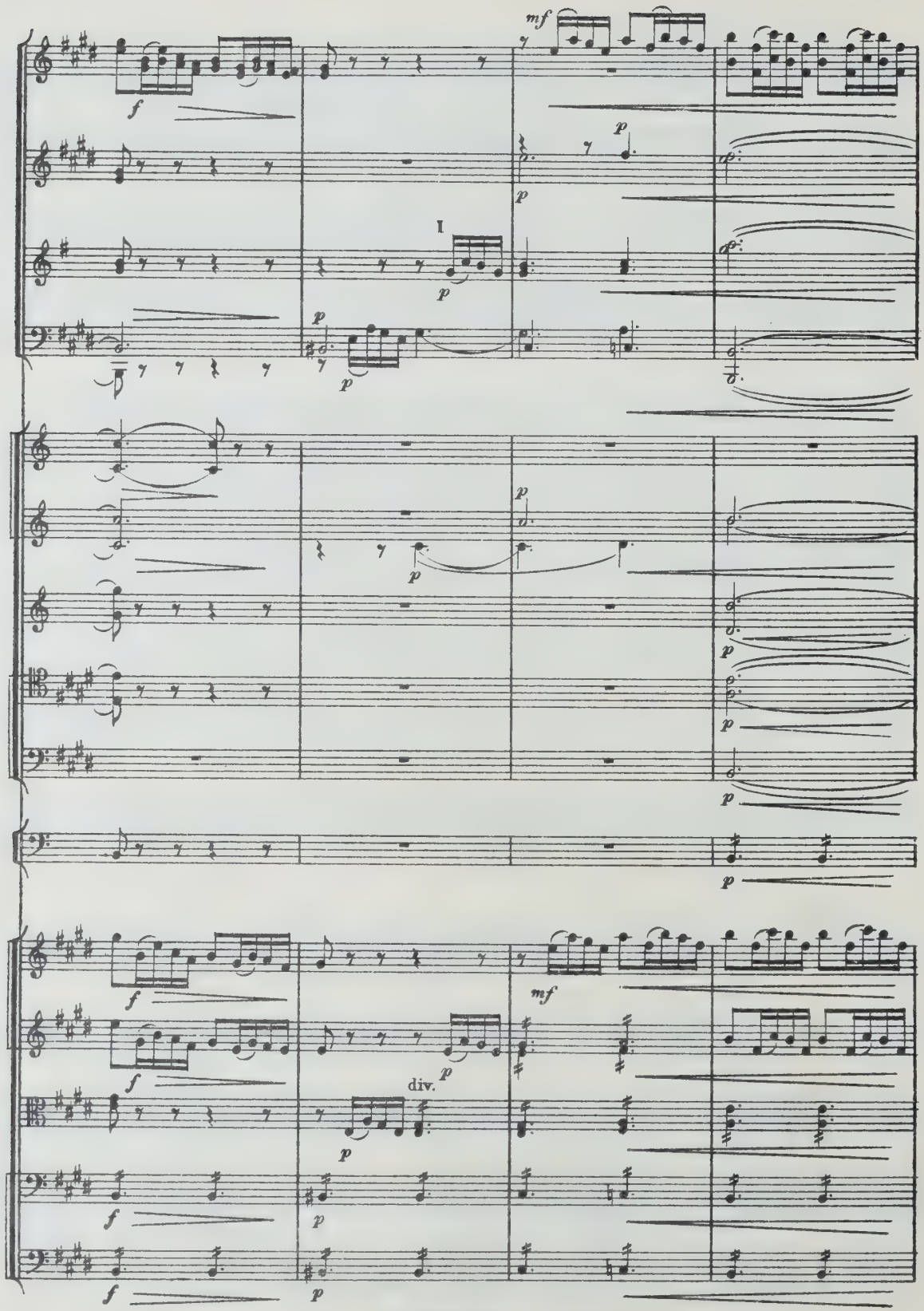
sf f
div.


mf
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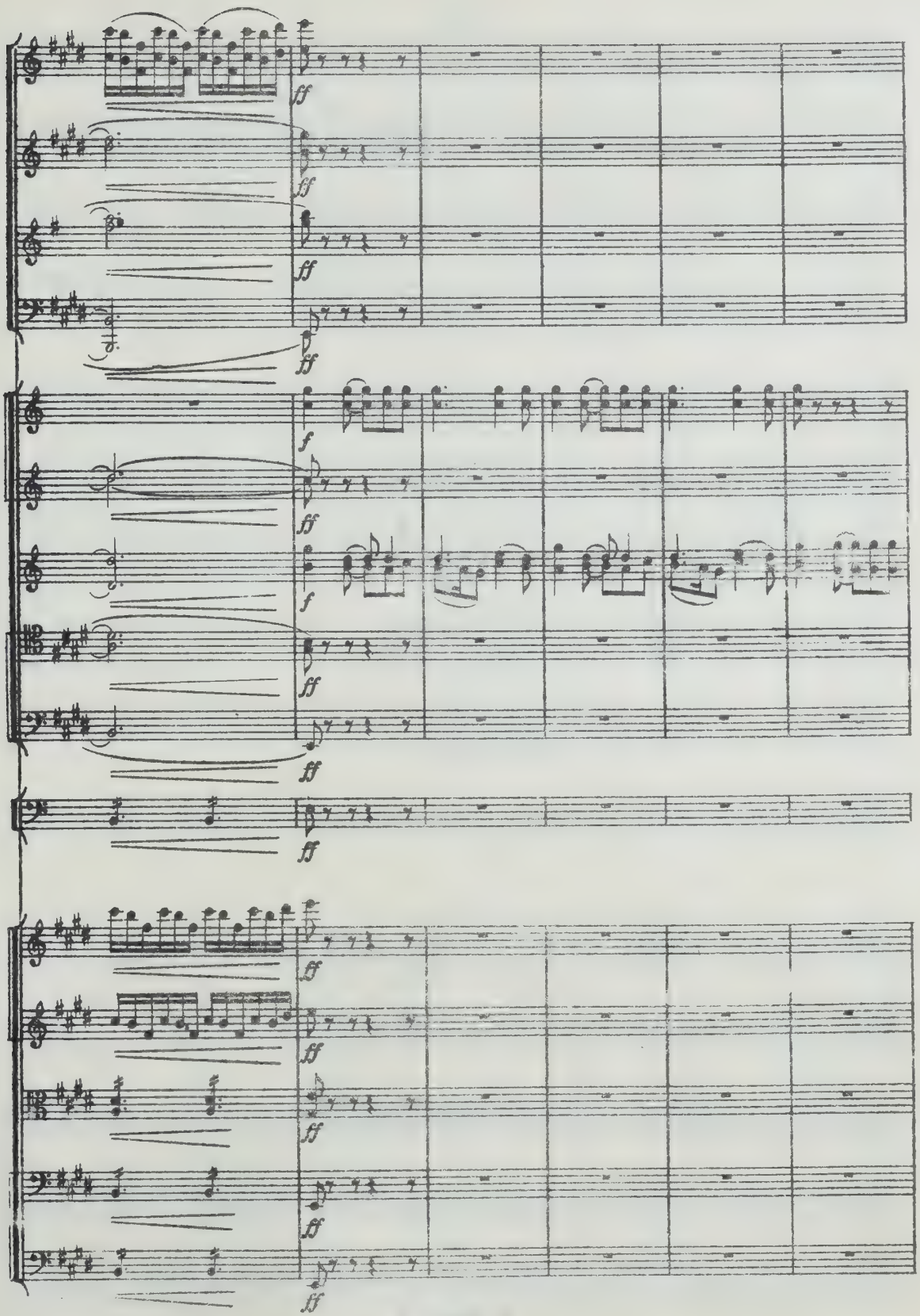
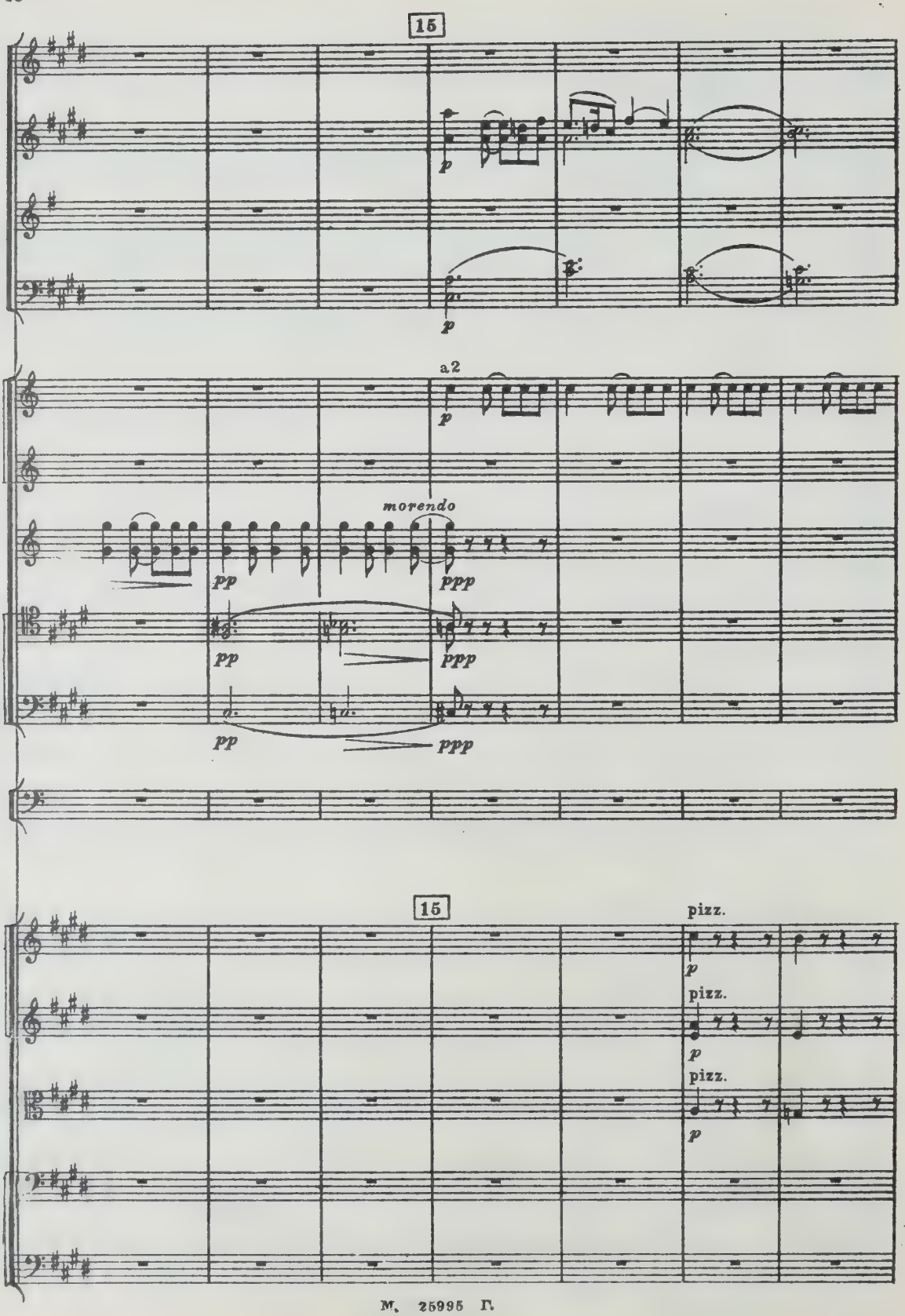
div.


ff
f


15
p
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morendo
pp
ppp
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ppp
pp
ppp
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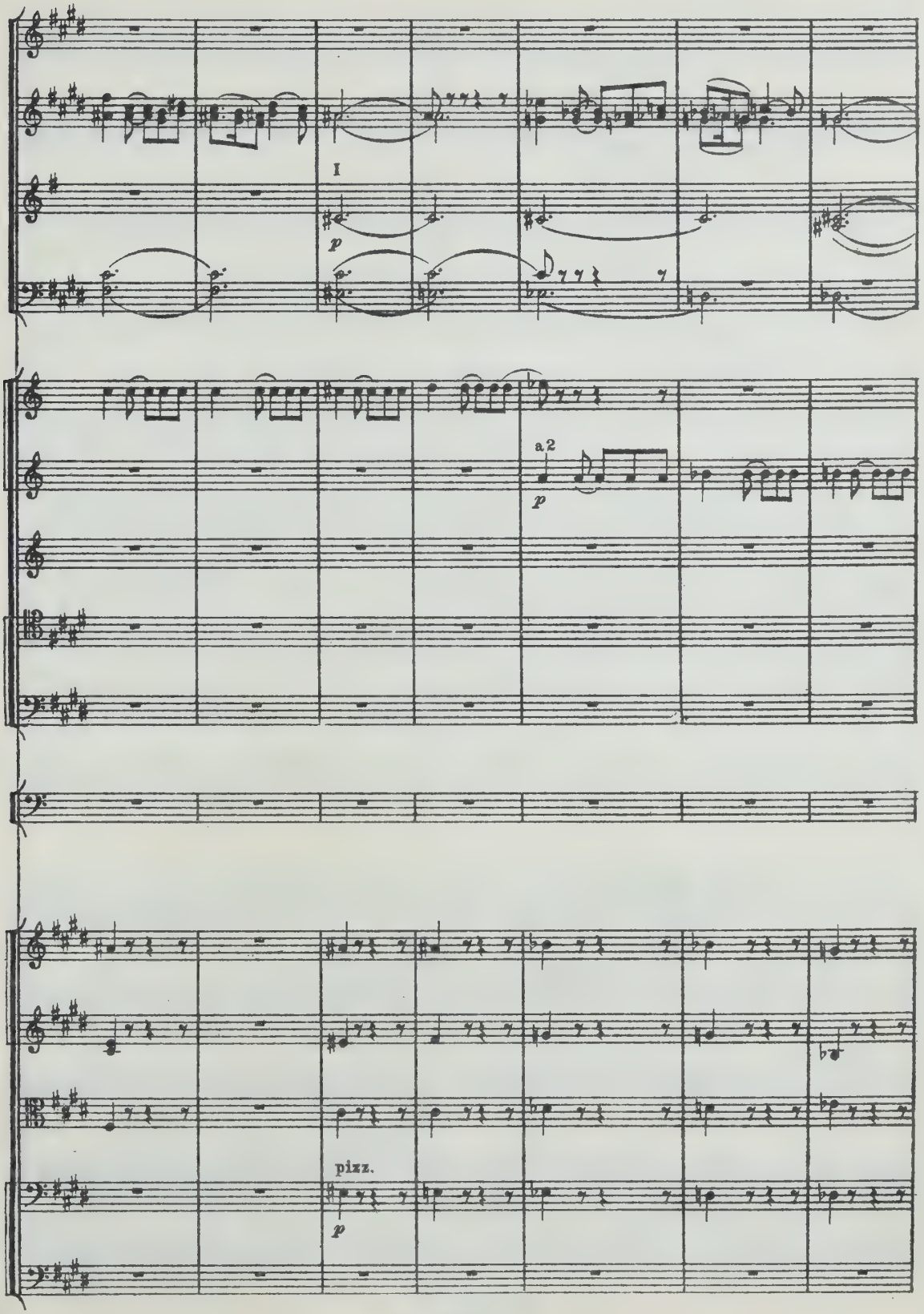
pizz.
p
pizz.
p
pizz.
p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p
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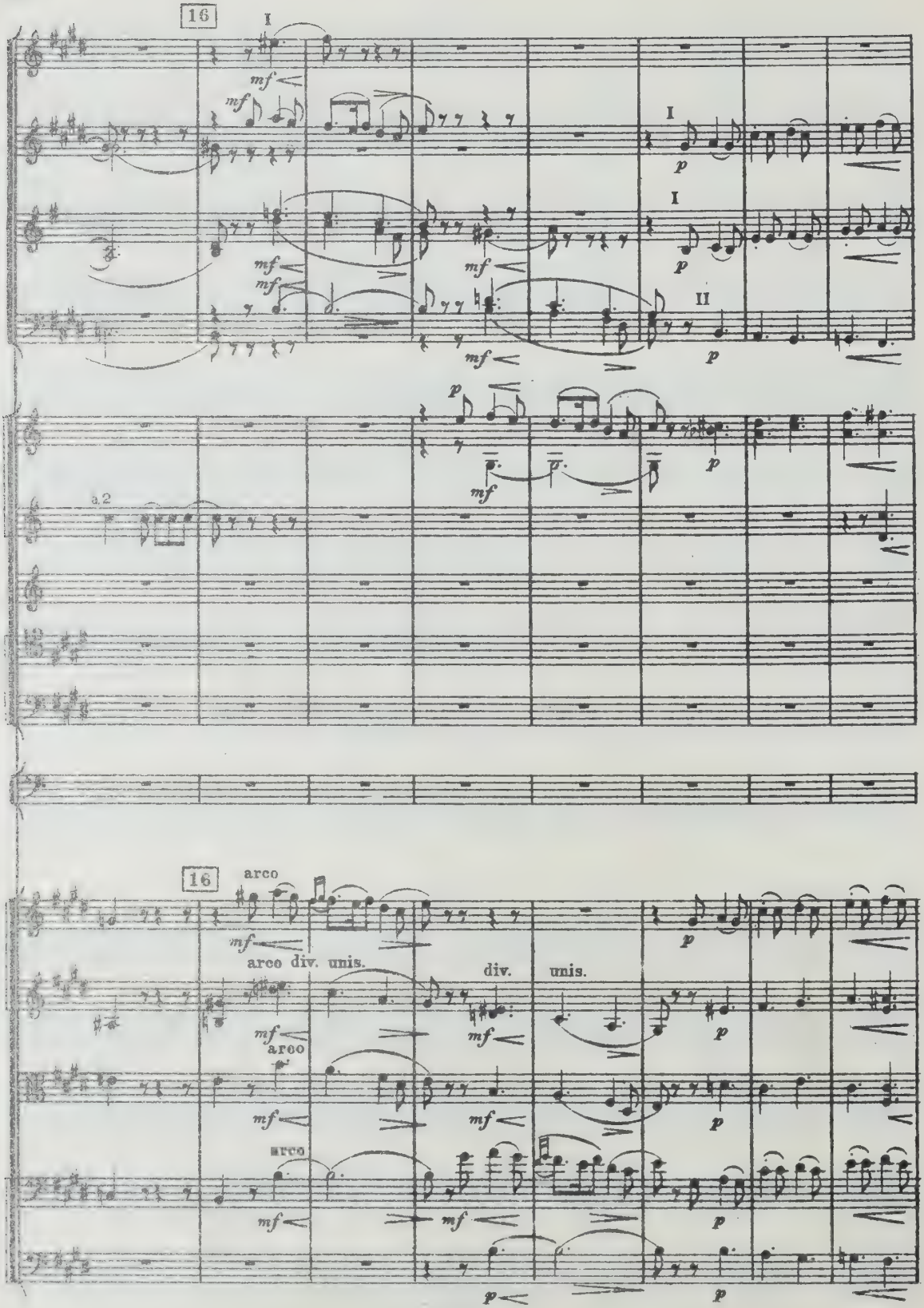
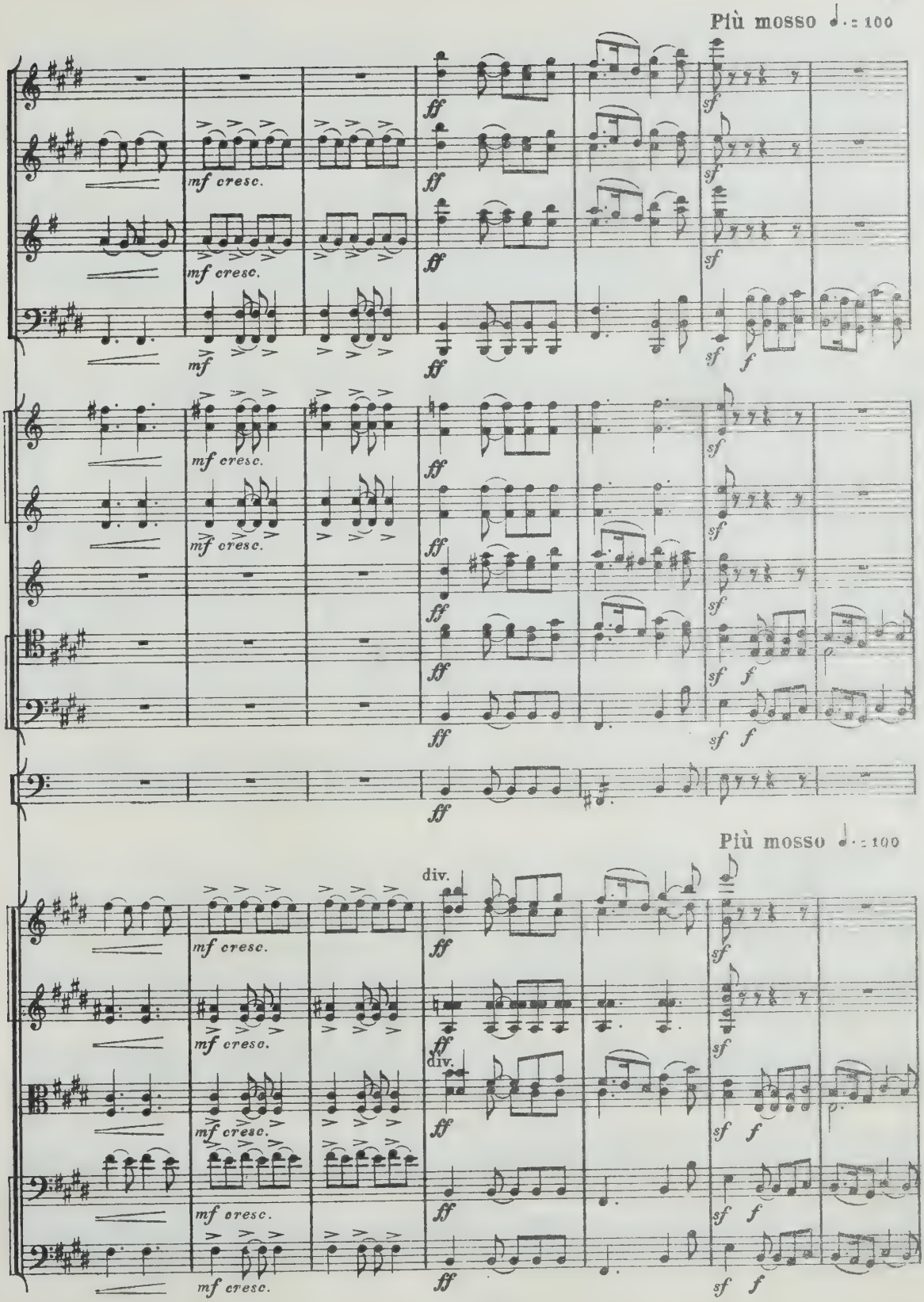
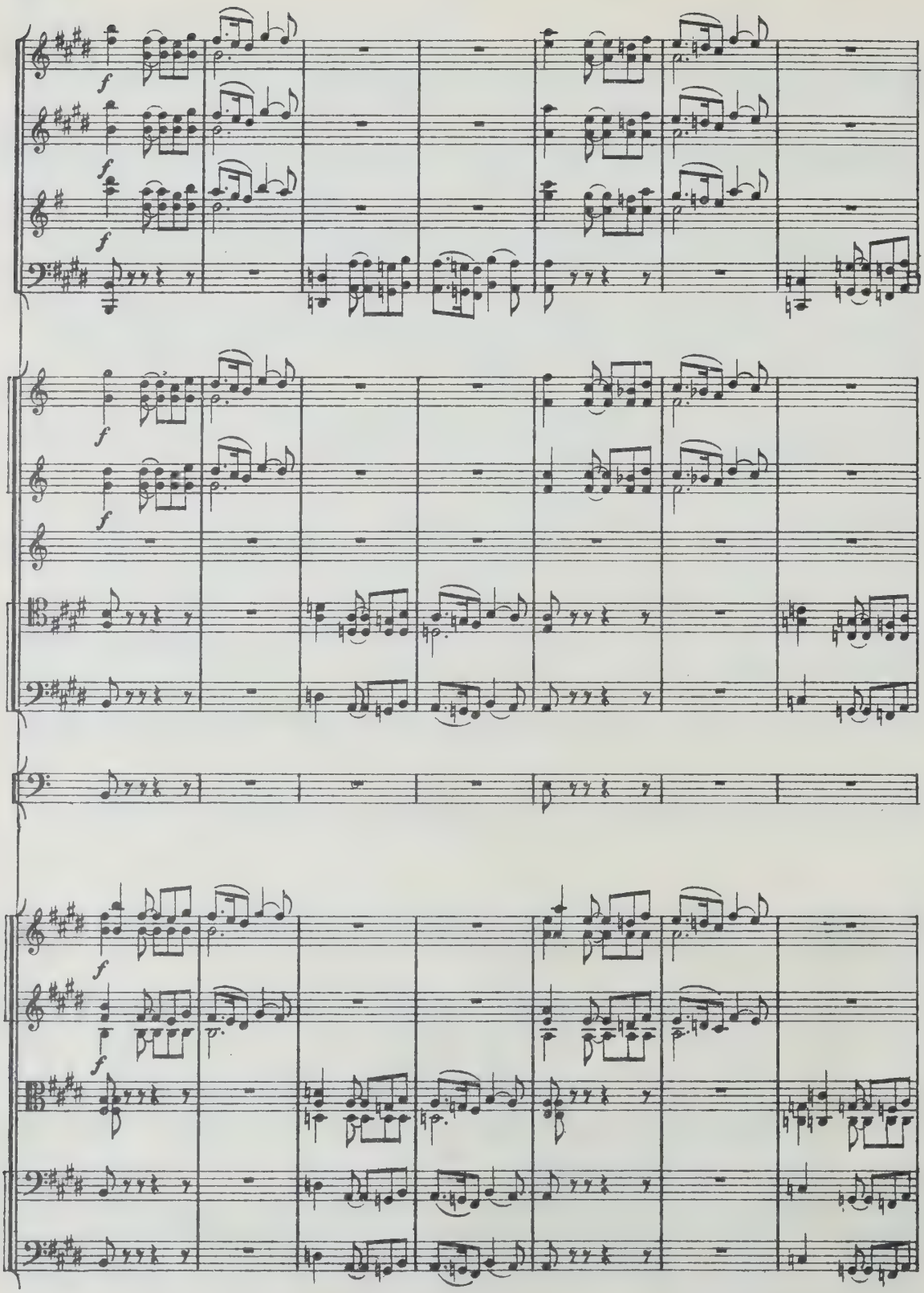
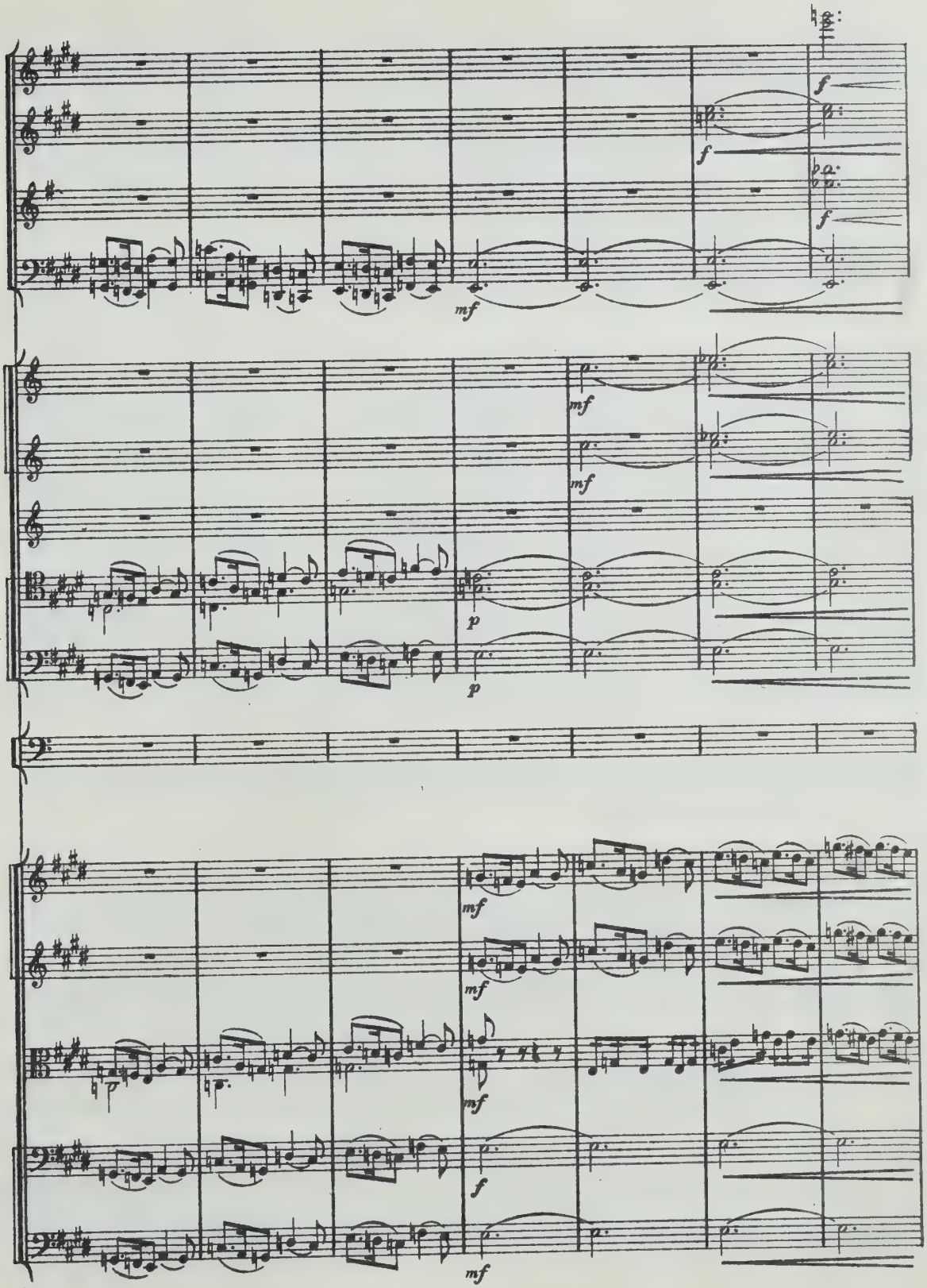
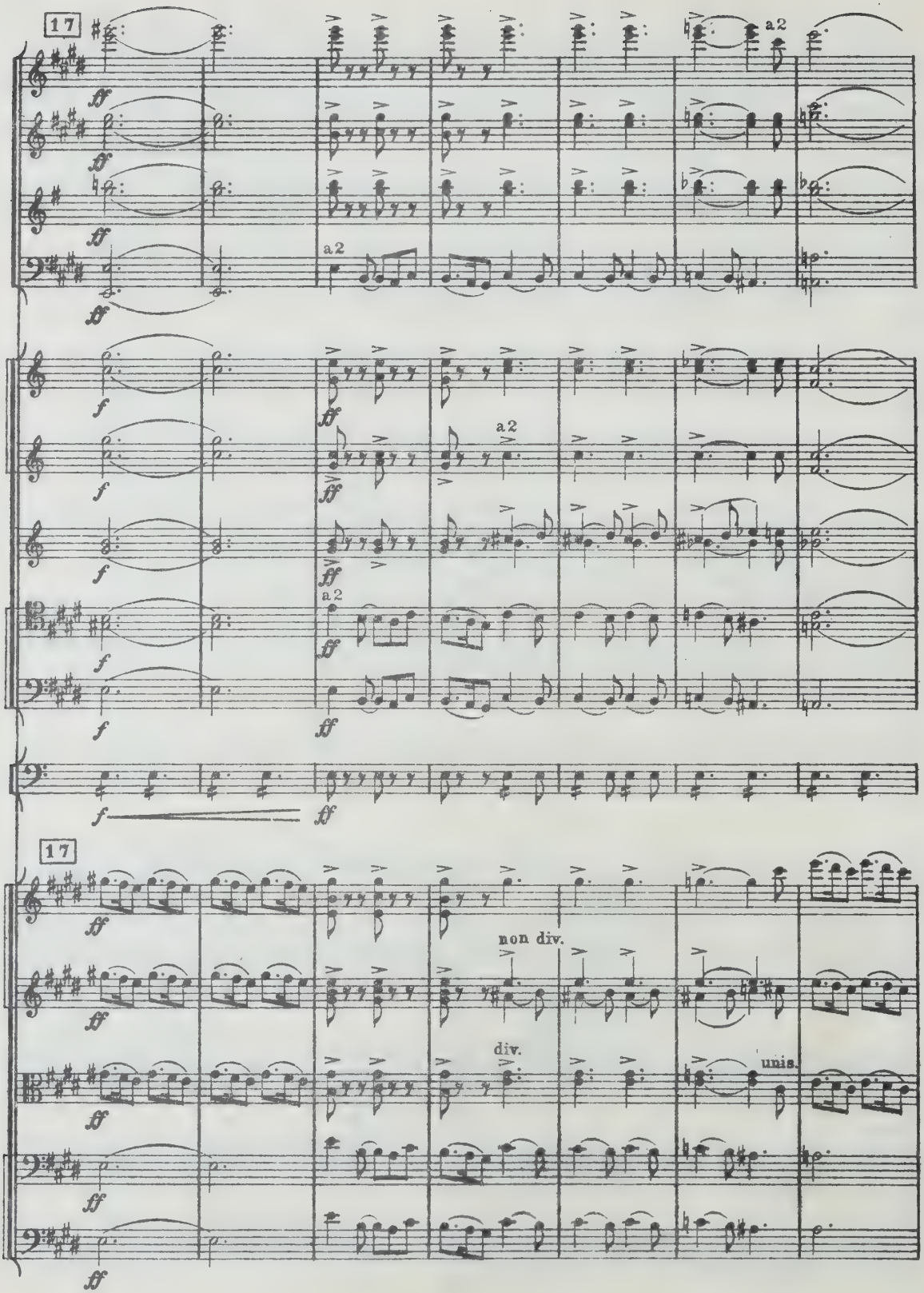
p


16
I
mf
I
p
II
a 2
arco
arco div. unis.
div.
unis.


Più mosso ♩. = 100
mf cresc.
ff
sf
f
div.
Più mosso ♩. = 100




f
f
f
mf
mf
mf
p
p
mf
mf
mf
f
mf


17
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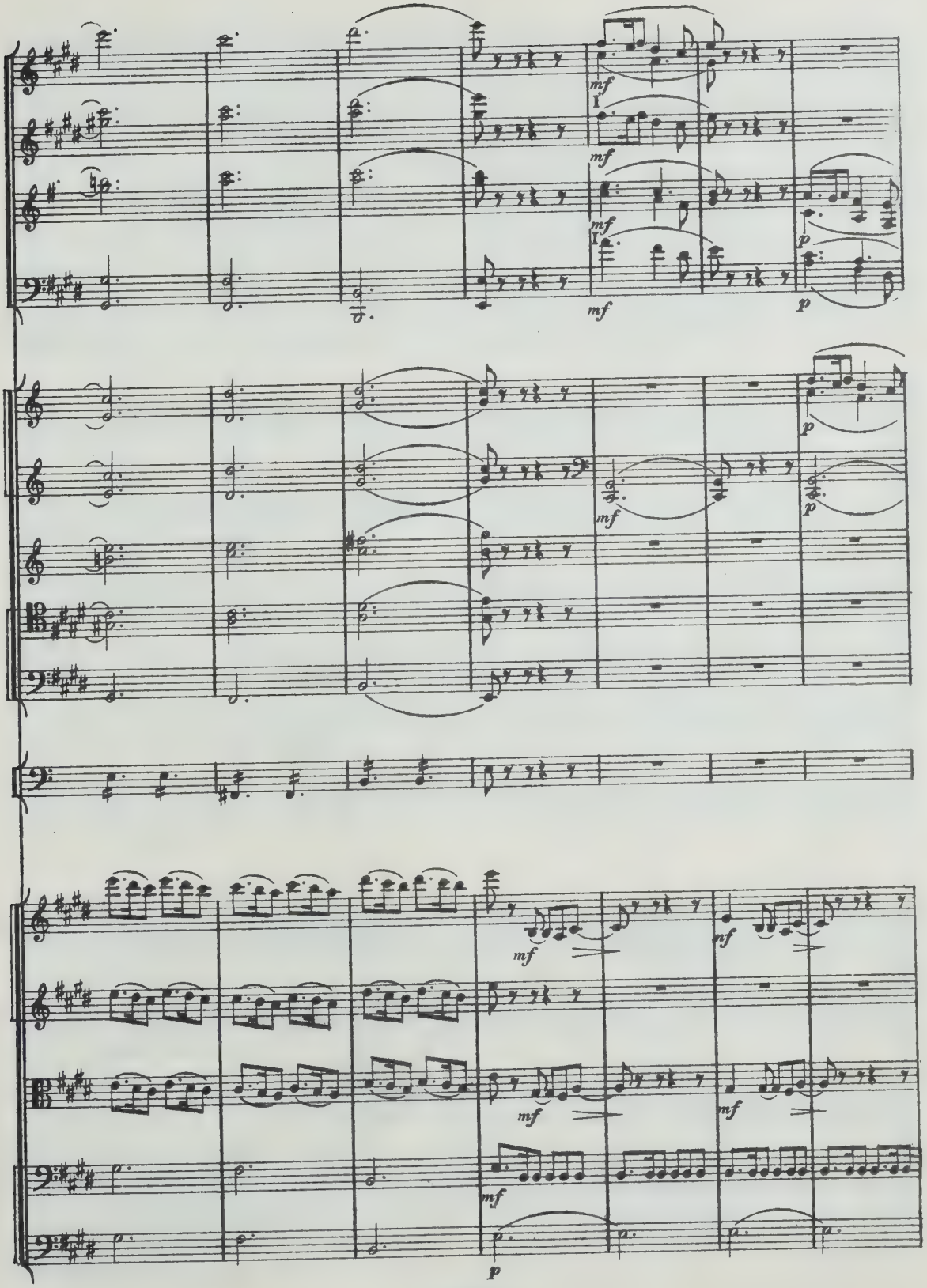
f
a2
non div.
div.
unis.
17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mf
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p
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p
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p
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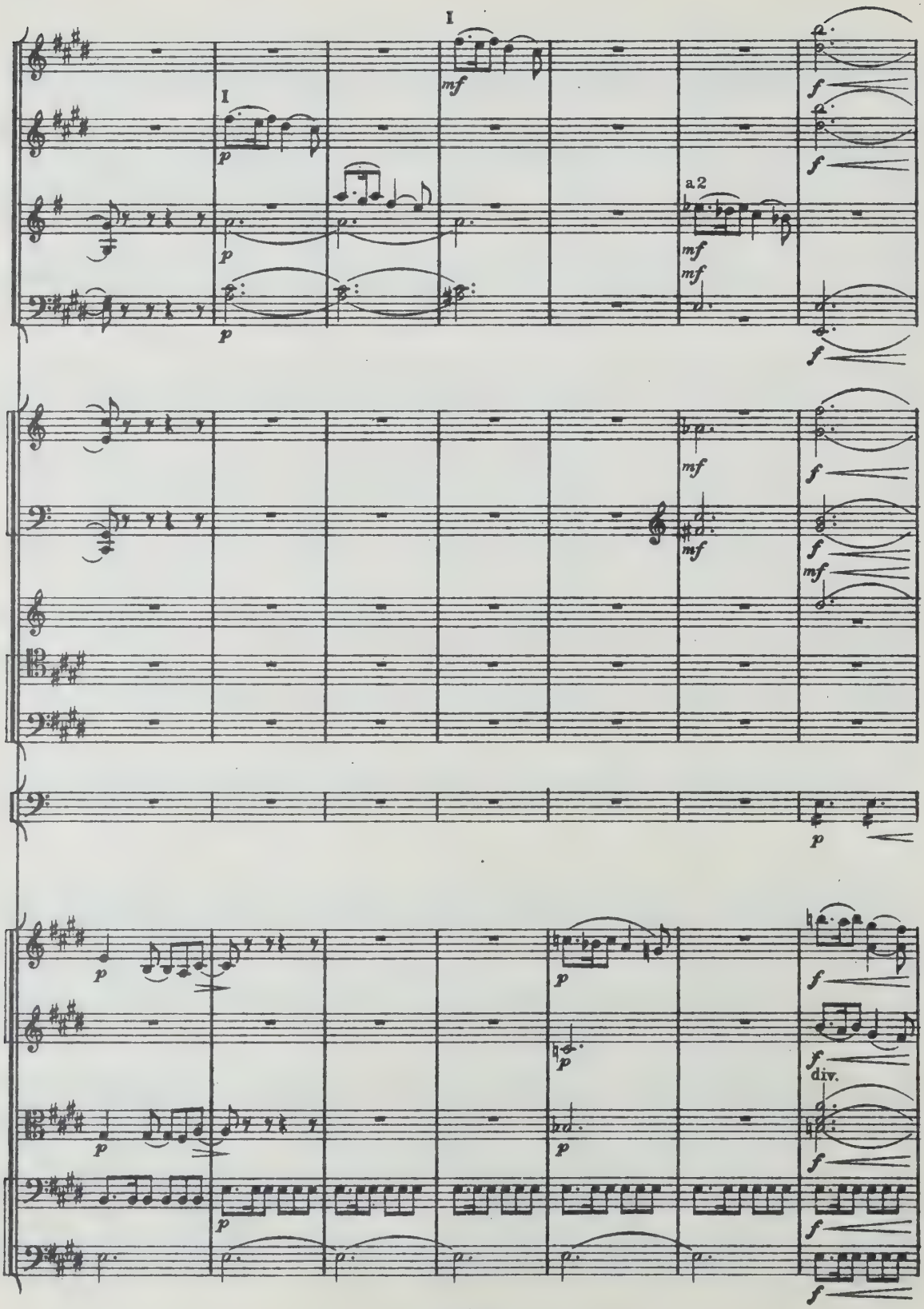
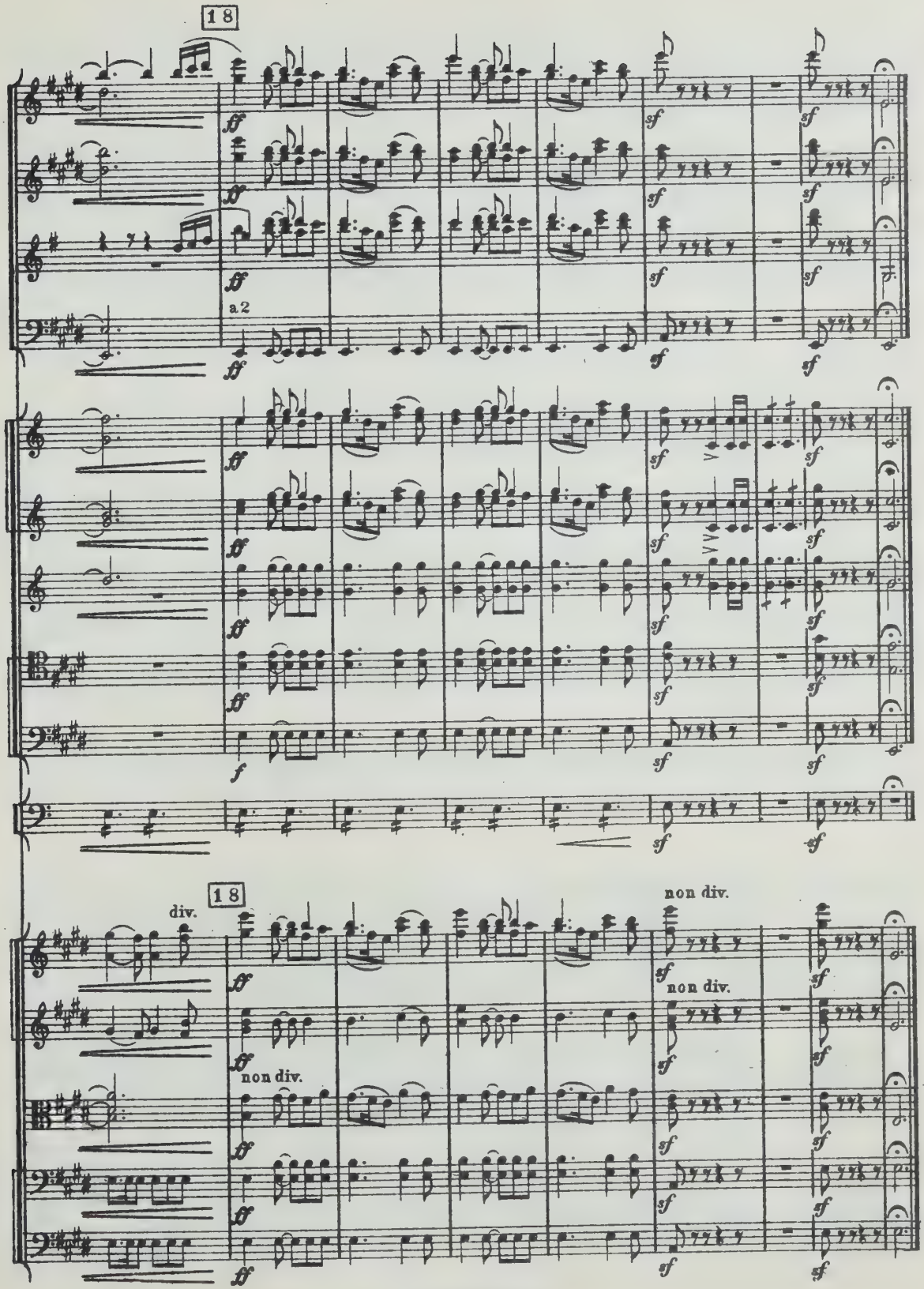
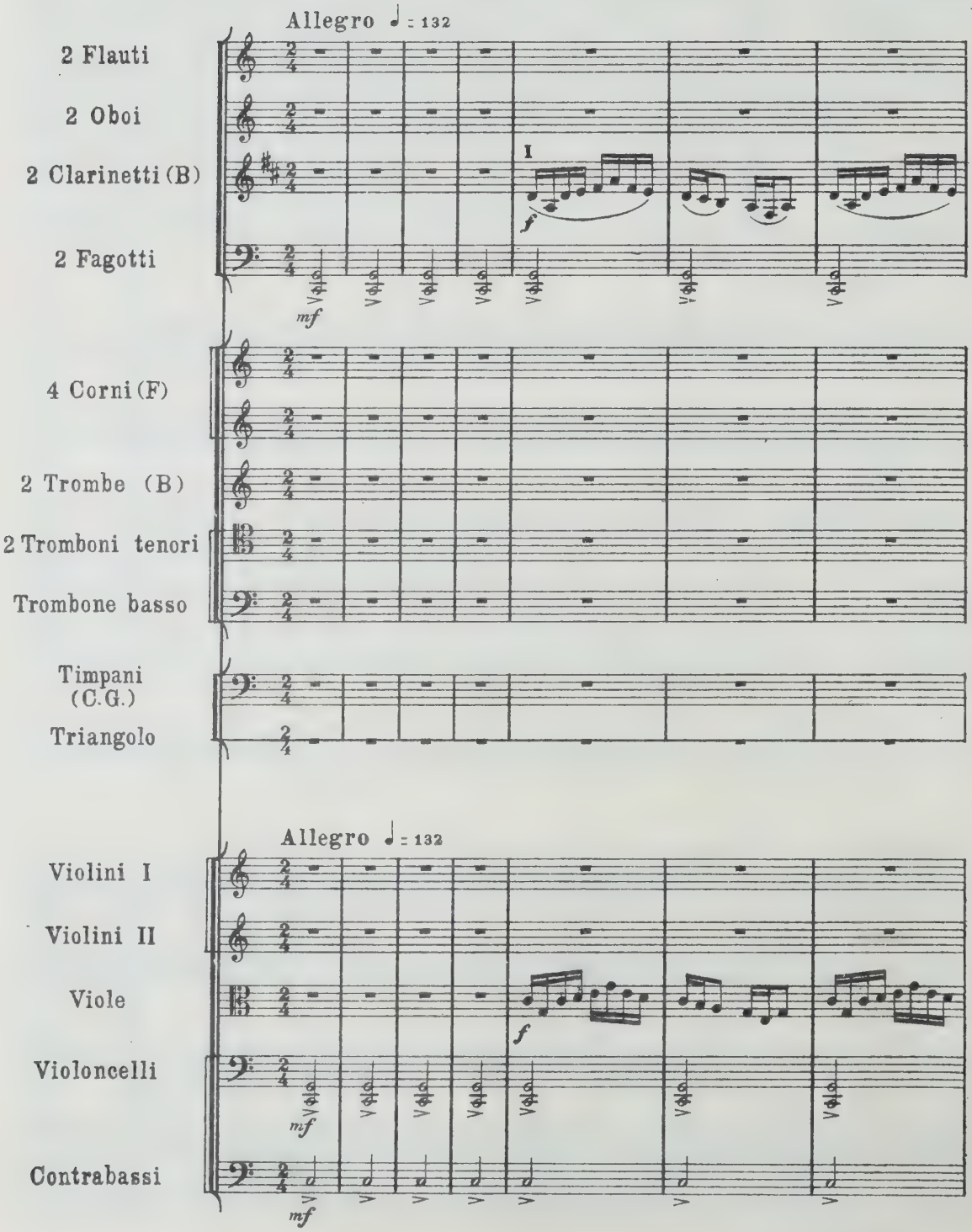
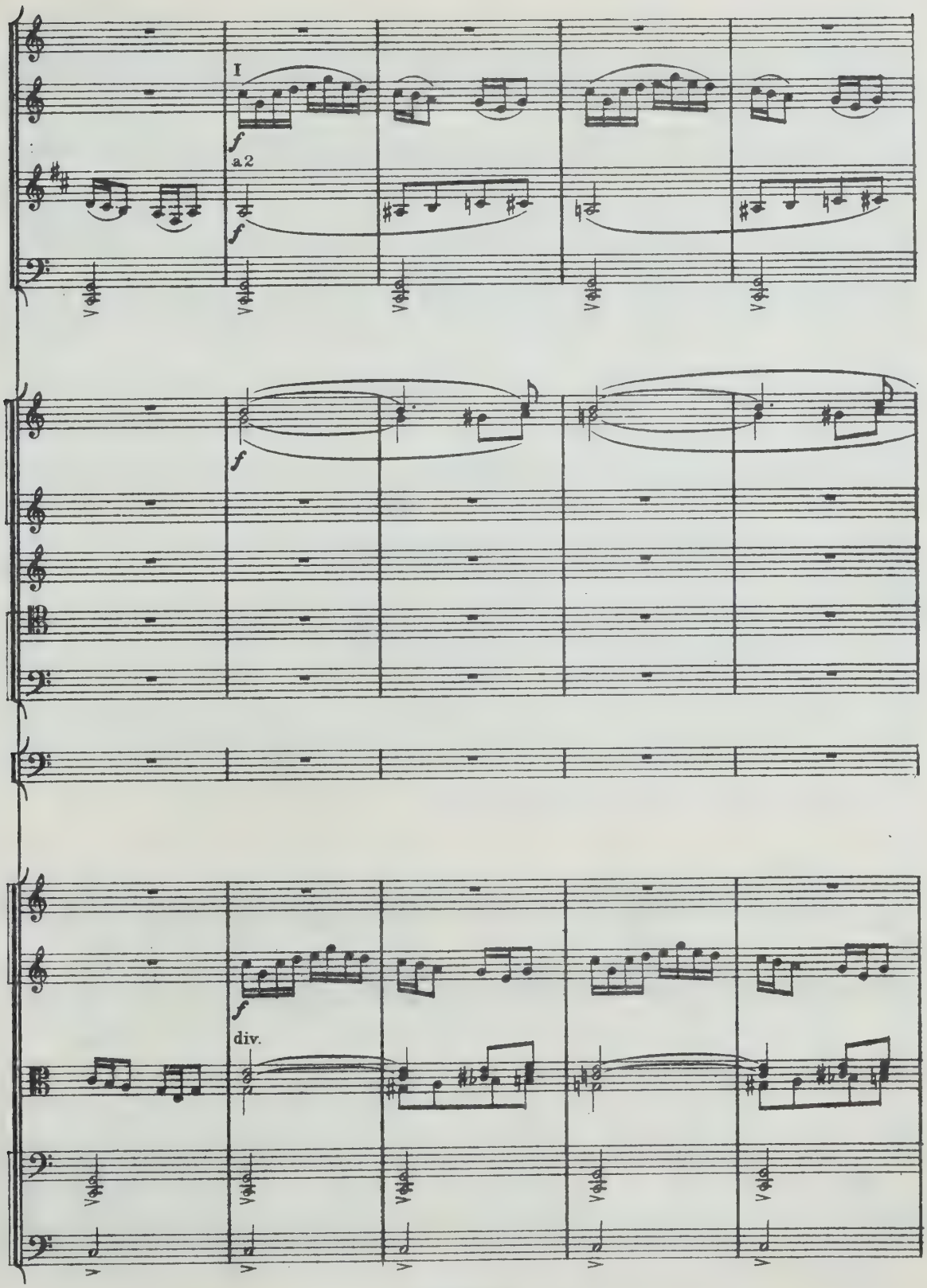
mf
p

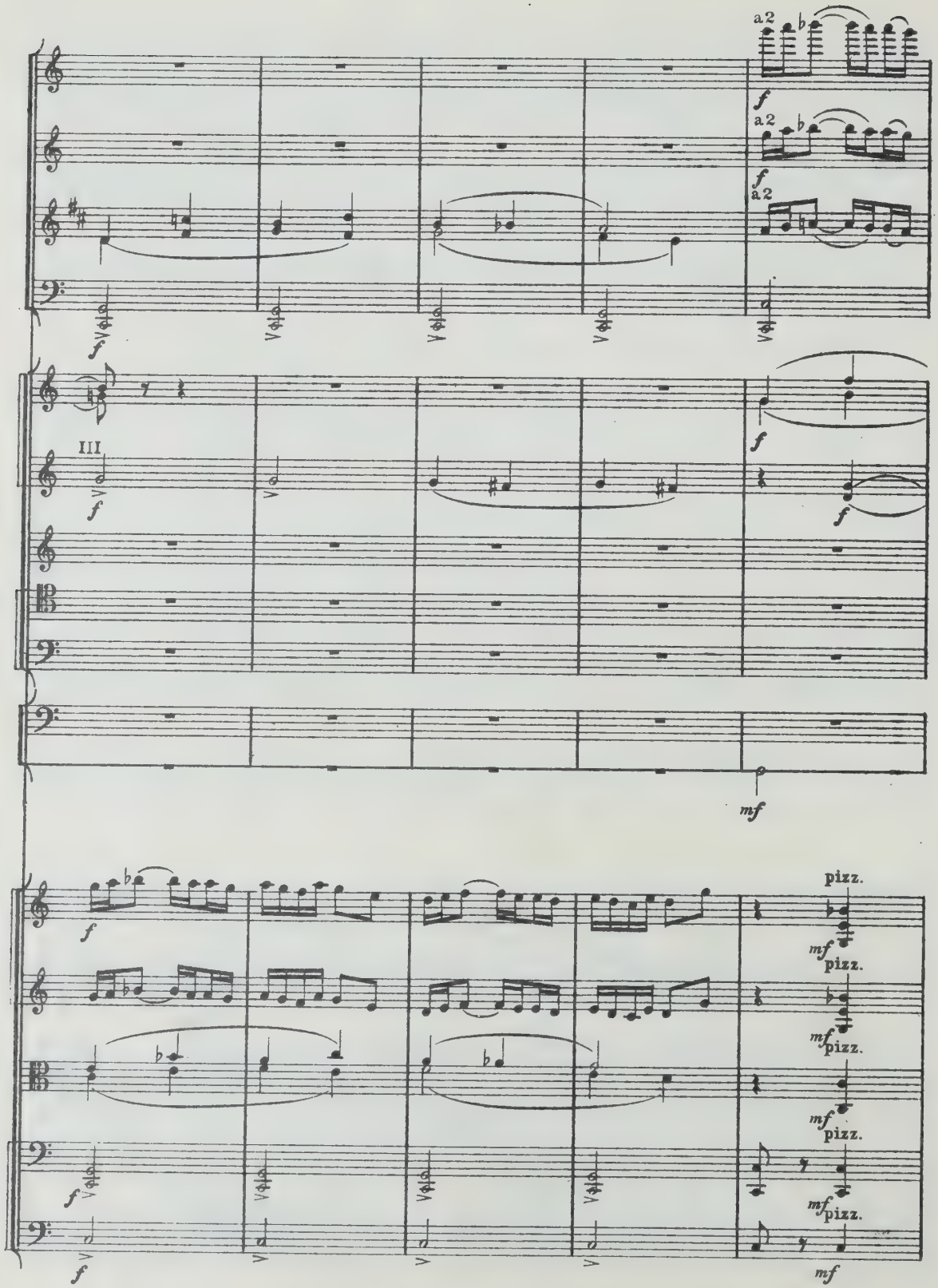

I
I
a 2
div.

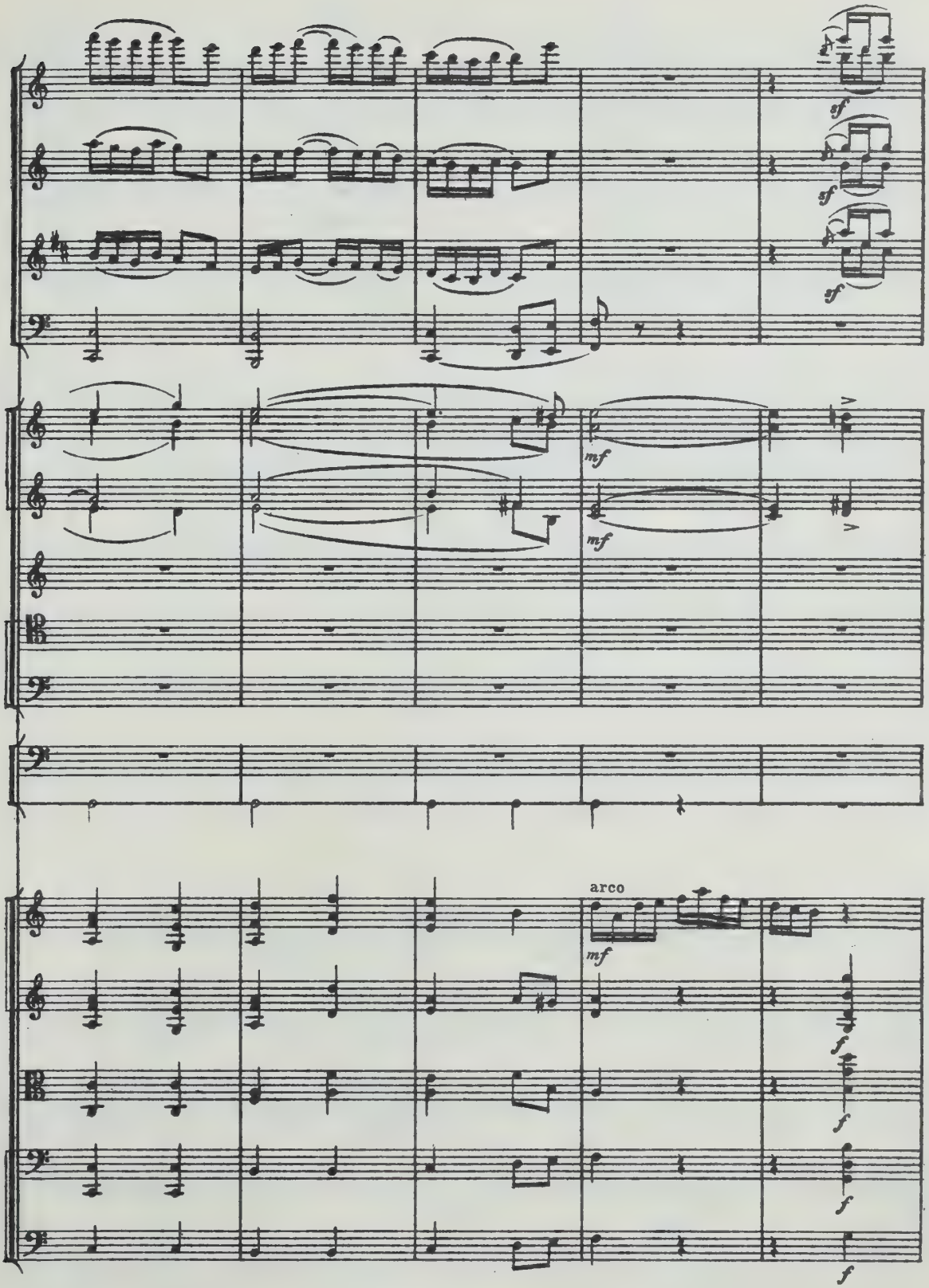

18
a2
18
div.
non div.
non div.
non div.

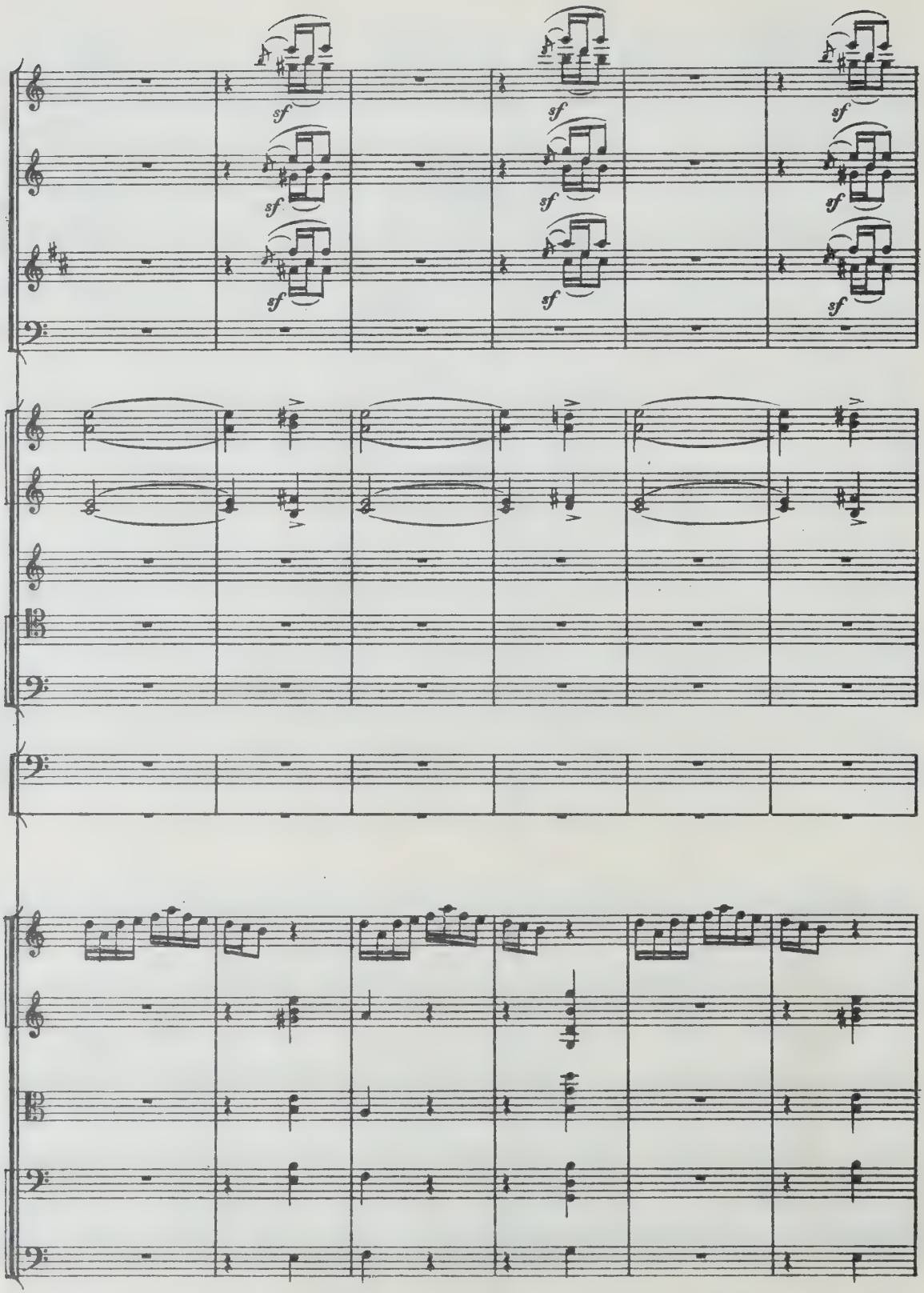
II
Scherzo

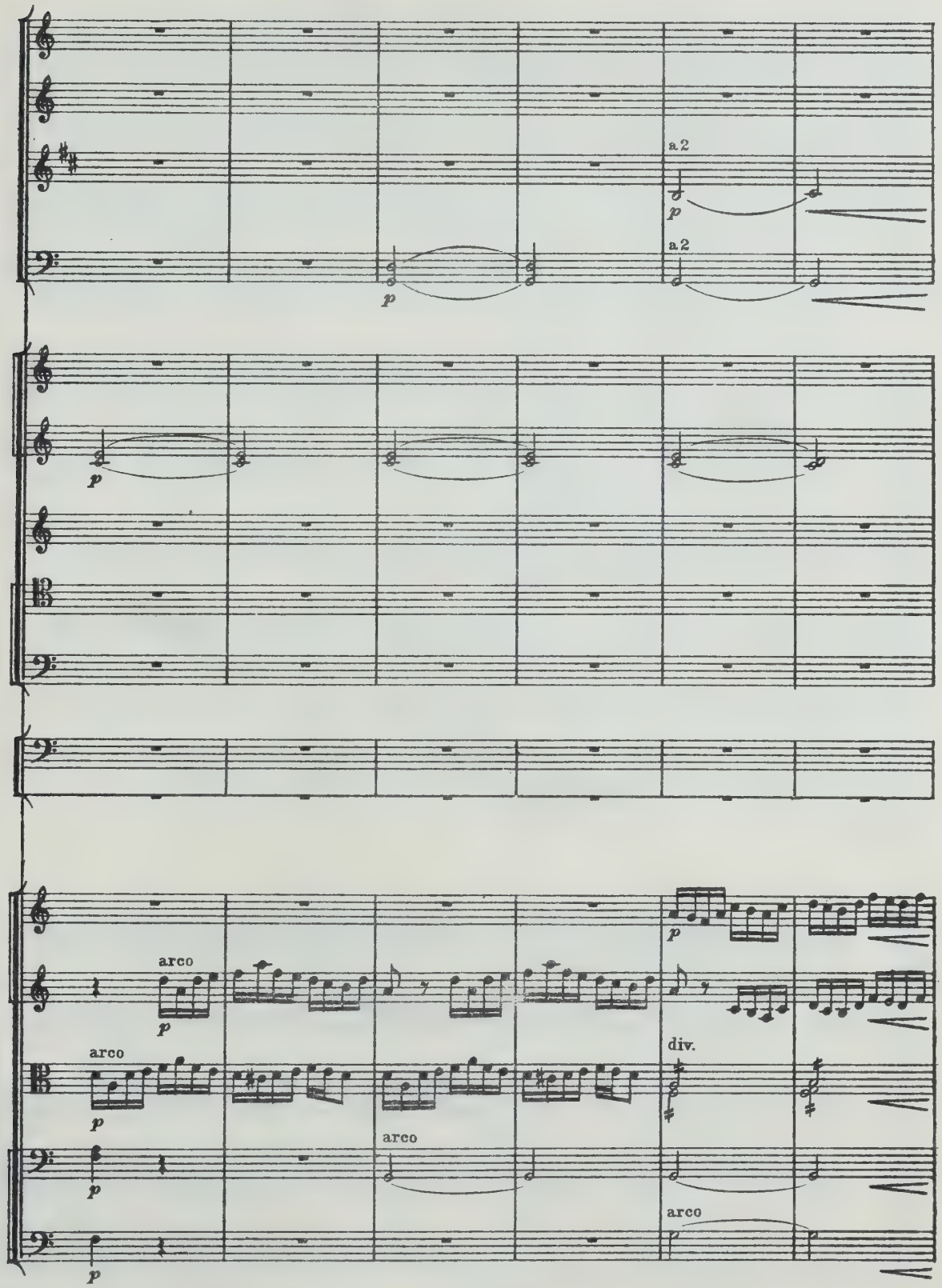

Allegro ♩ = 132
2 Flauti
2 Oboi
2 Clarinetti (B)
2 Fagotti
I
f
mf
4 Corni (F)
2 Trombe (B)
2 Tromboni tenori
Trombone basso
Timpani (C.G.)
Triangolo
Allegro ♩ = 132
Violini I
Violini II
Viole
Violoncelli
Contrabassi
f
mf
mf


I
f
a 2
f
f
f
div.

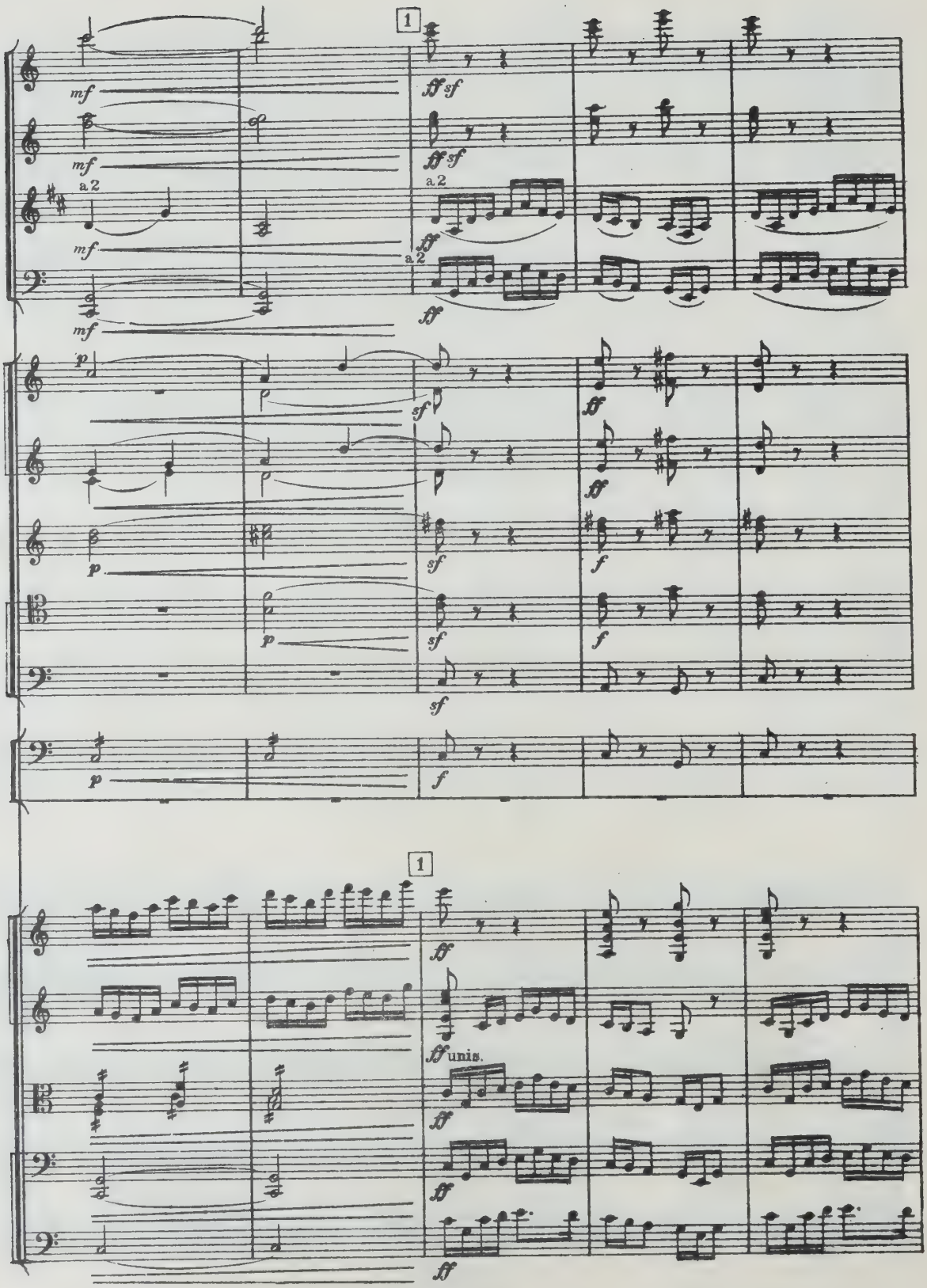

a2
a2
a2
III
pizz.
pizz.
pizz.
pizz.
pizz.

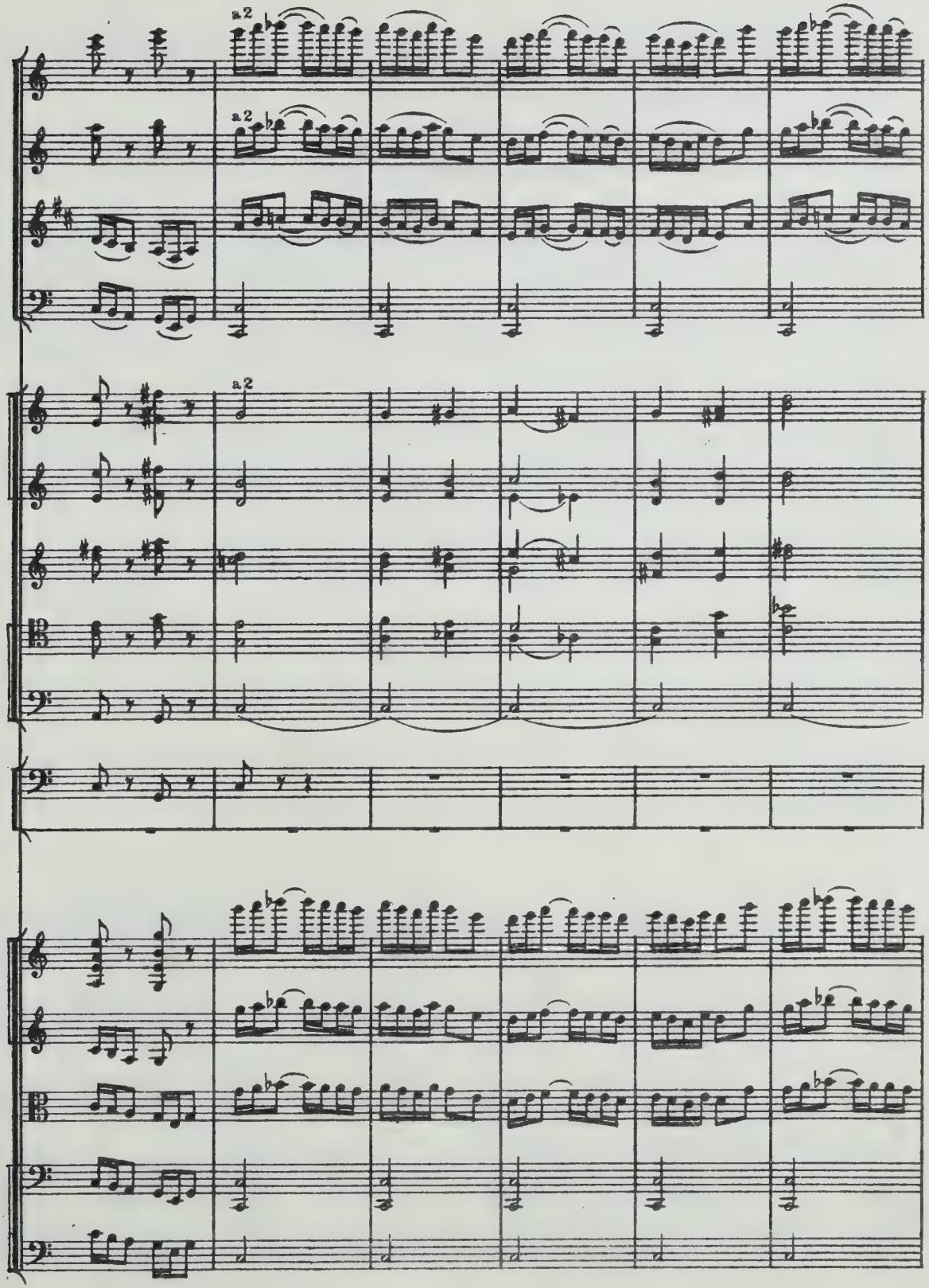

sf
sf
sf
mf
mf
arco
mf
f
f
f
f

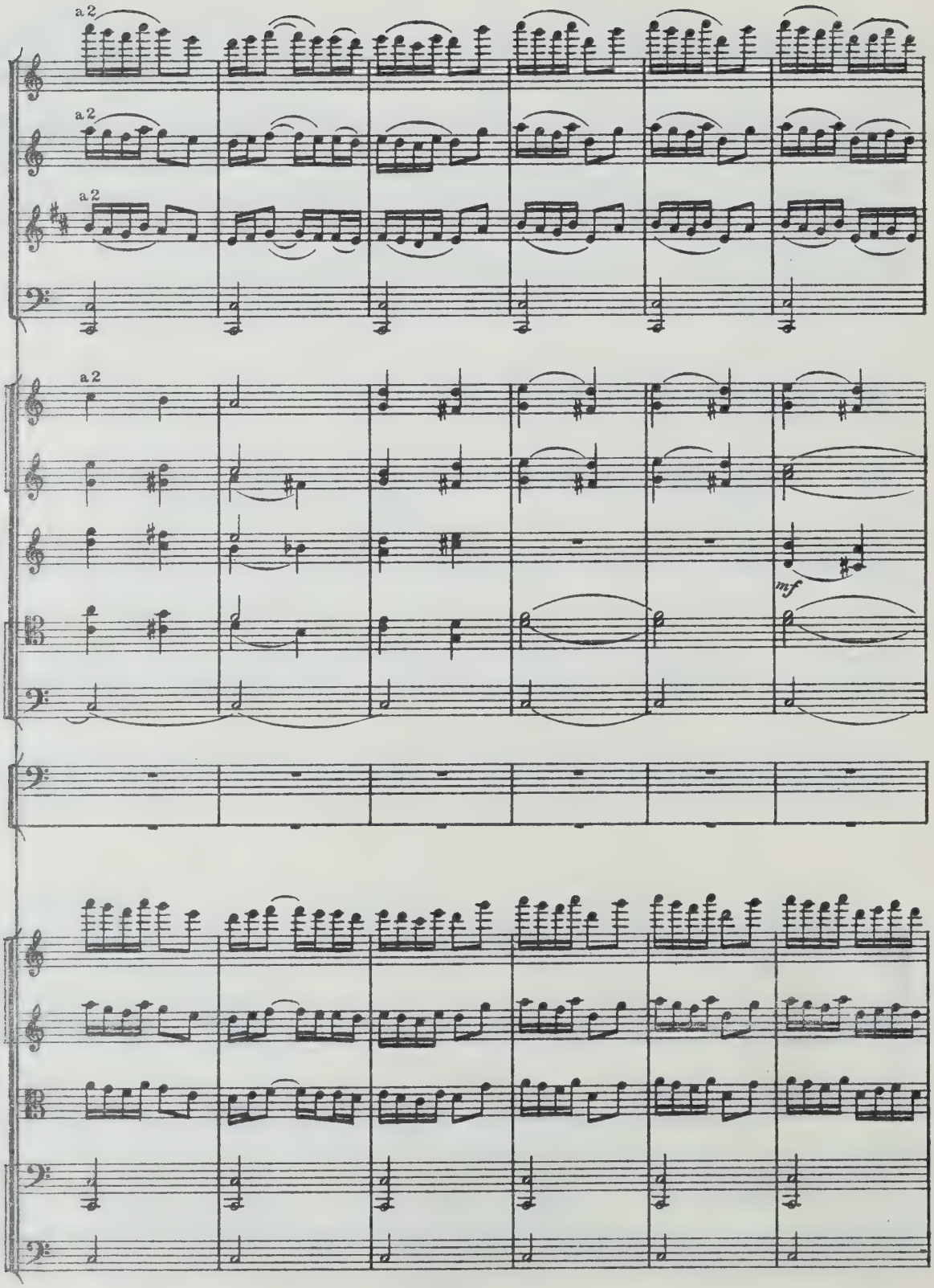

sf
sf
sf
sf
sf
sf
sf
sf
sf

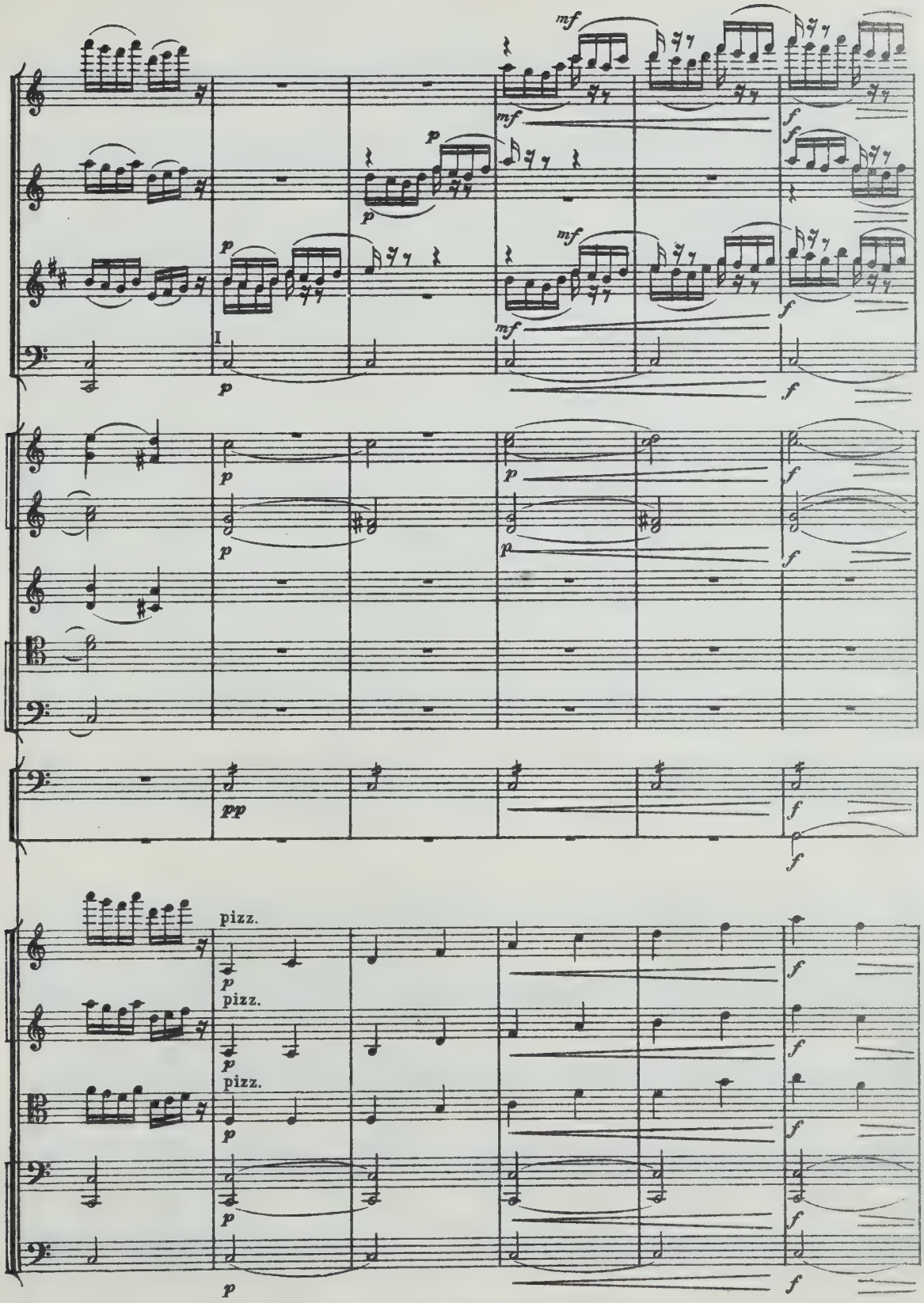


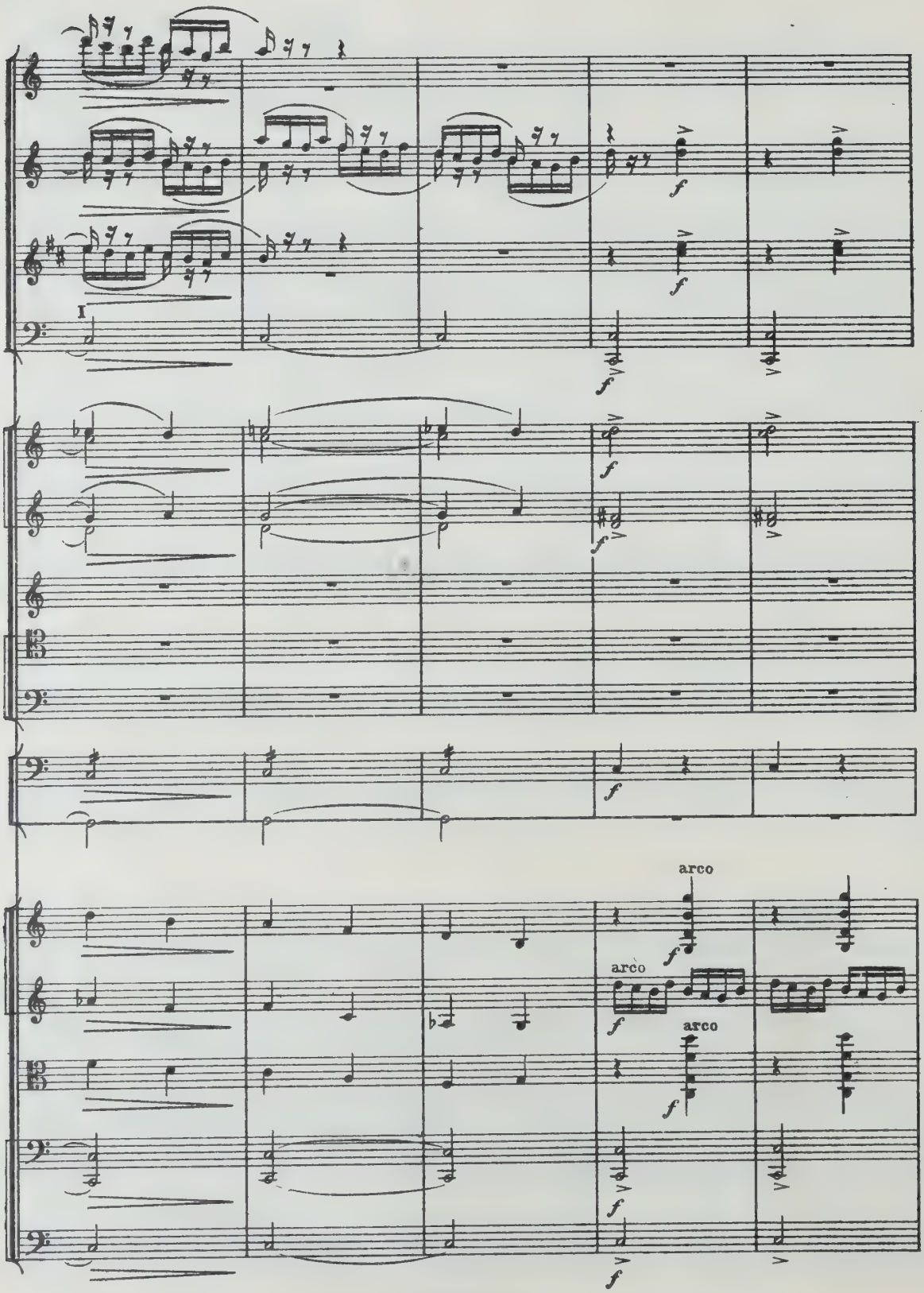
M. 25995 K.

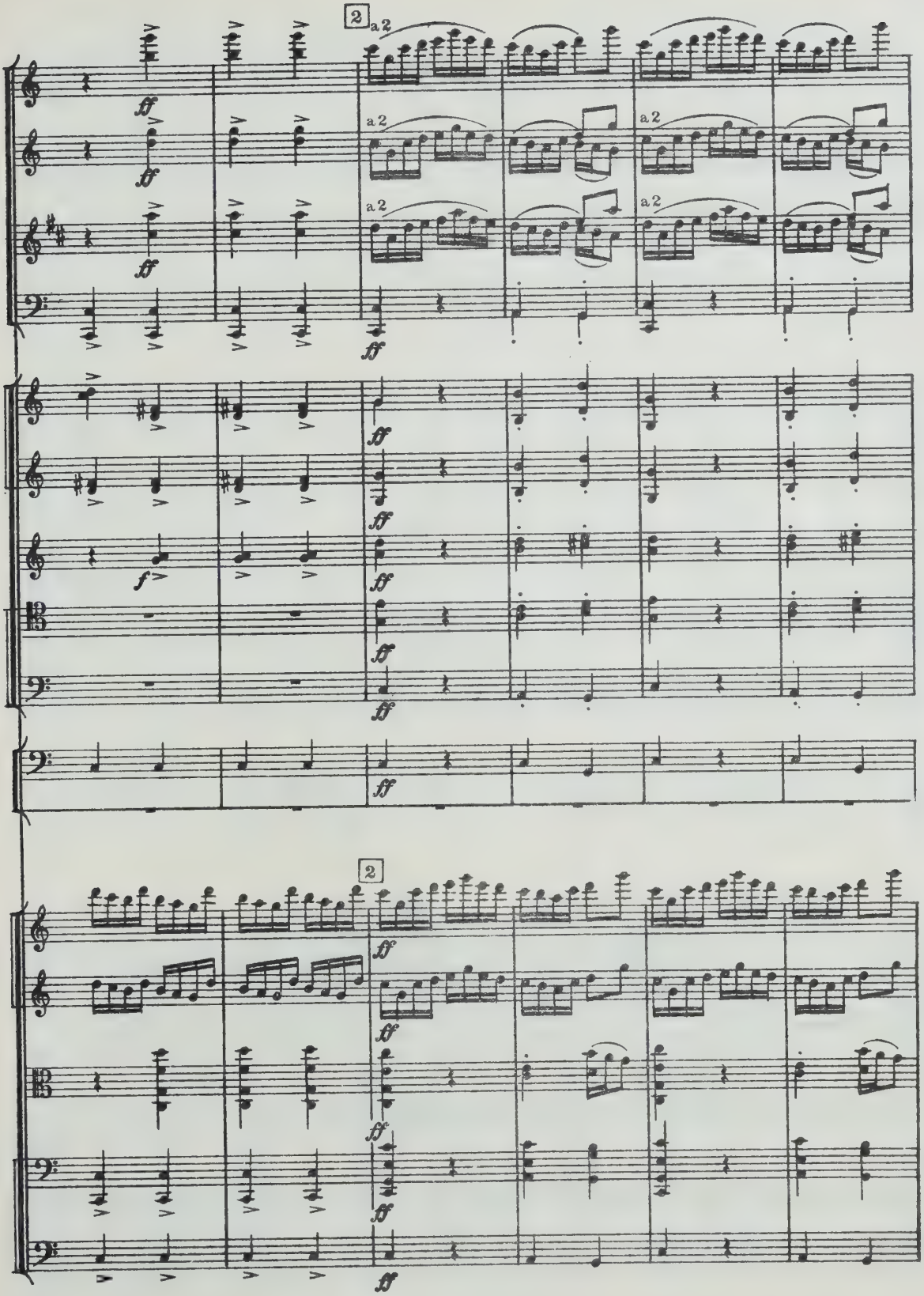

1
mf
ff sf
a 2
ff
p
sf
f
unis.

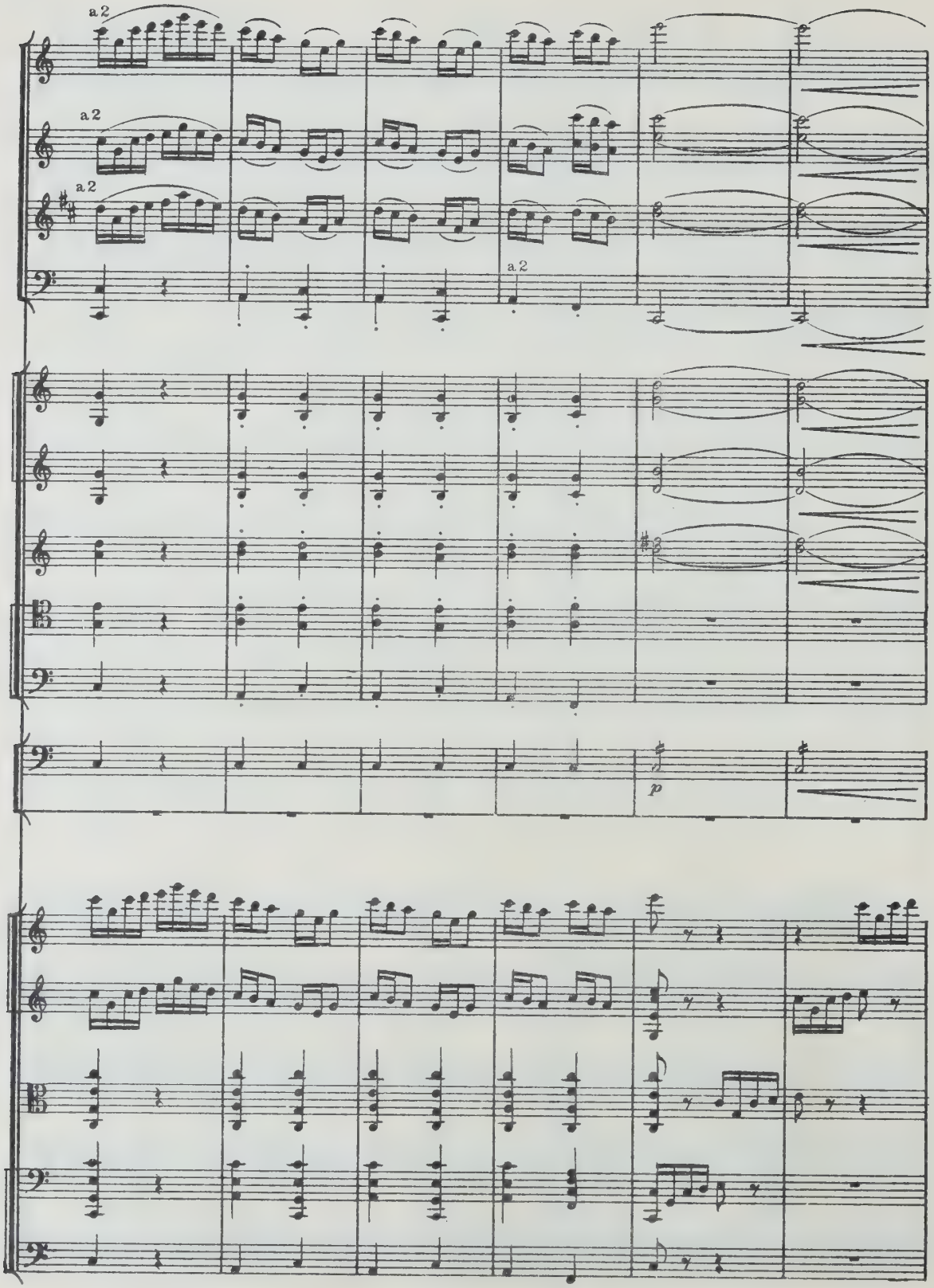

a2
a2
a2

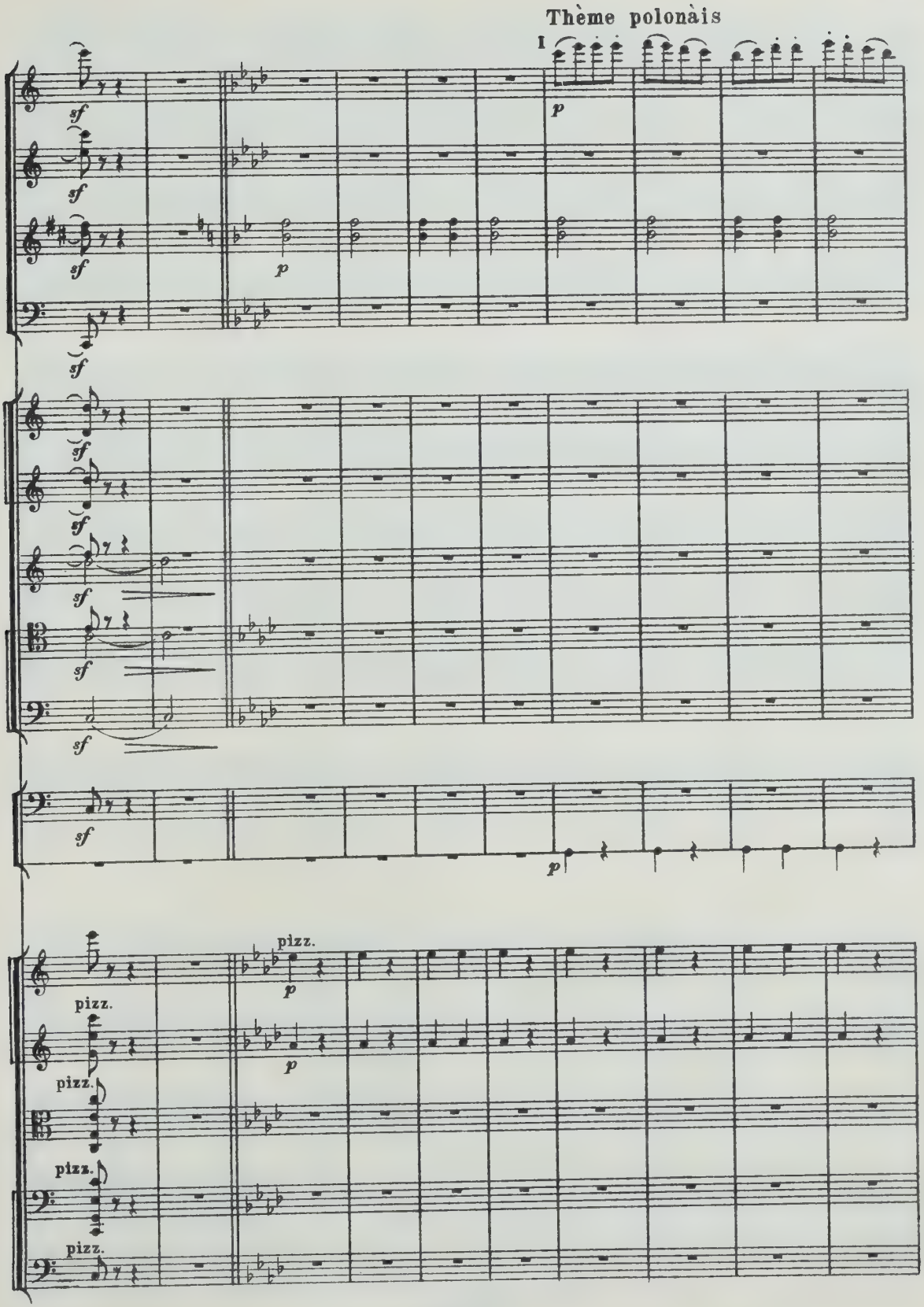

a 2
a 2
a 2
a 2
mf

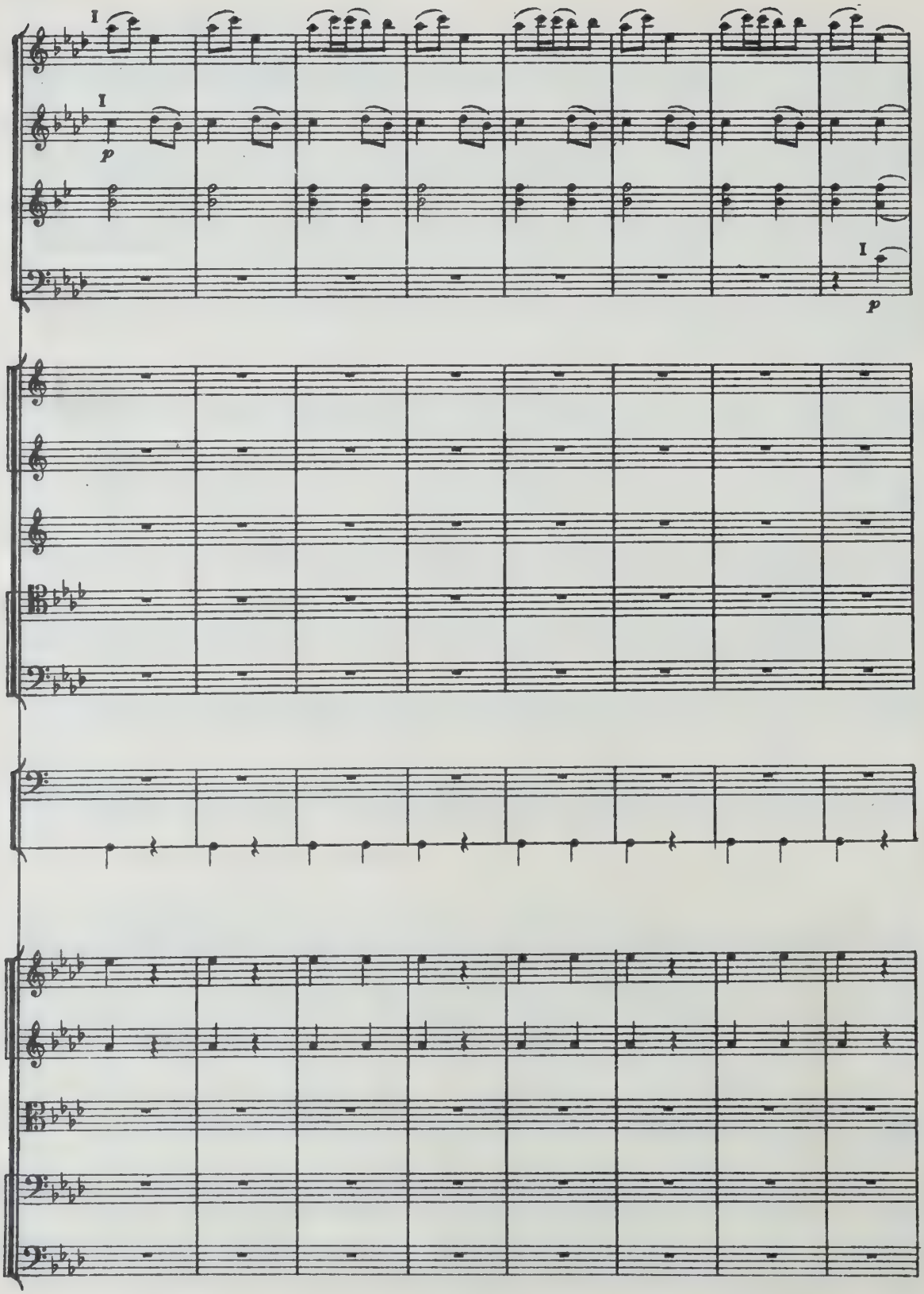

mf
p
f
I
pp
pizz.

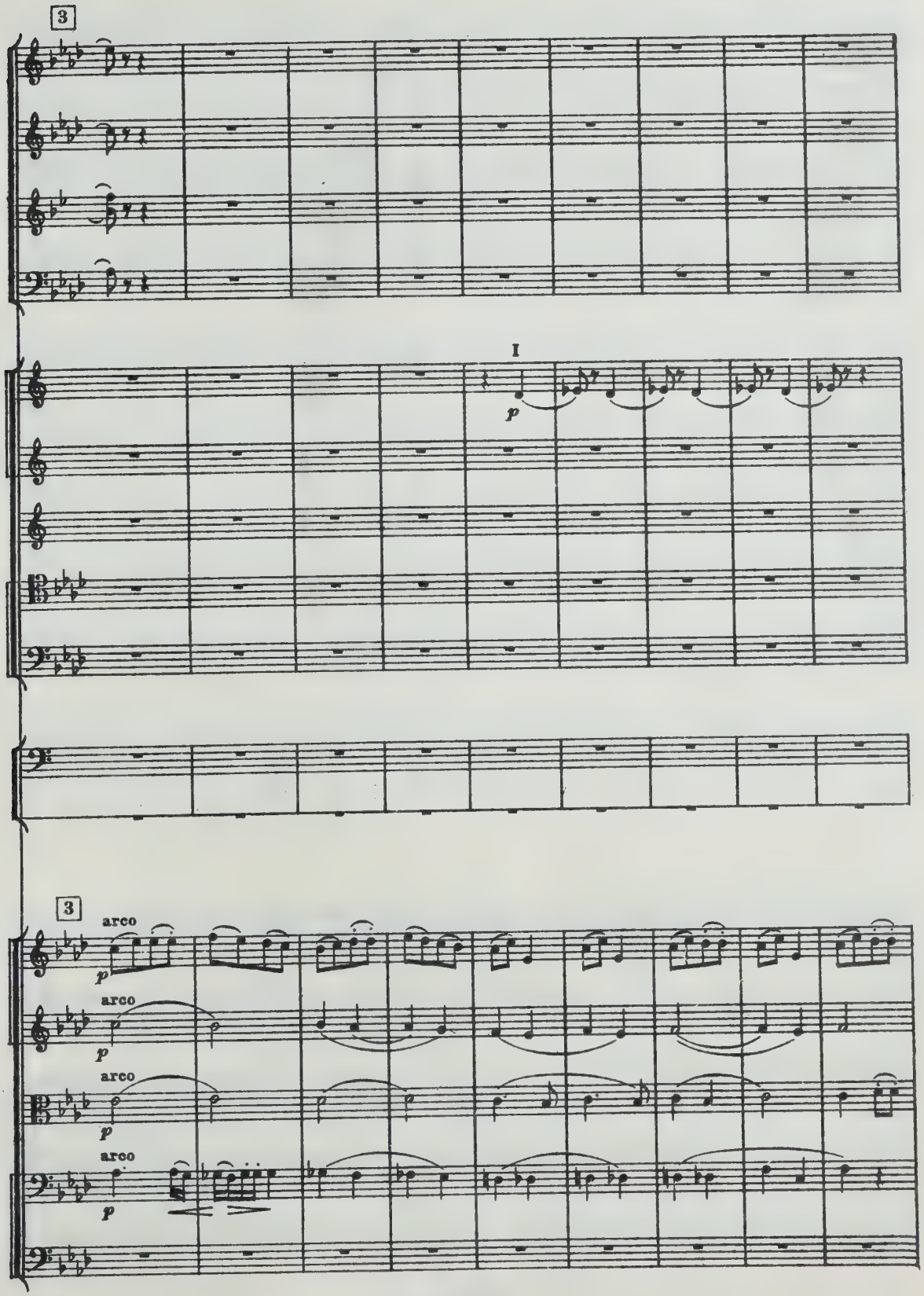

I
arco
arco
arco

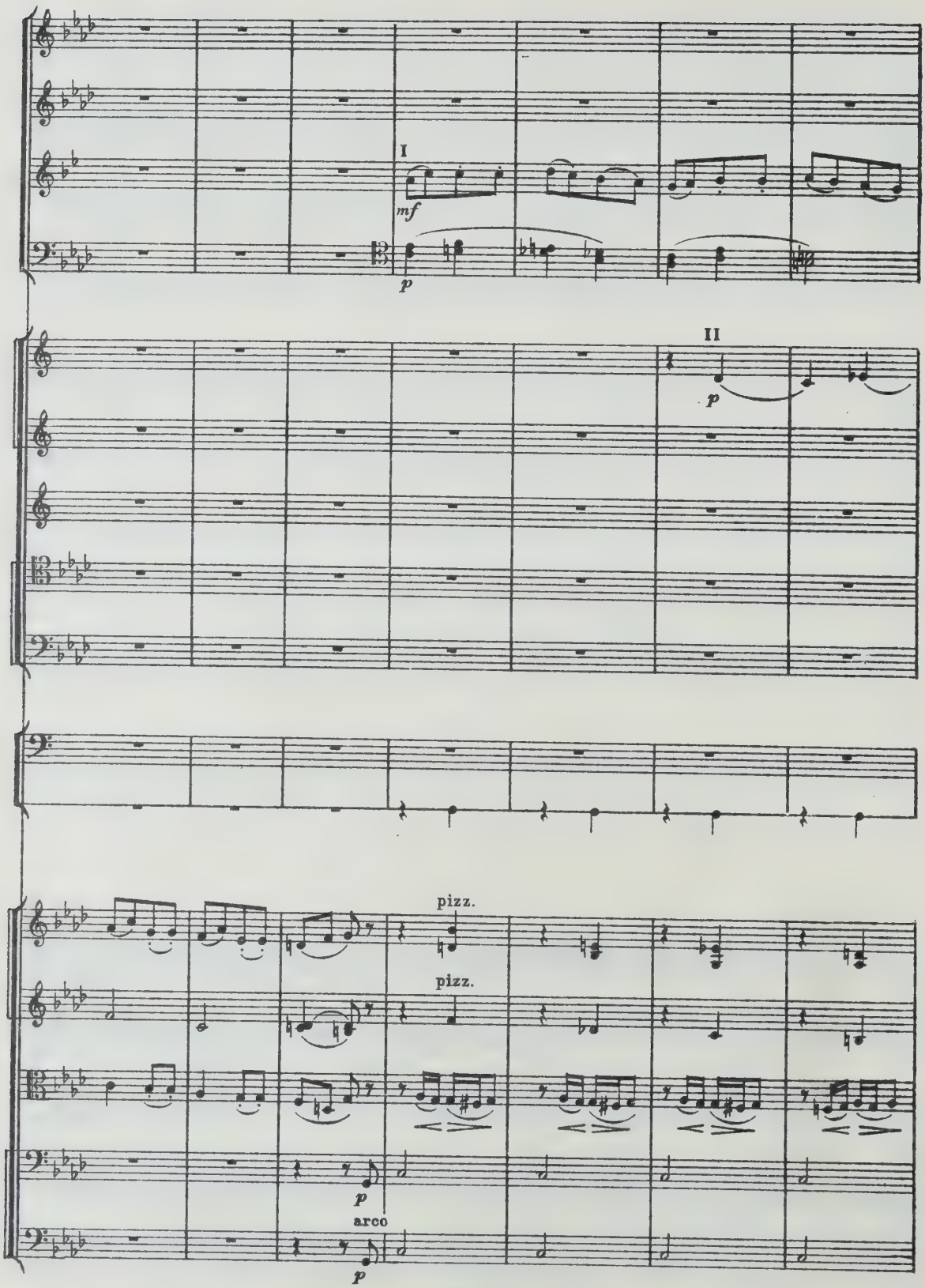

2
a 2
a 2
a 2
a 2
a 2
ff
f
2

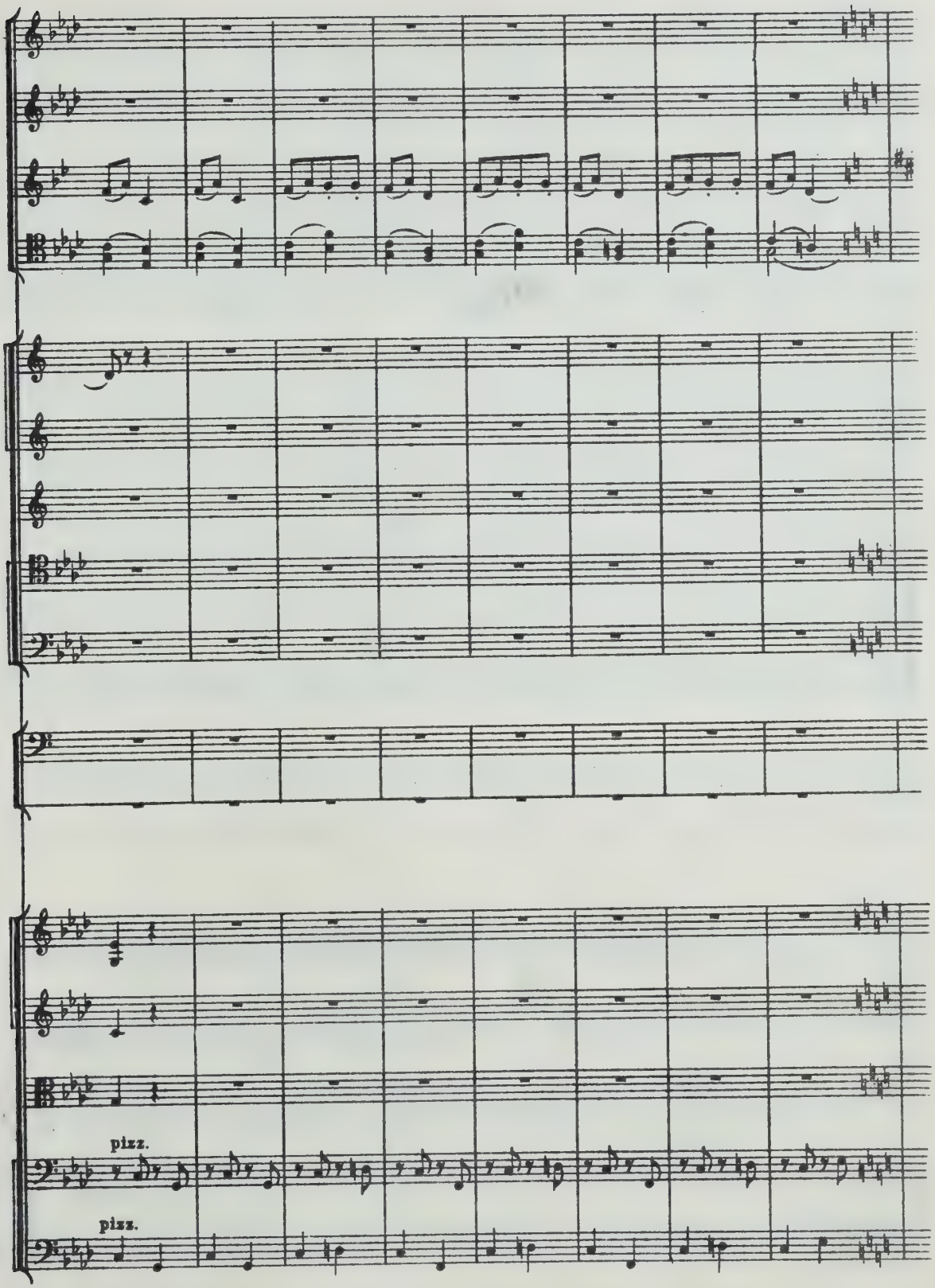

a 2
a 2
a 2
a 2
p

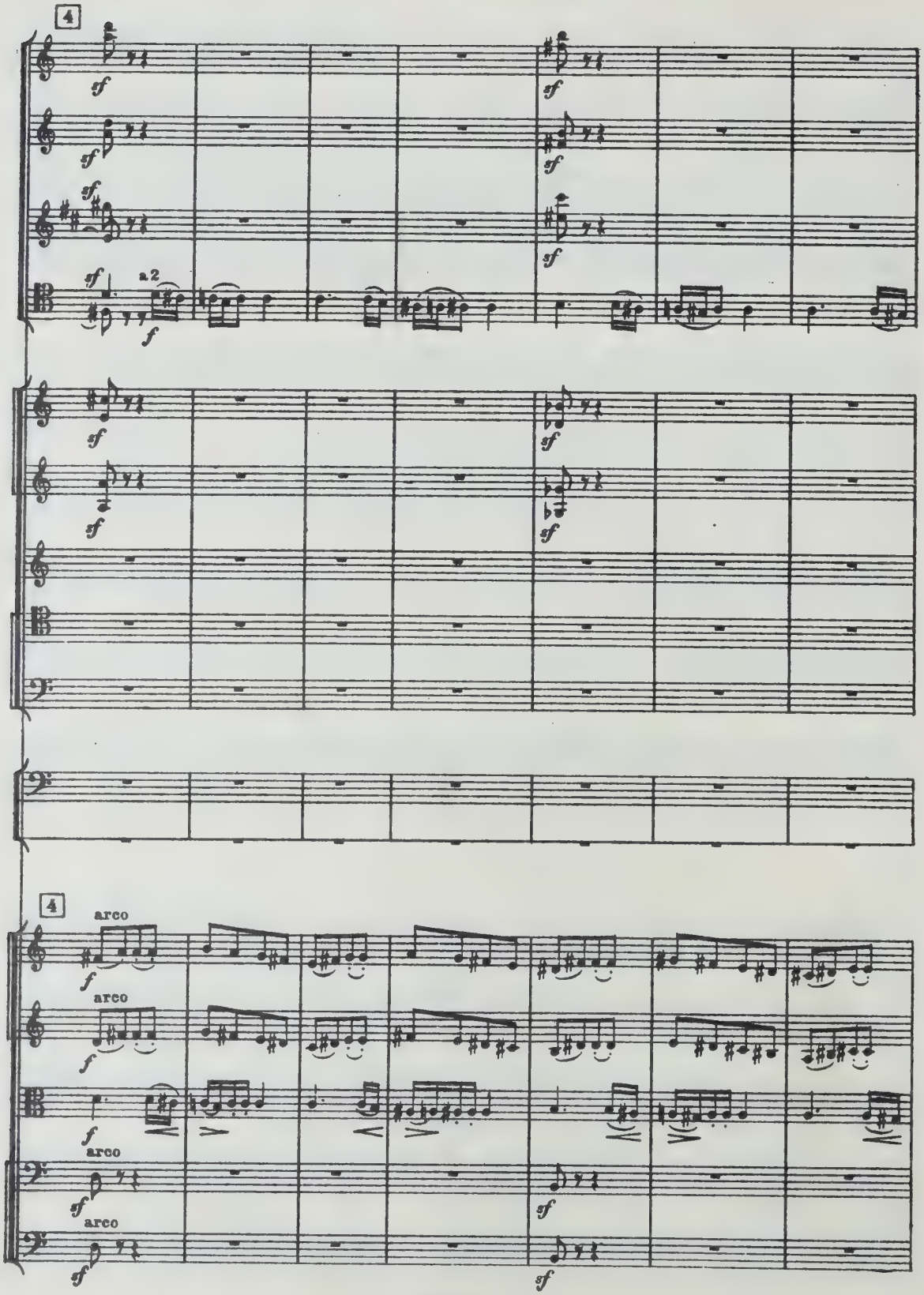

Thème polonais
I
sf
p
pizz.

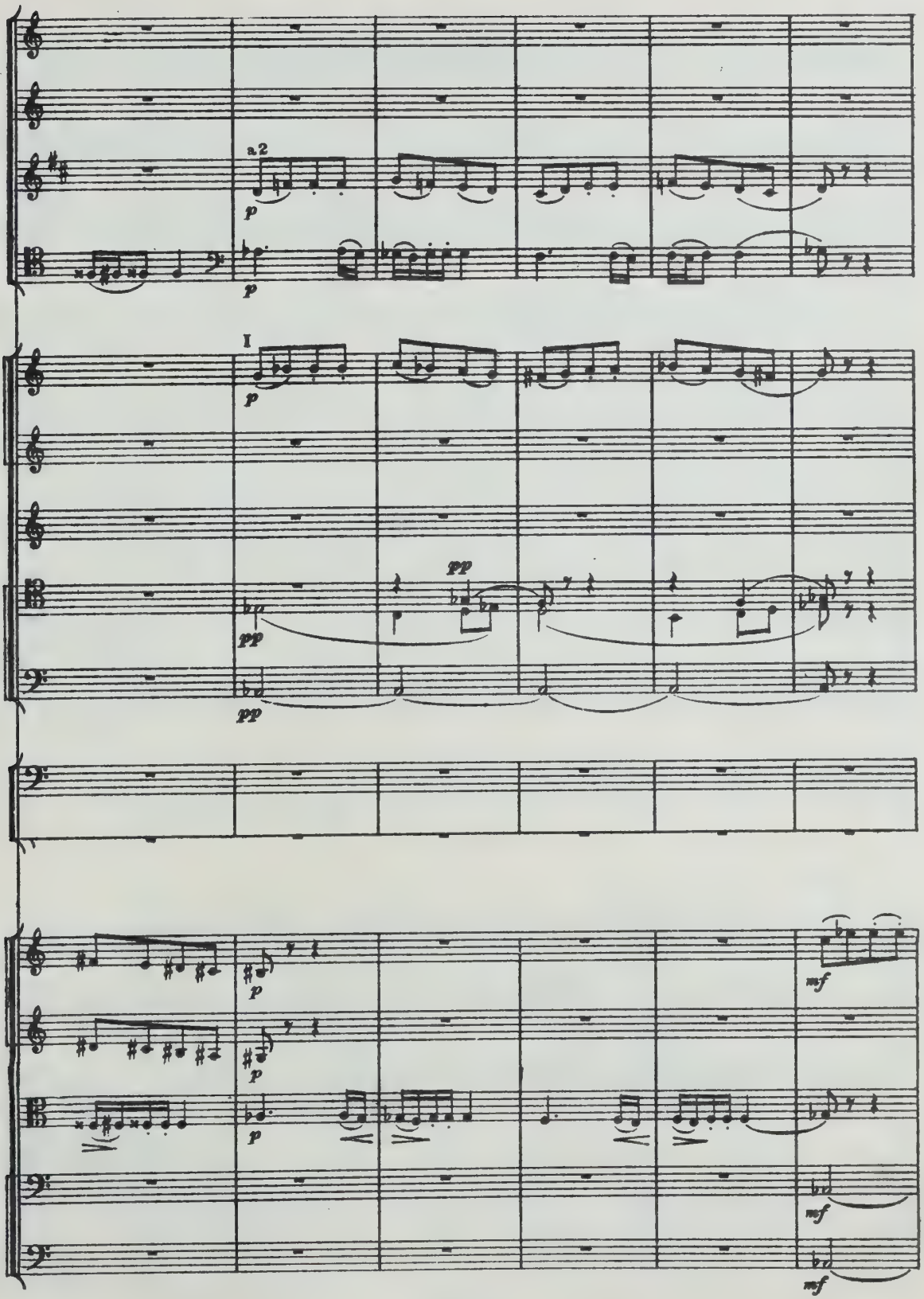

I
I
p
I
p

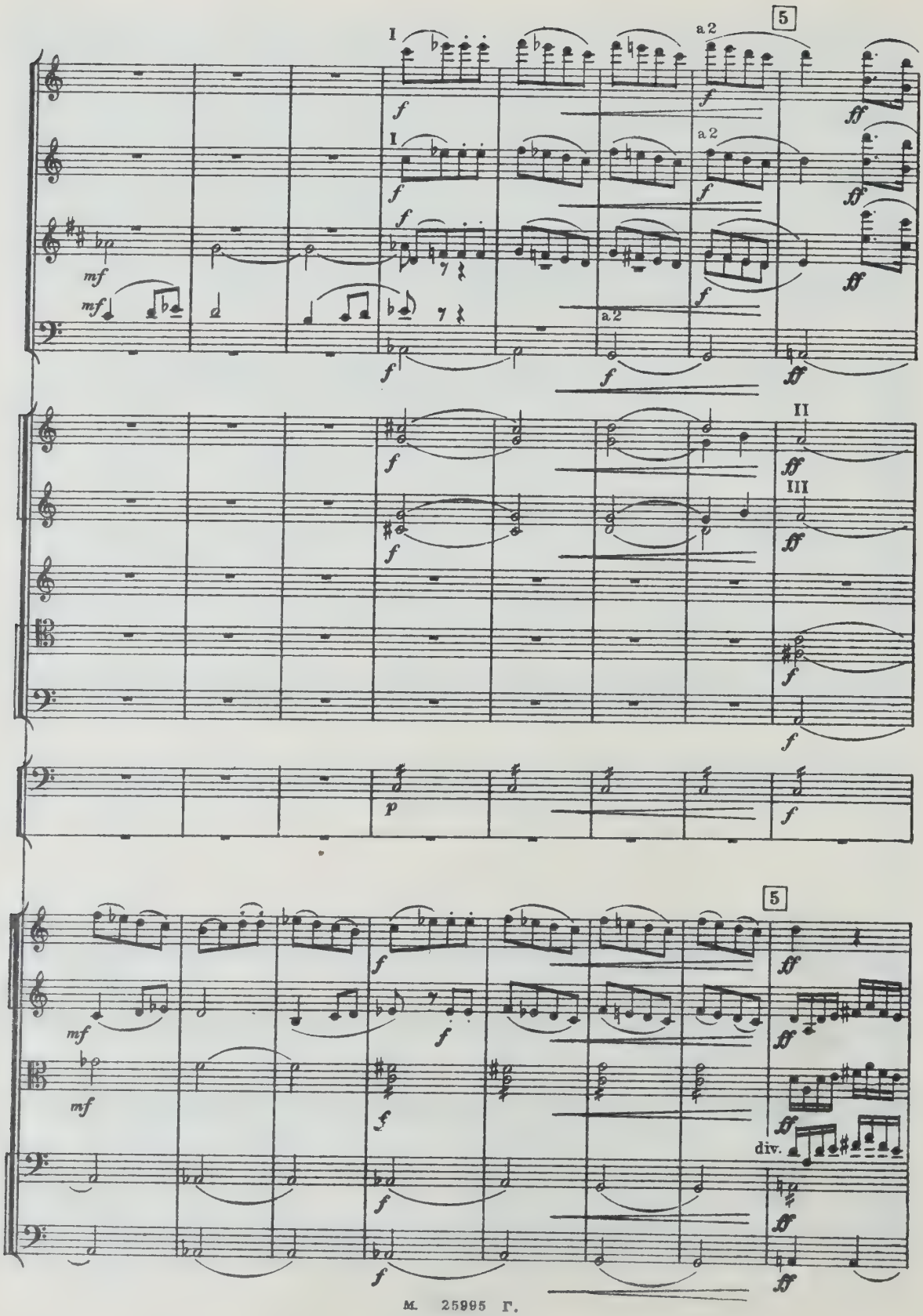

3
I
p
3
arco
p
arco
p
arco
p
arco
p

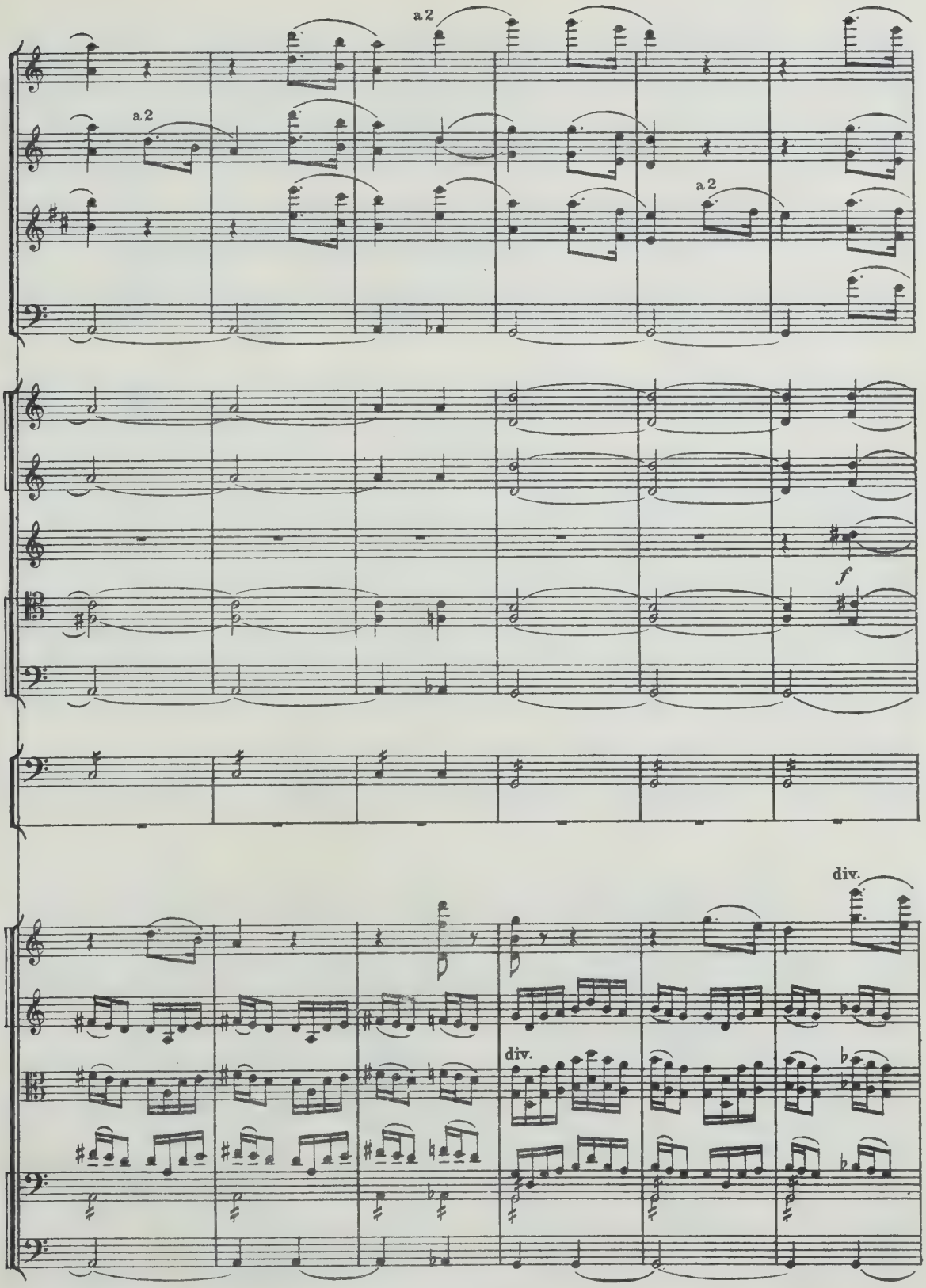

I
mf
p
II
p
pizz.
pizz.
p
arco
p

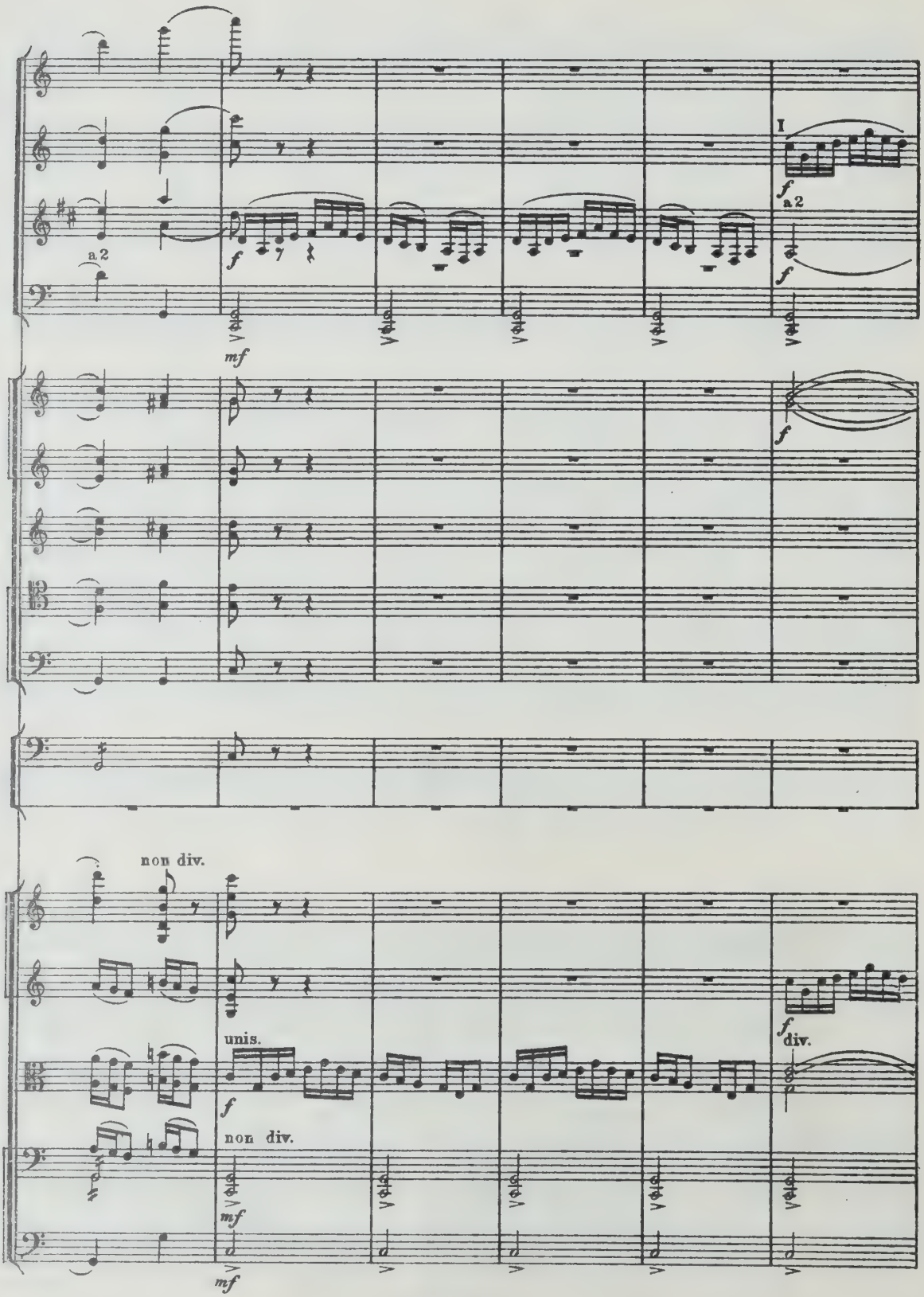

pizz.
pizz.

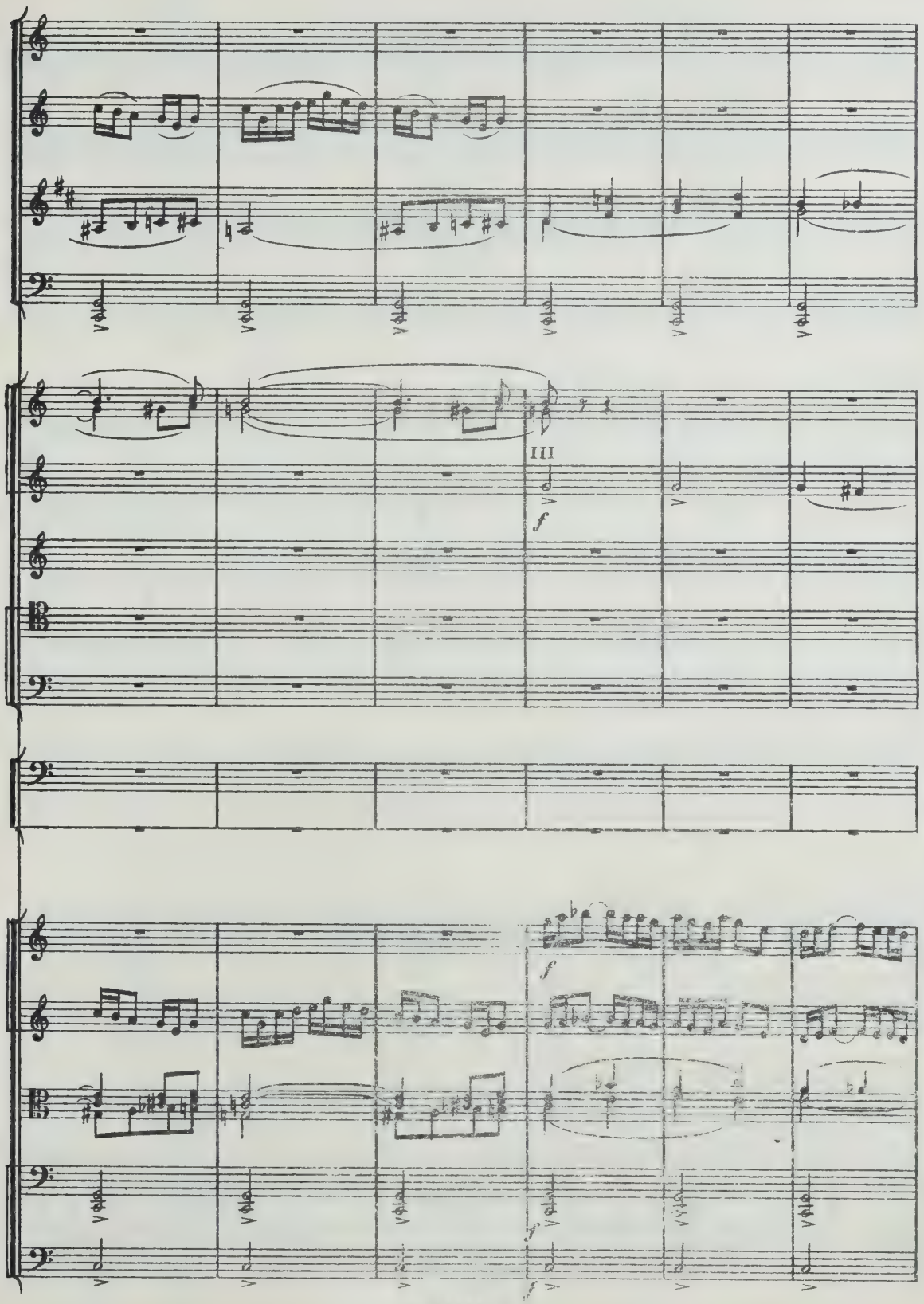

4
a 2
4
arco
arco
arco
arco

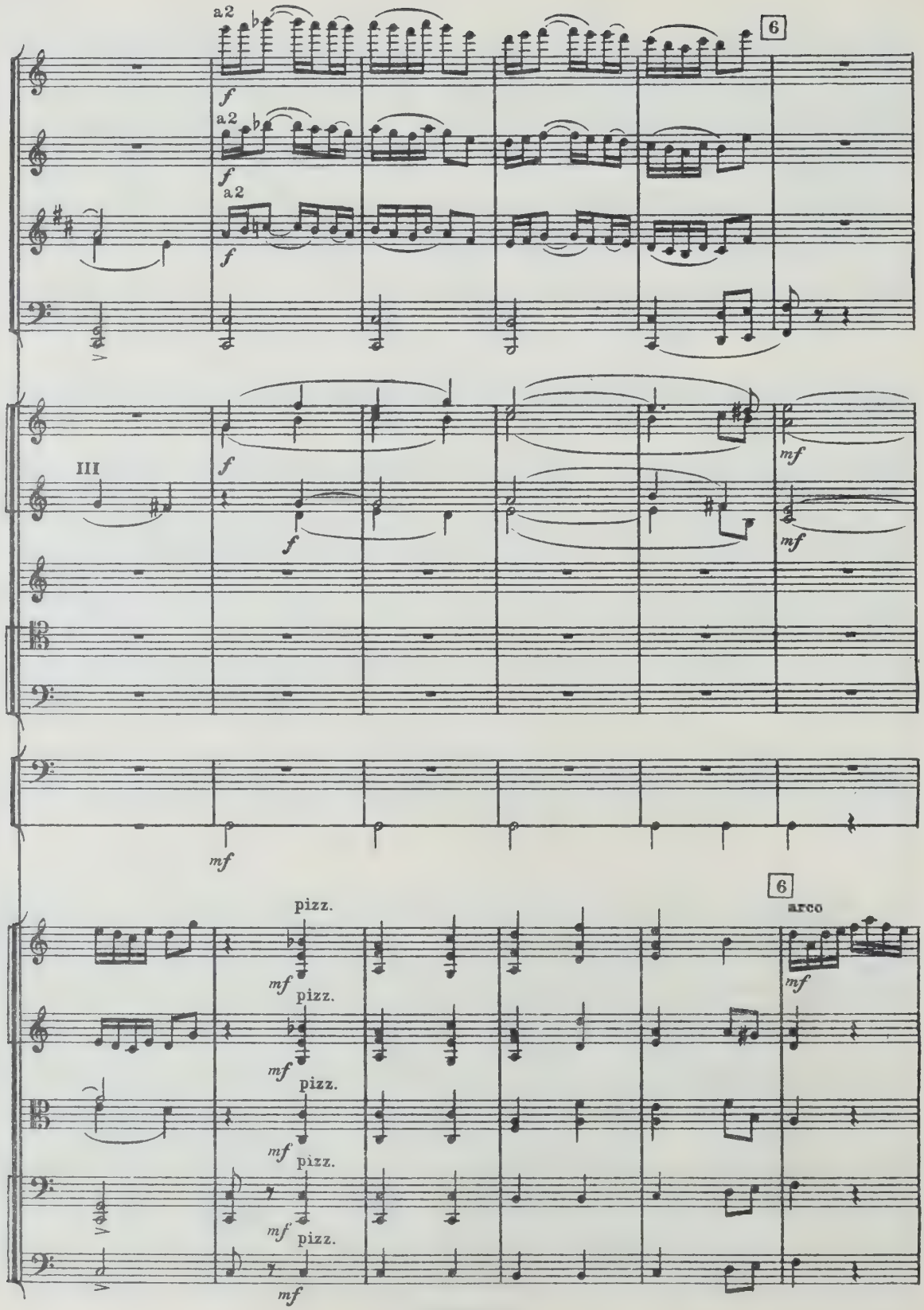

a2
p
p
I
p
pp
pp
pp
p
p
p
mf
mf
mf

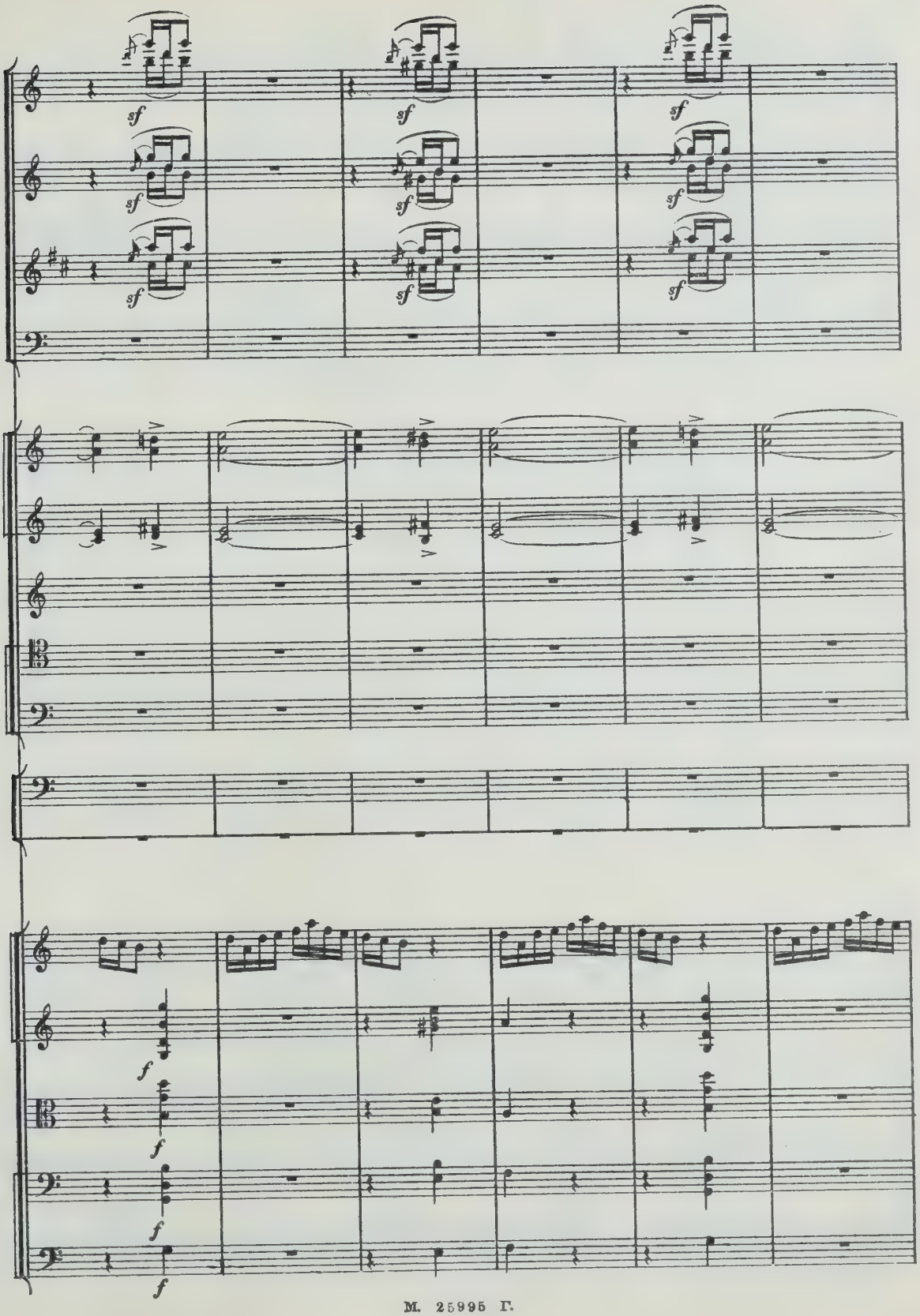

I
a 2
5
mf
f
ff
II
III
p
div.

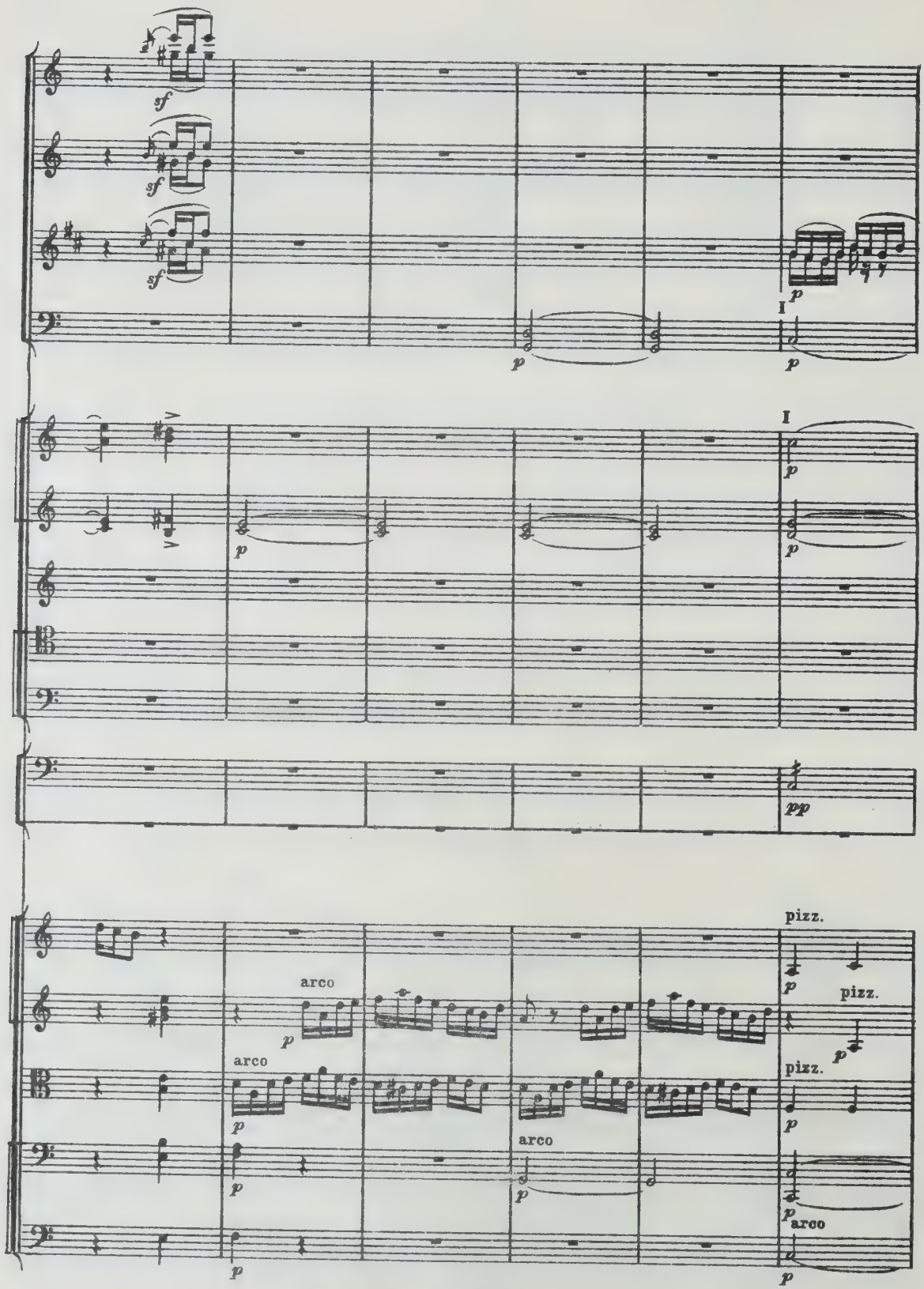

a 2
a 2
a 2
f
div.
div.

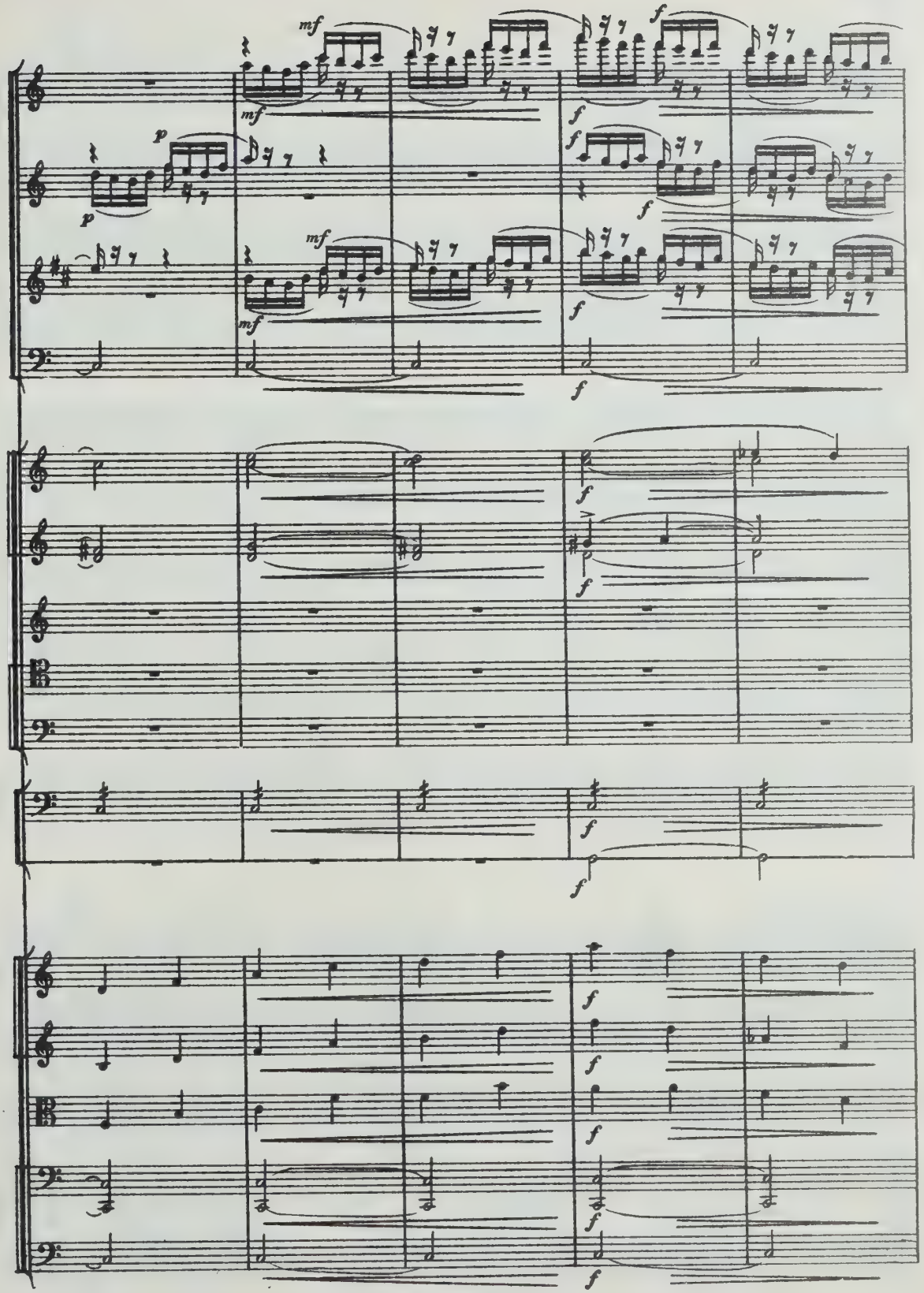

I
a2
f
mf
non div.
unis.
div.

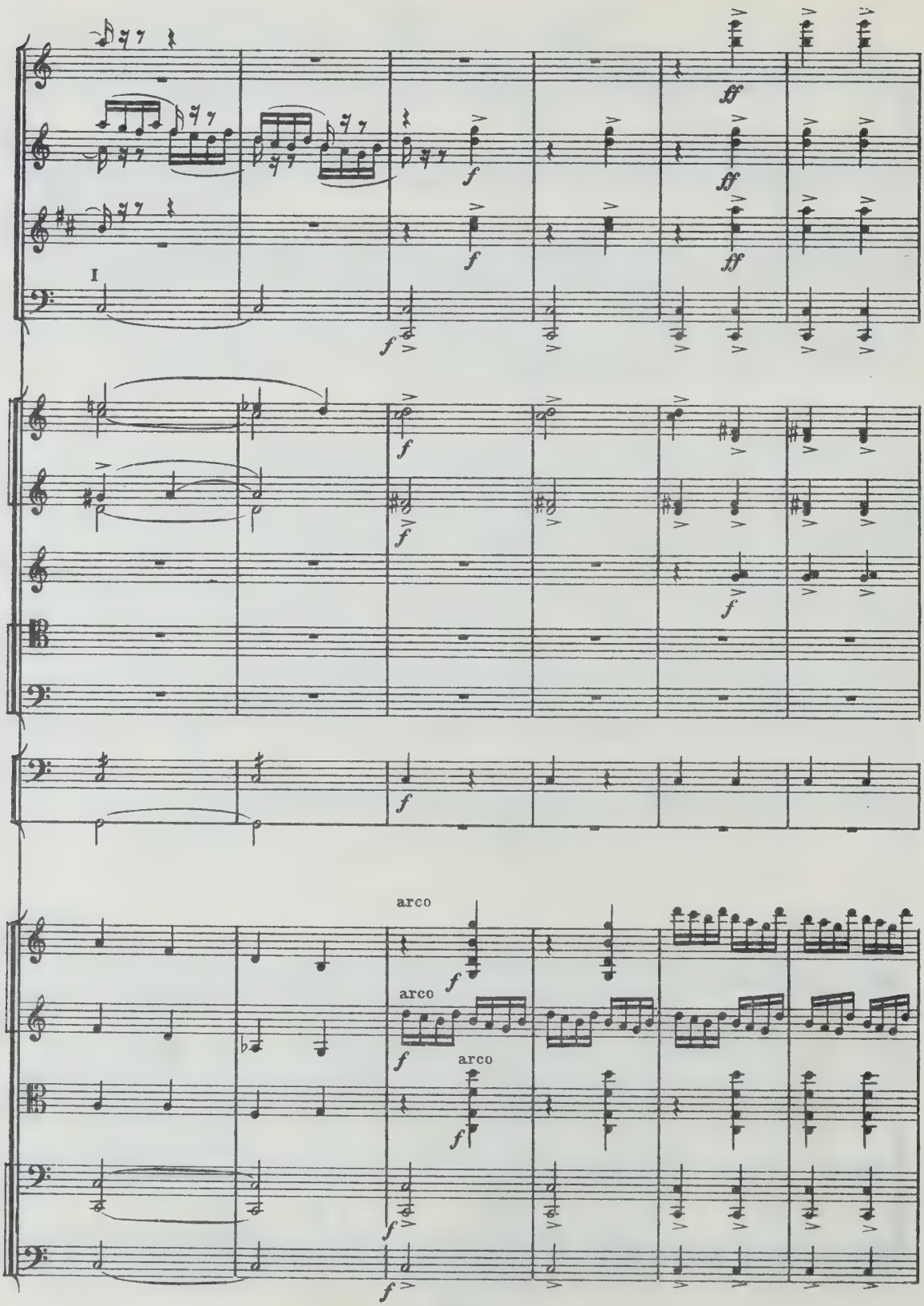

III
f
f
f
f

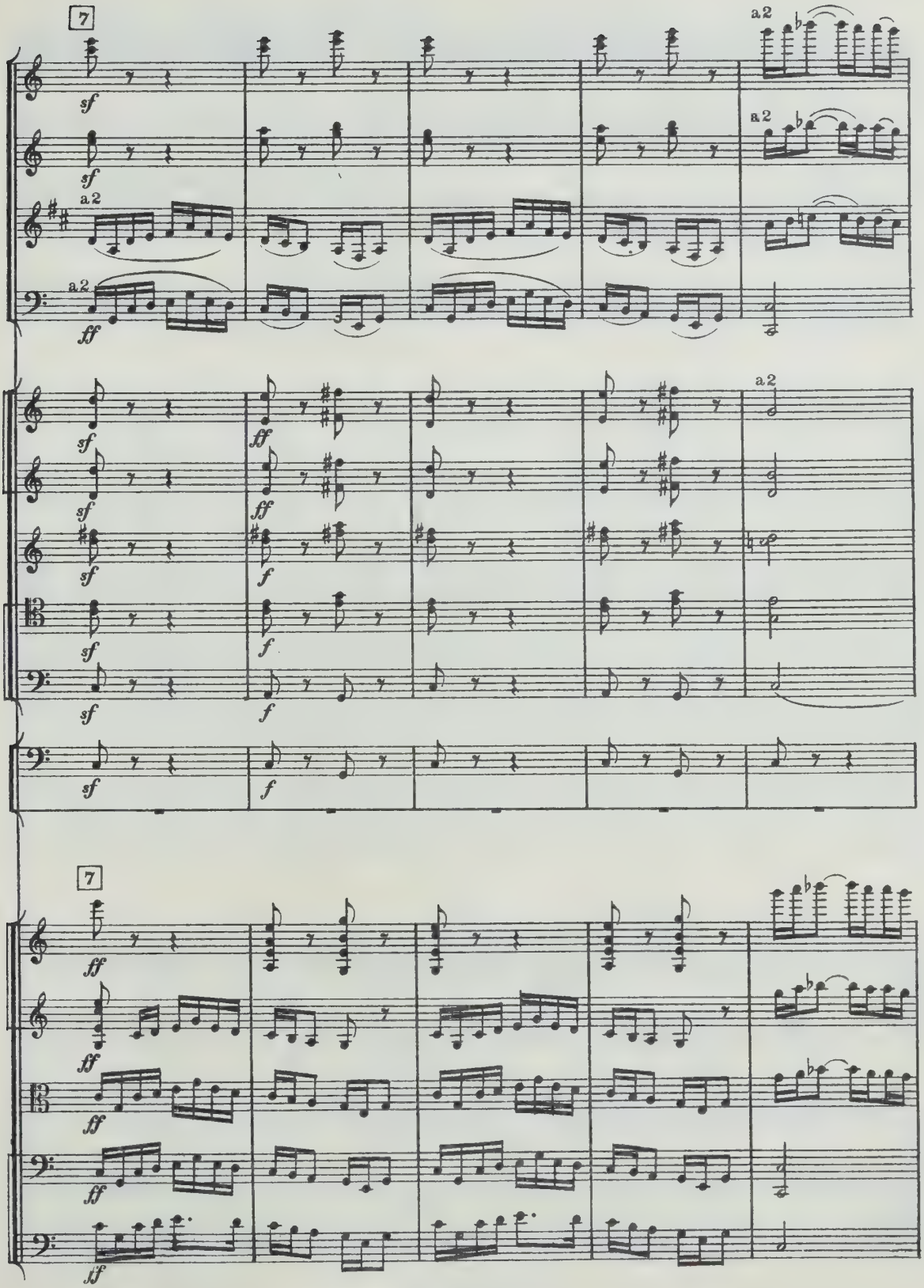

a2
f
6
III
mf
pizz.
arco

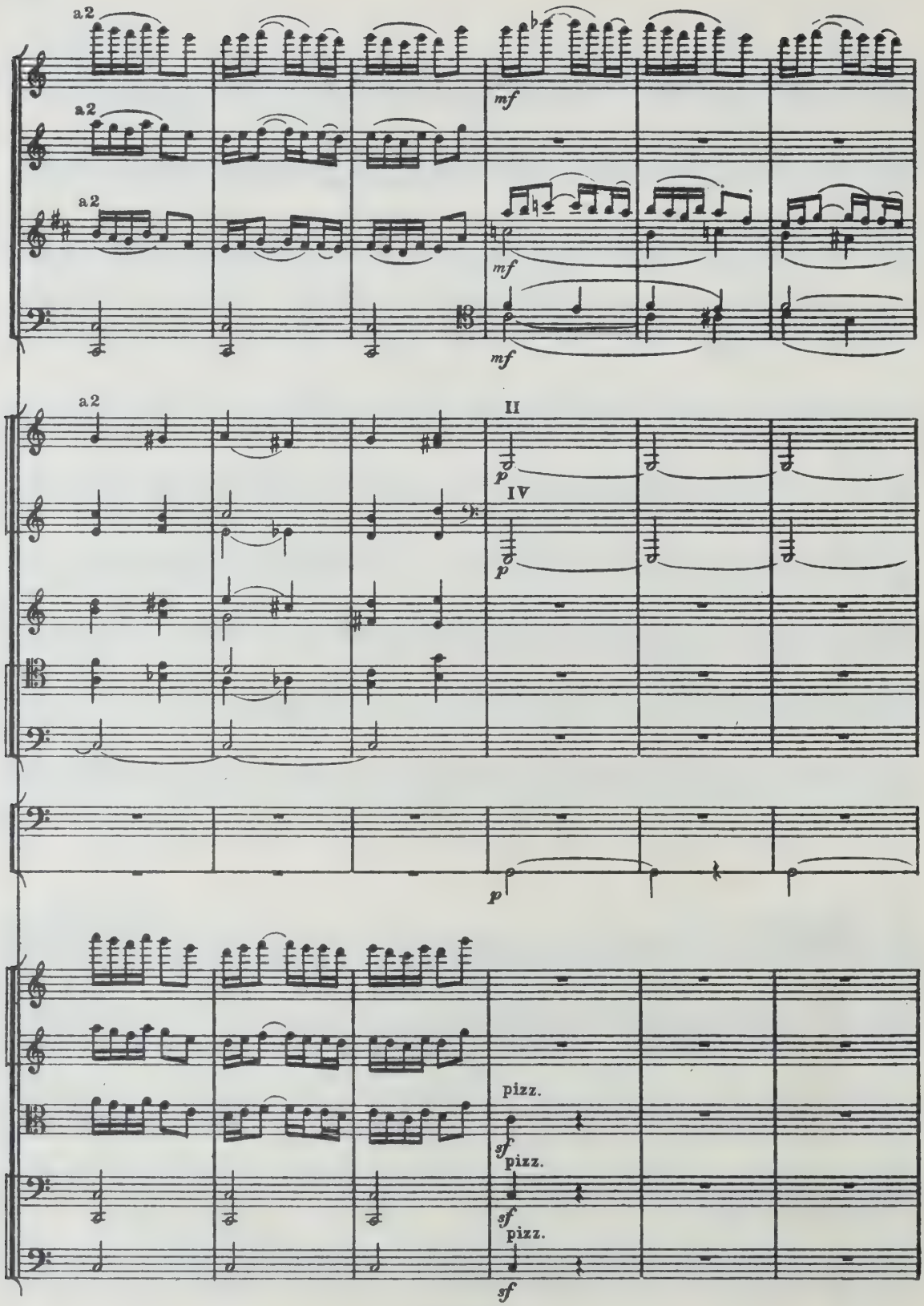

sf
f

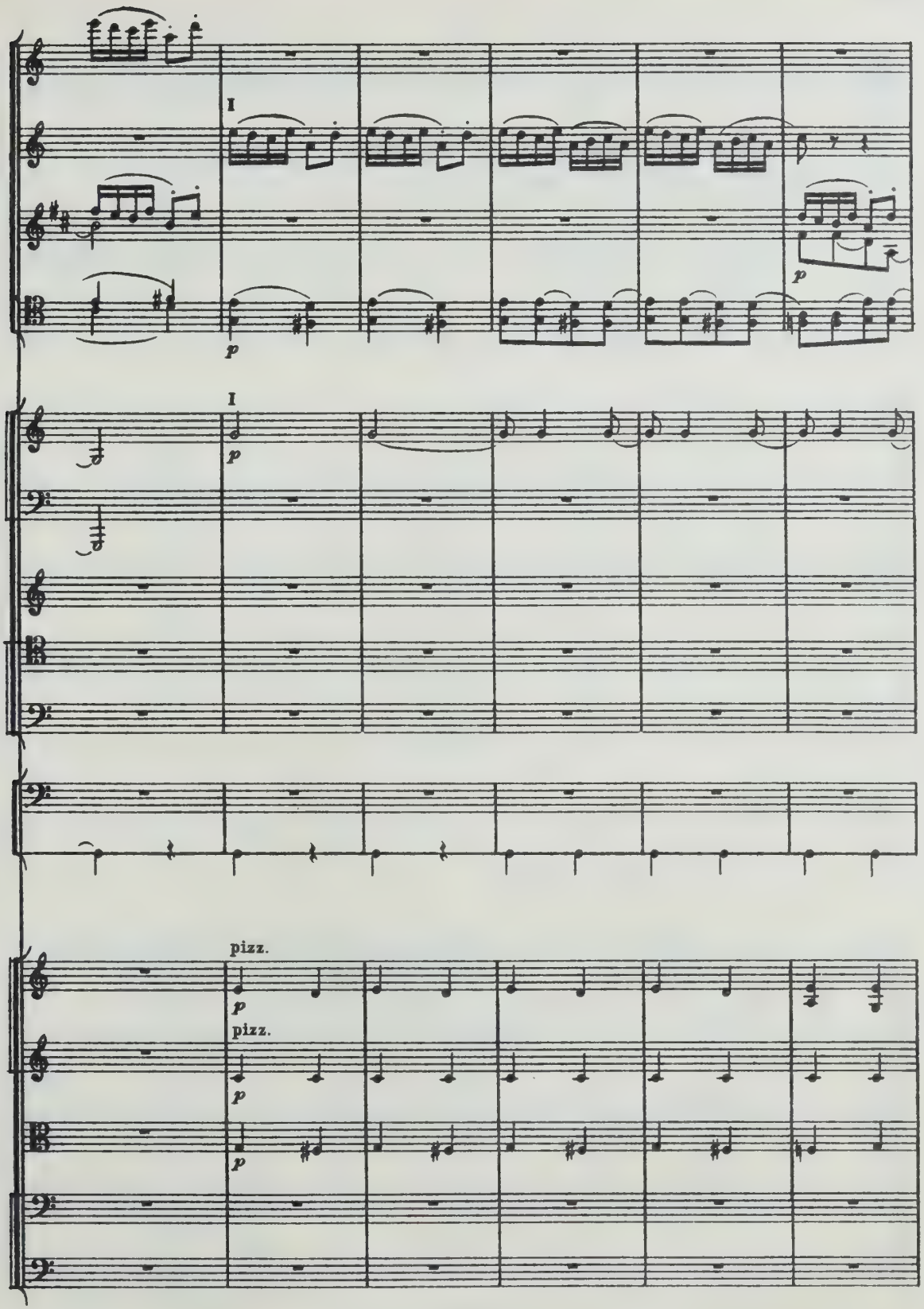

sf
sf
sf
p
p
I
p
I
p
p
p
pp
pizz.
p
pizz.
p
arco
p
arco
p
pizz.
p
arco
p
p
p
arco
p
p

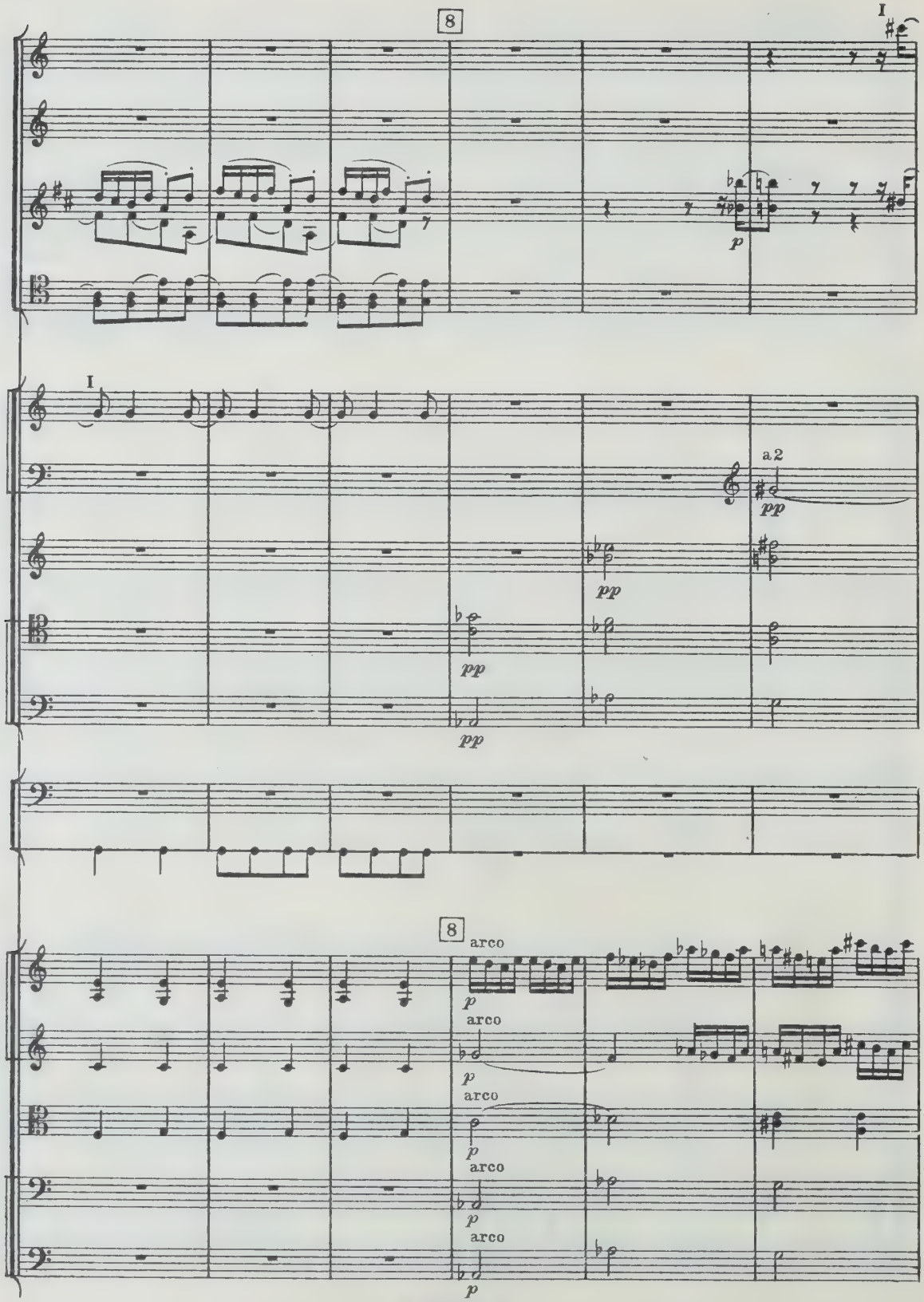


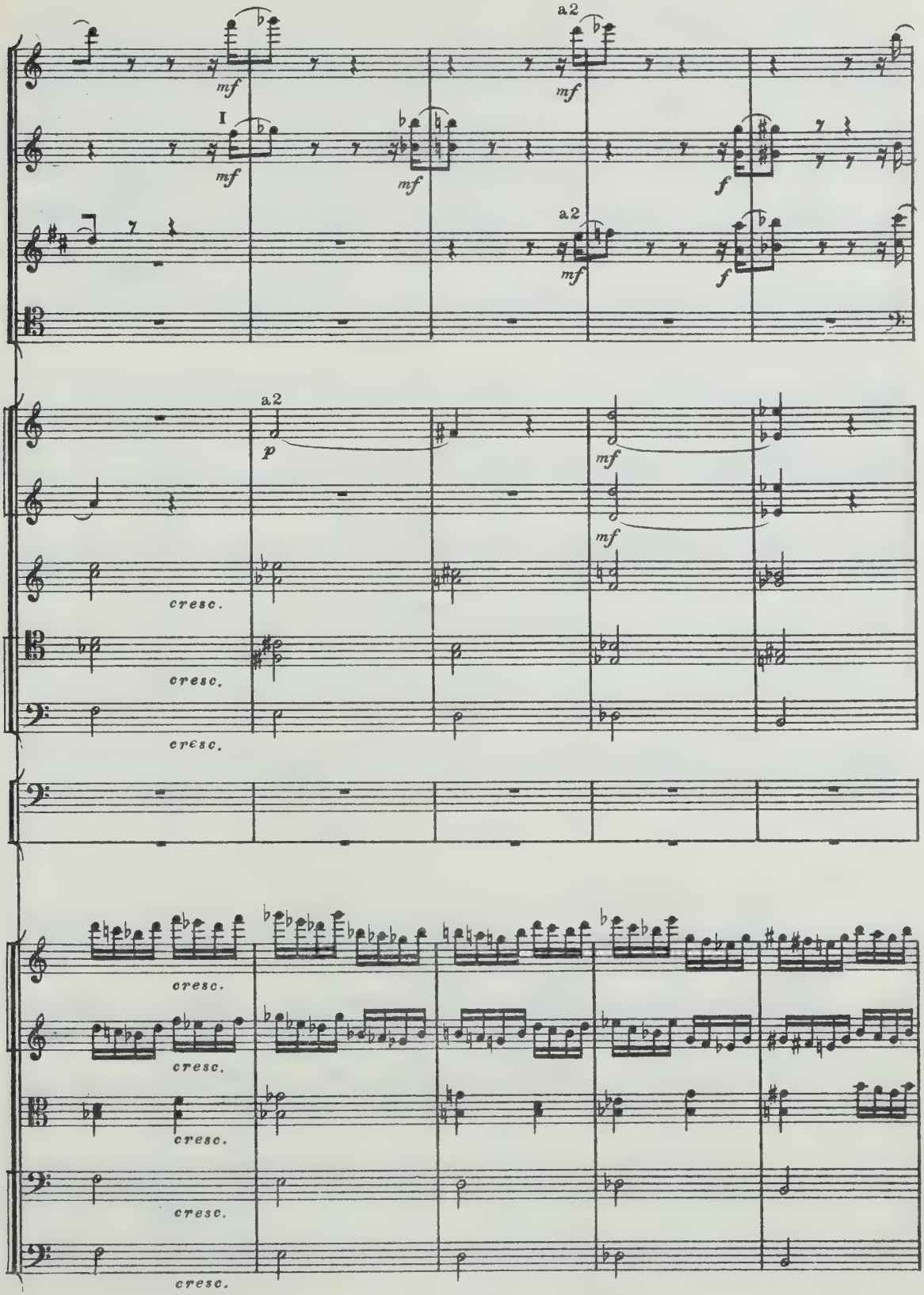

I
arco
arco
arco

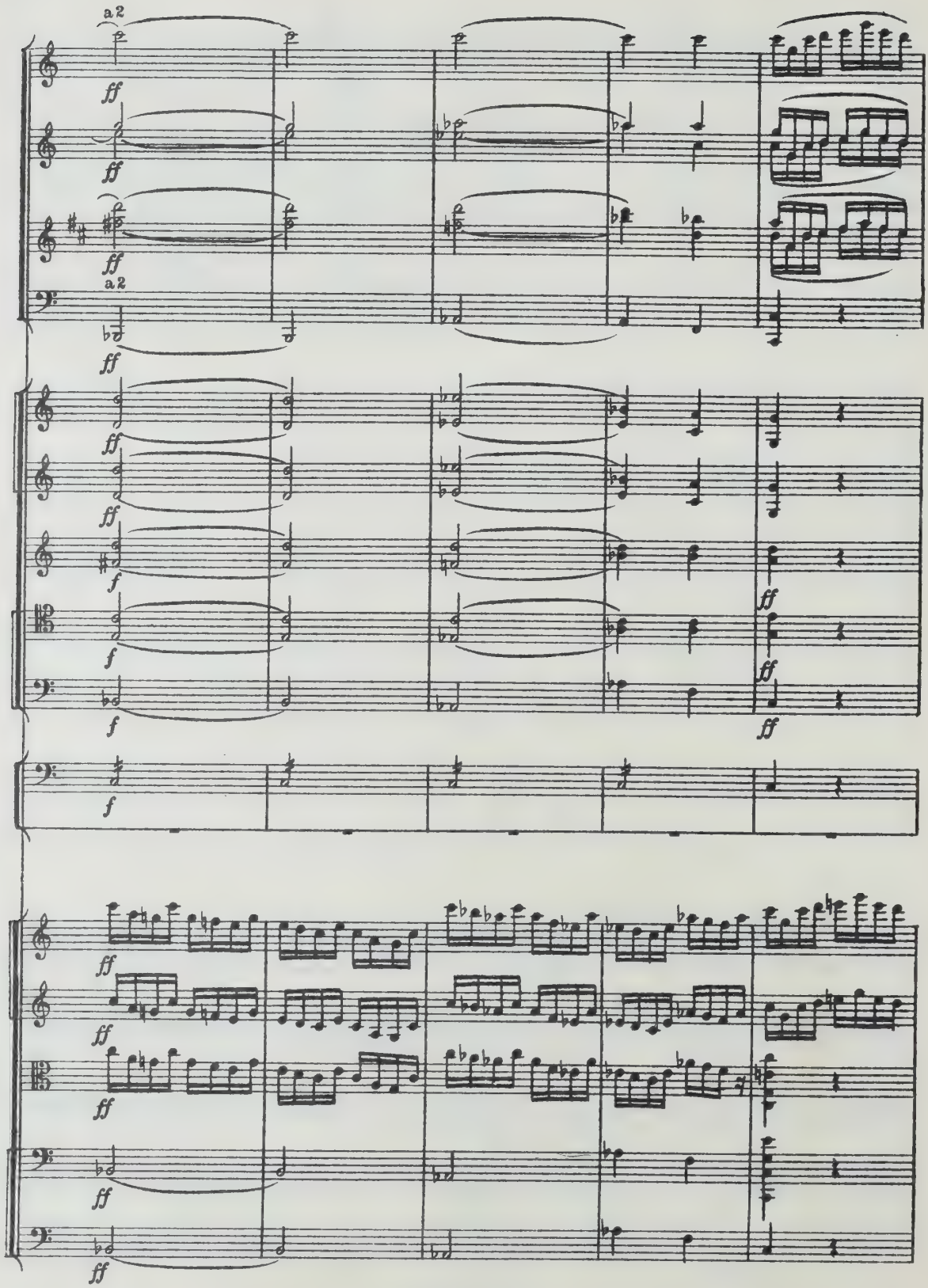

7
a2
sf
ff
f
7

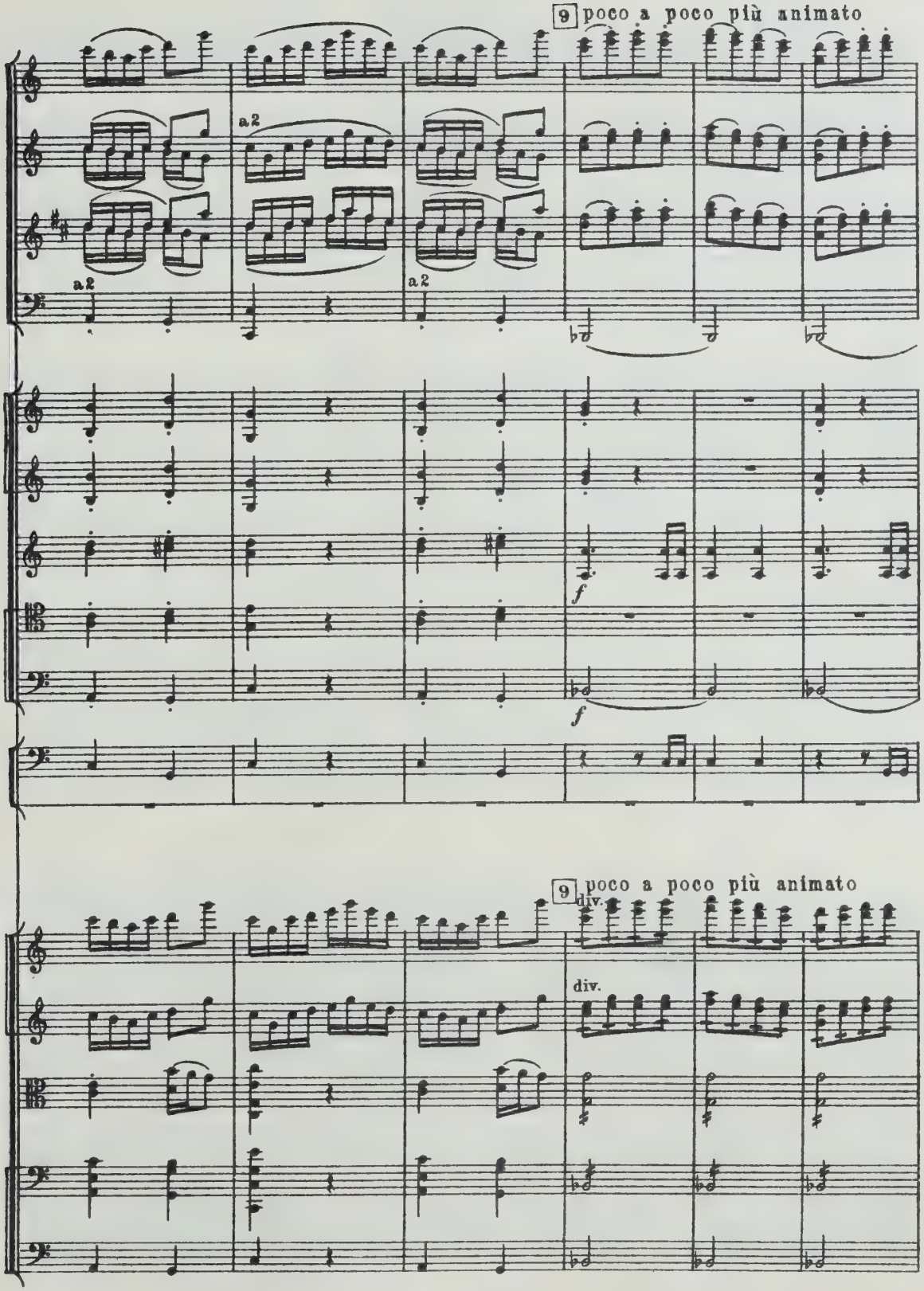

a2
a2
a2
mf
mf
mf
a2
II
p
IV
p
p
pizz.
sf
pizz.
sf
pizz.
sf

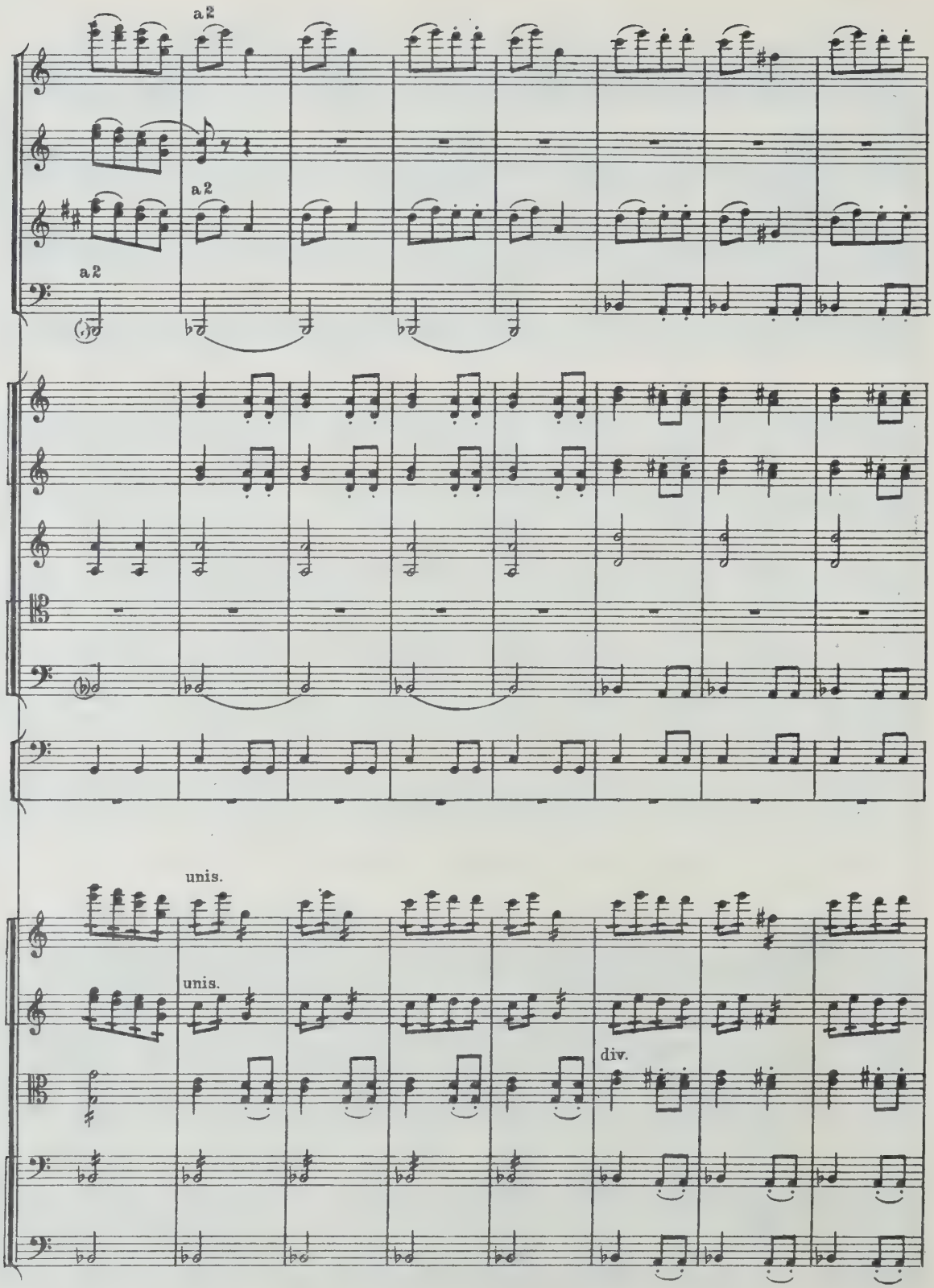

I
p
p
I
p
pizz.
p
pizz.
p
p

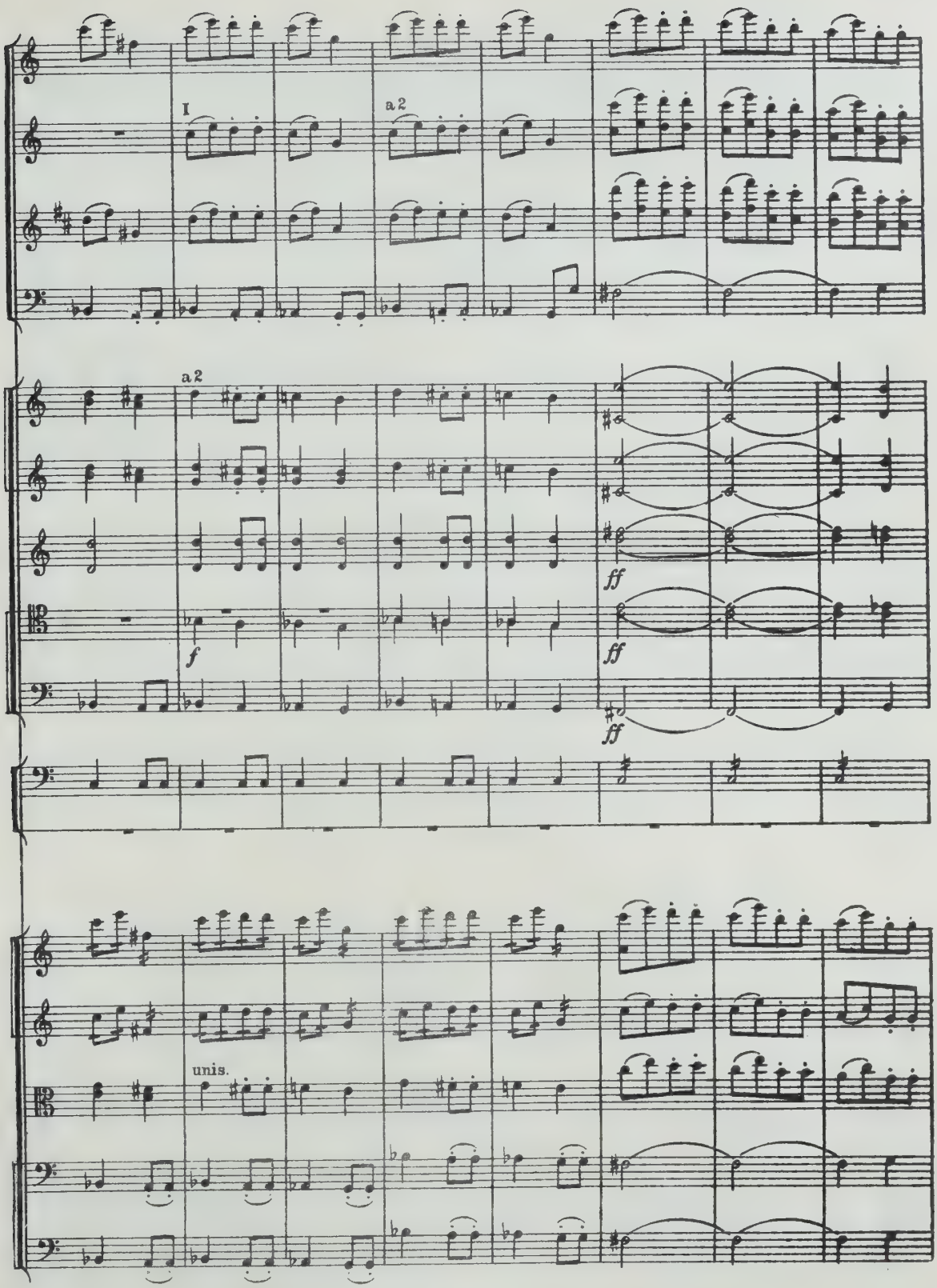

8
I
p
I
a2
pp
pp
pp
pp
8
arco
p
arco
p
arco
p
arco
p
arco
p


a2
mf
I
mf
mf
a2
mf
f
a2
mf
f
a2
p
mf
mf
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.

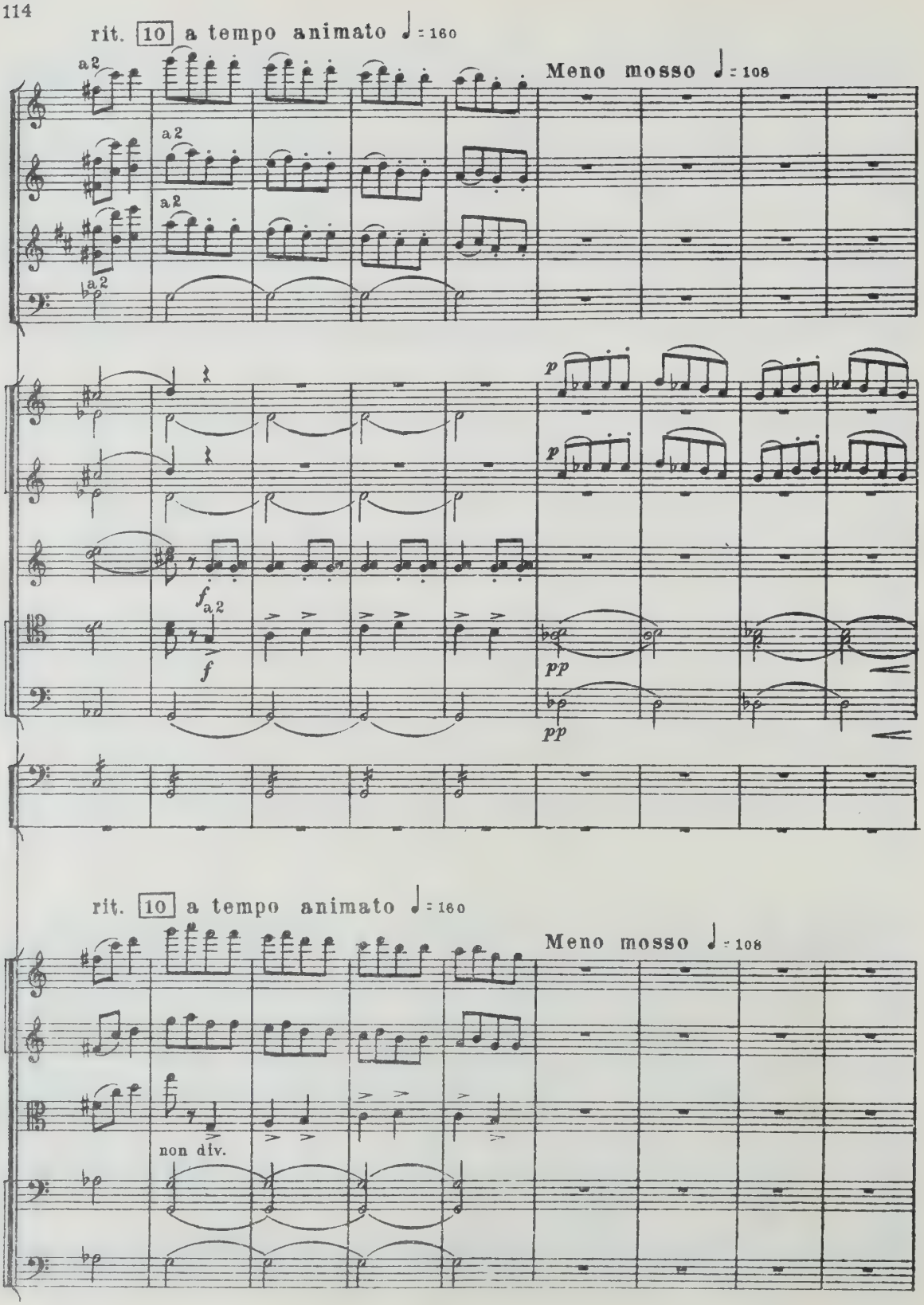

a2
ff
a2
ff
f
ff

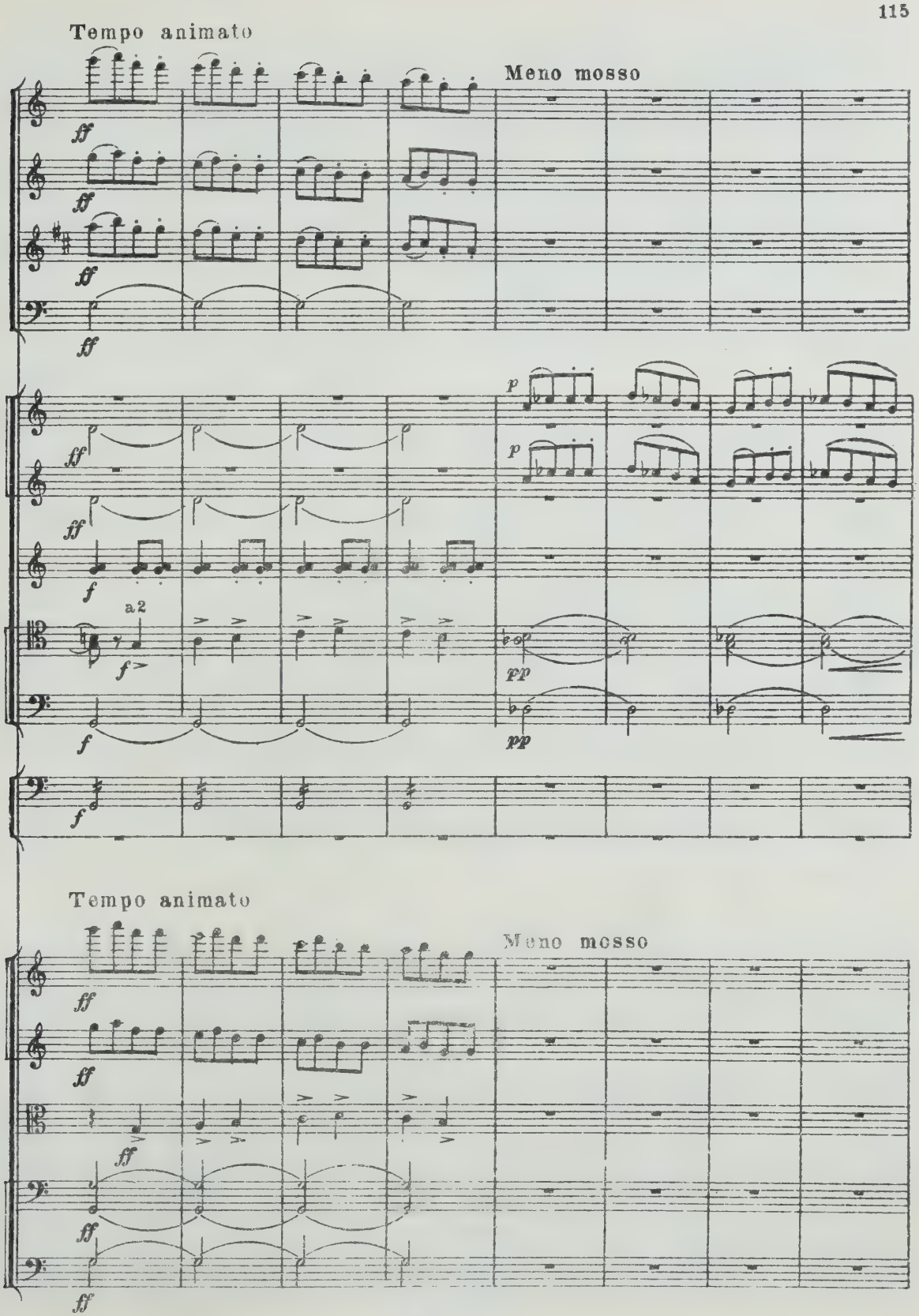

9 poco a poco più animato
a2
a2
a2
f
f
9 poco a poco più animato
div.
div.

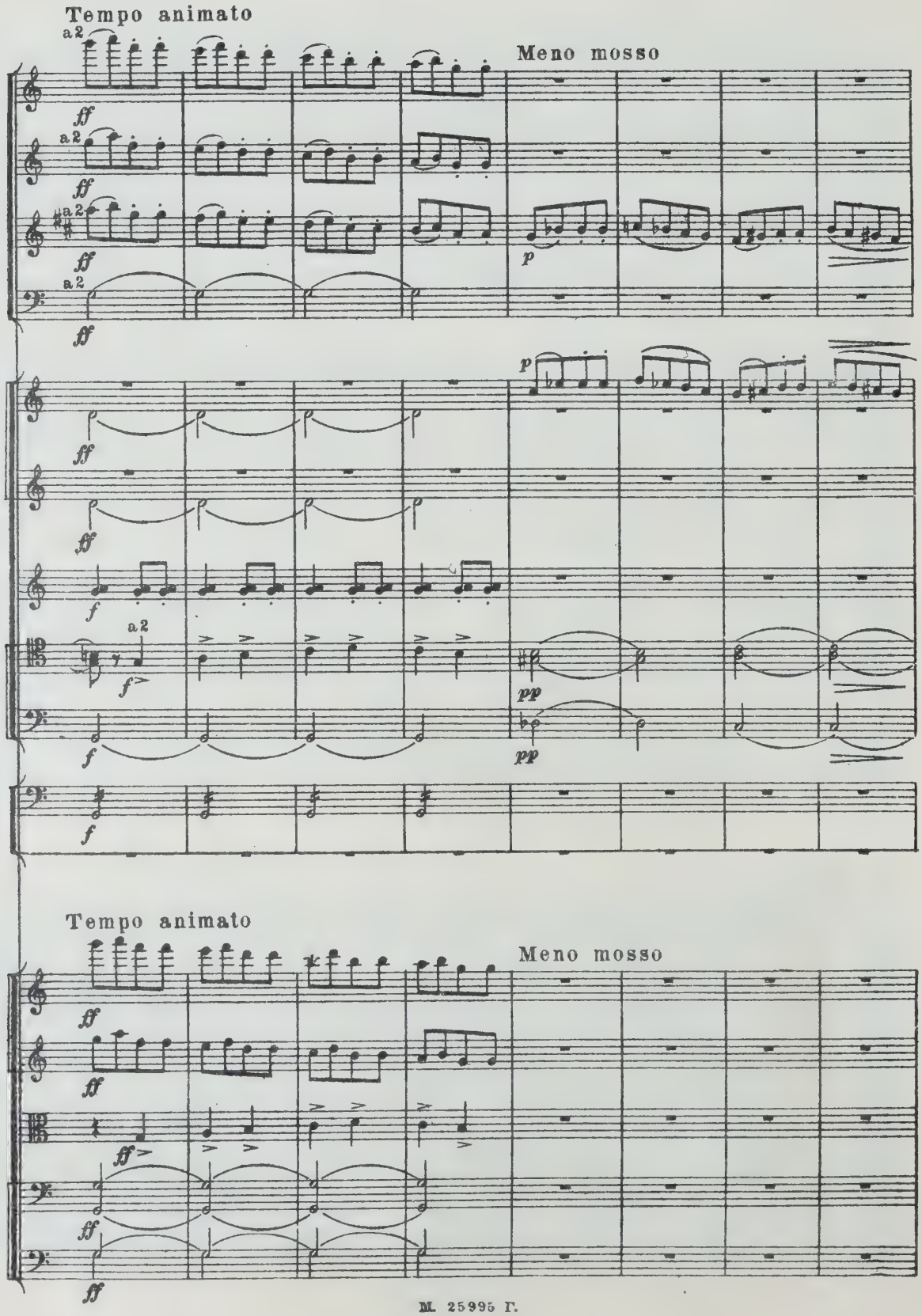

a2
a2
a2
unis.
unis.
div.

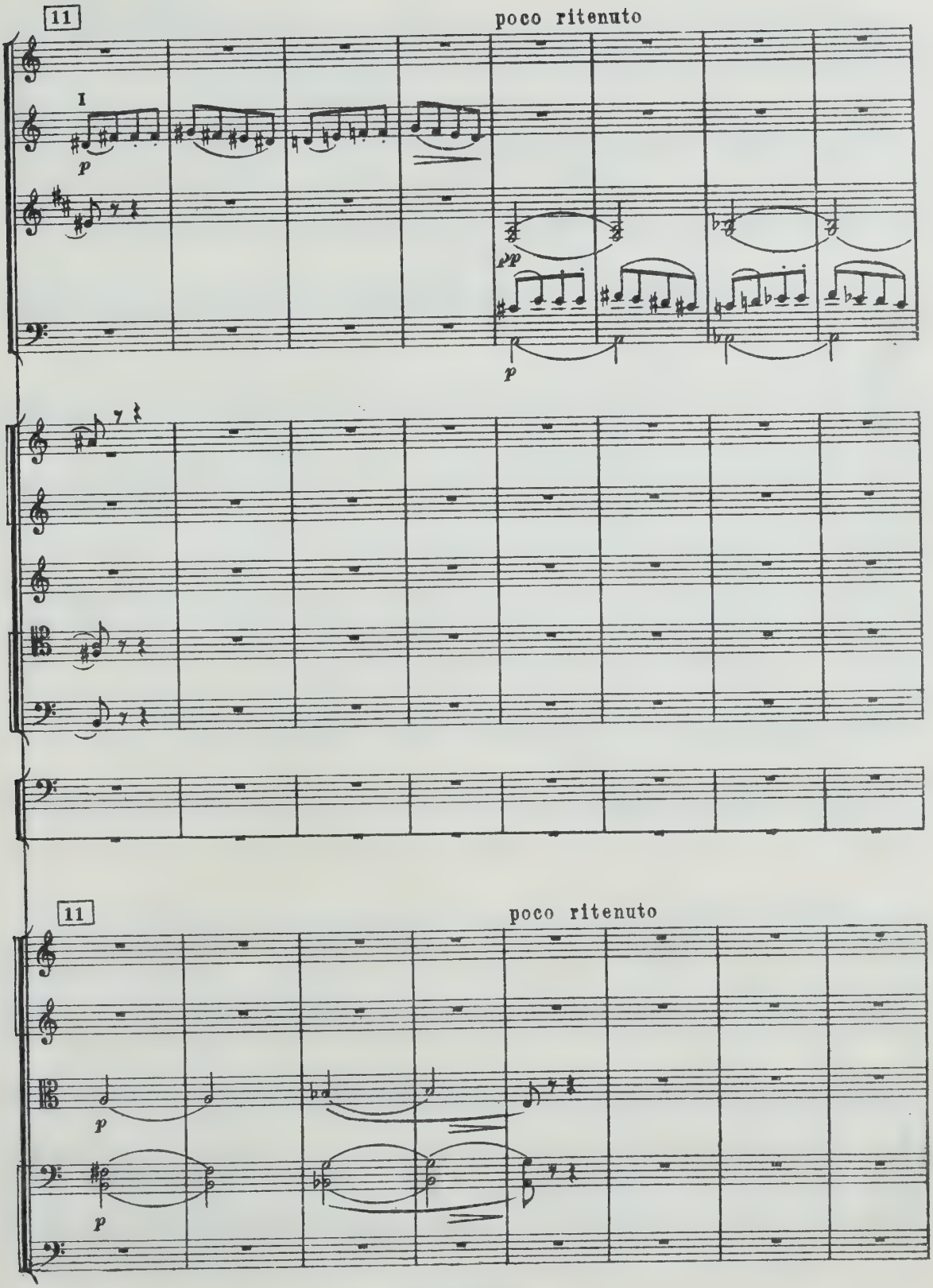


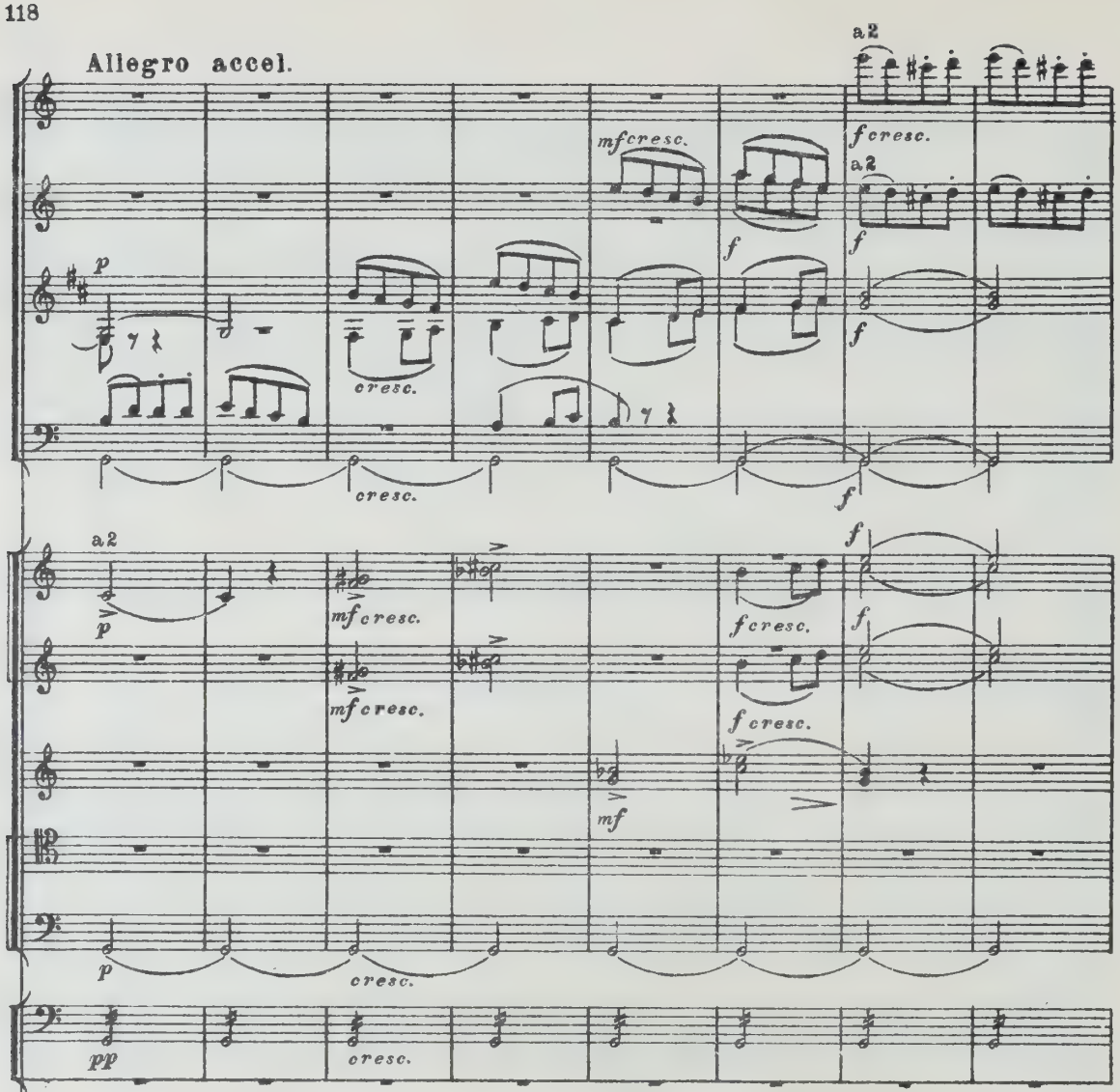
M 25995

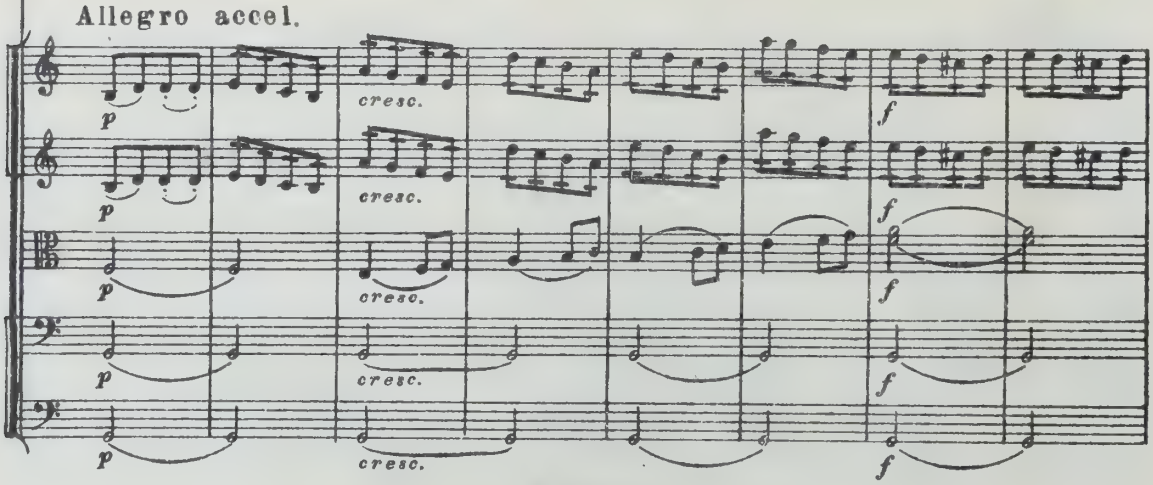

rit. 10 a tempo animato ♩= 160
Meno mosso ♩= 108
a2
a2
a2
a2
p
p
f
a2
f
pp
pp
rit. 10 a tempo animato ♩= 160
Meno mosso ♩= 108
non div.

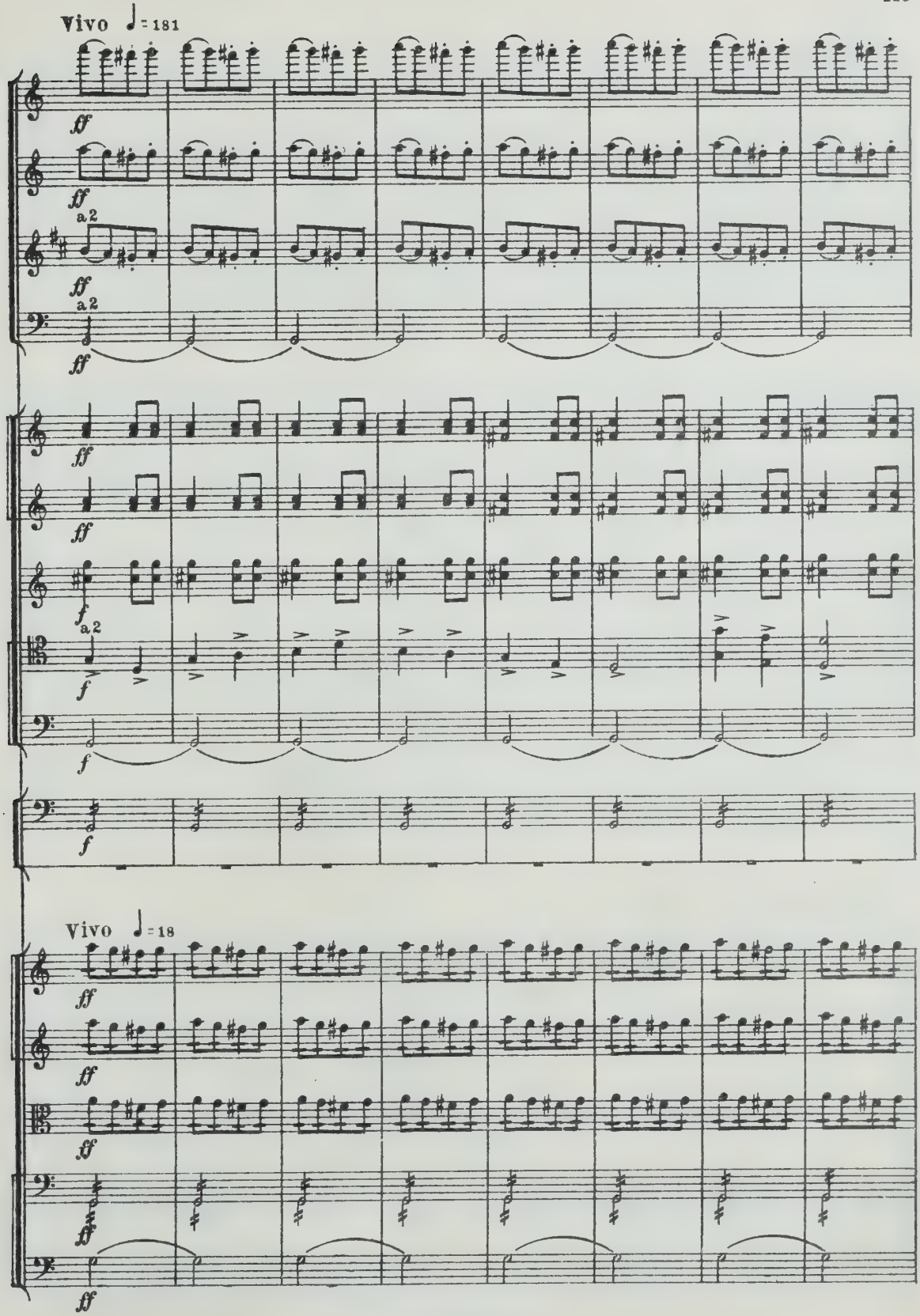

Tempo animato
Meno mosso
a2
Tempo animato
Meno mosso

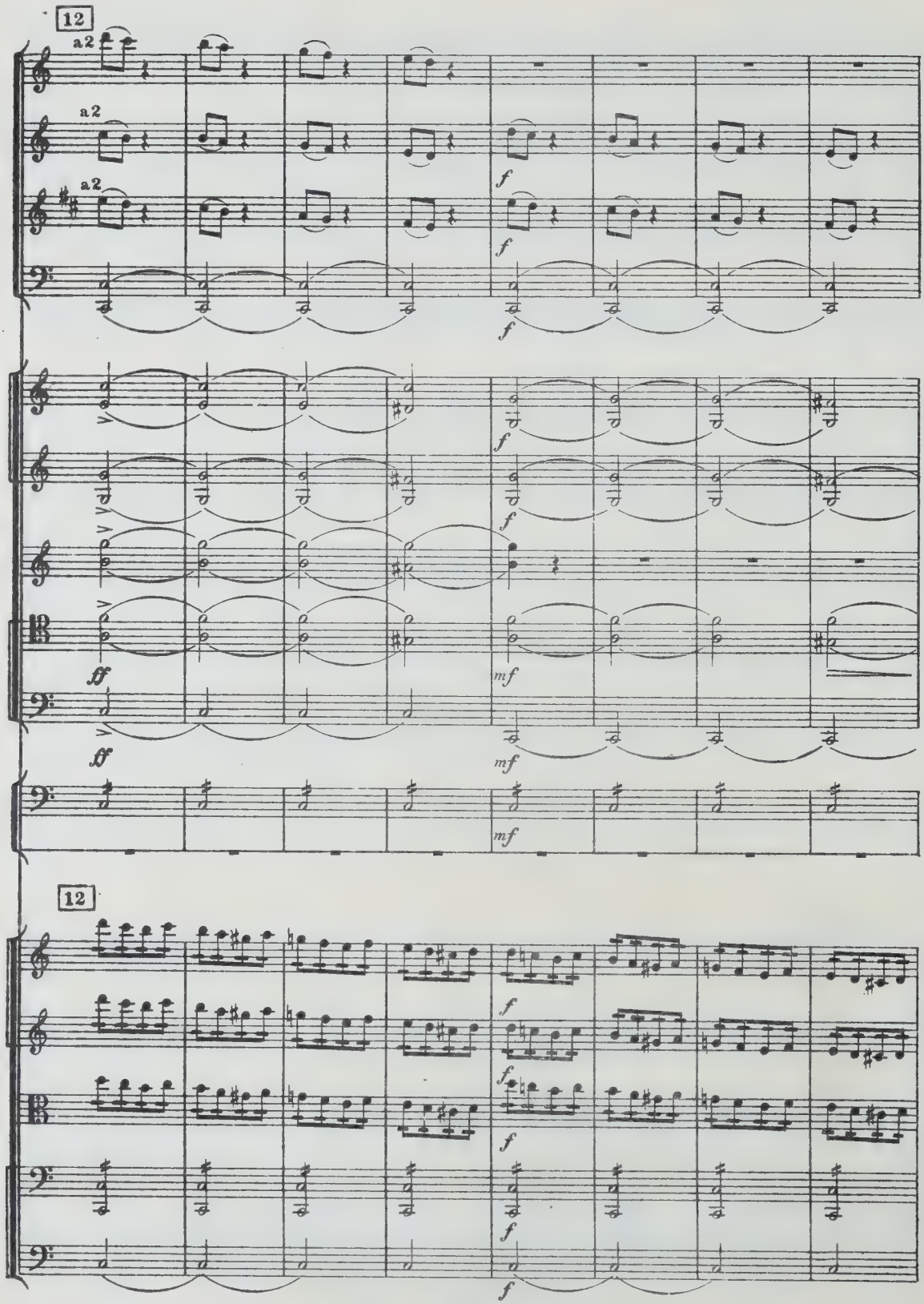

Tempo animato
Meno mosso
Tempo animato
Meno mosso

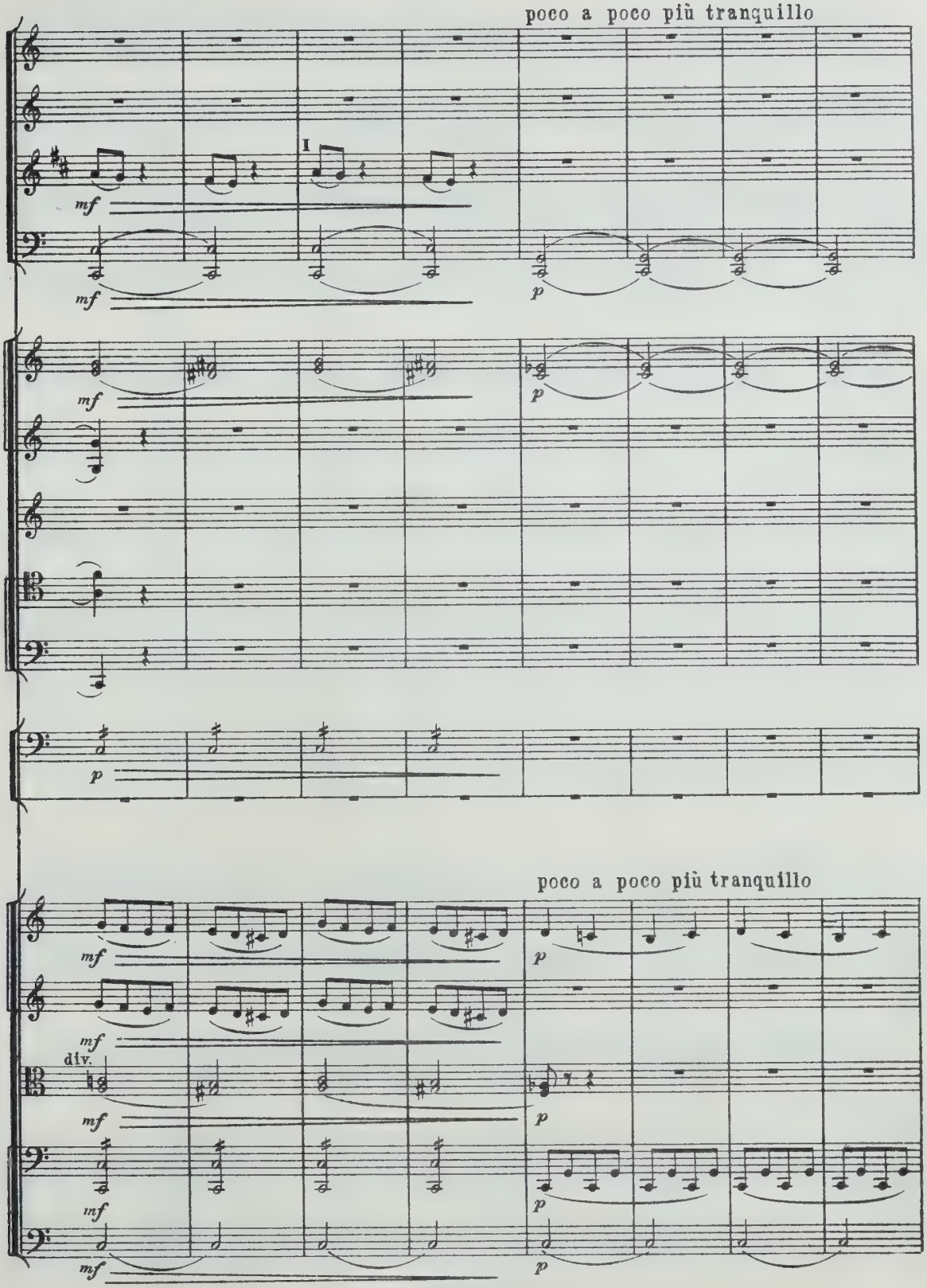

11
poco ritenuto
I
p
pp
p
11
poco ritenuto
p
p

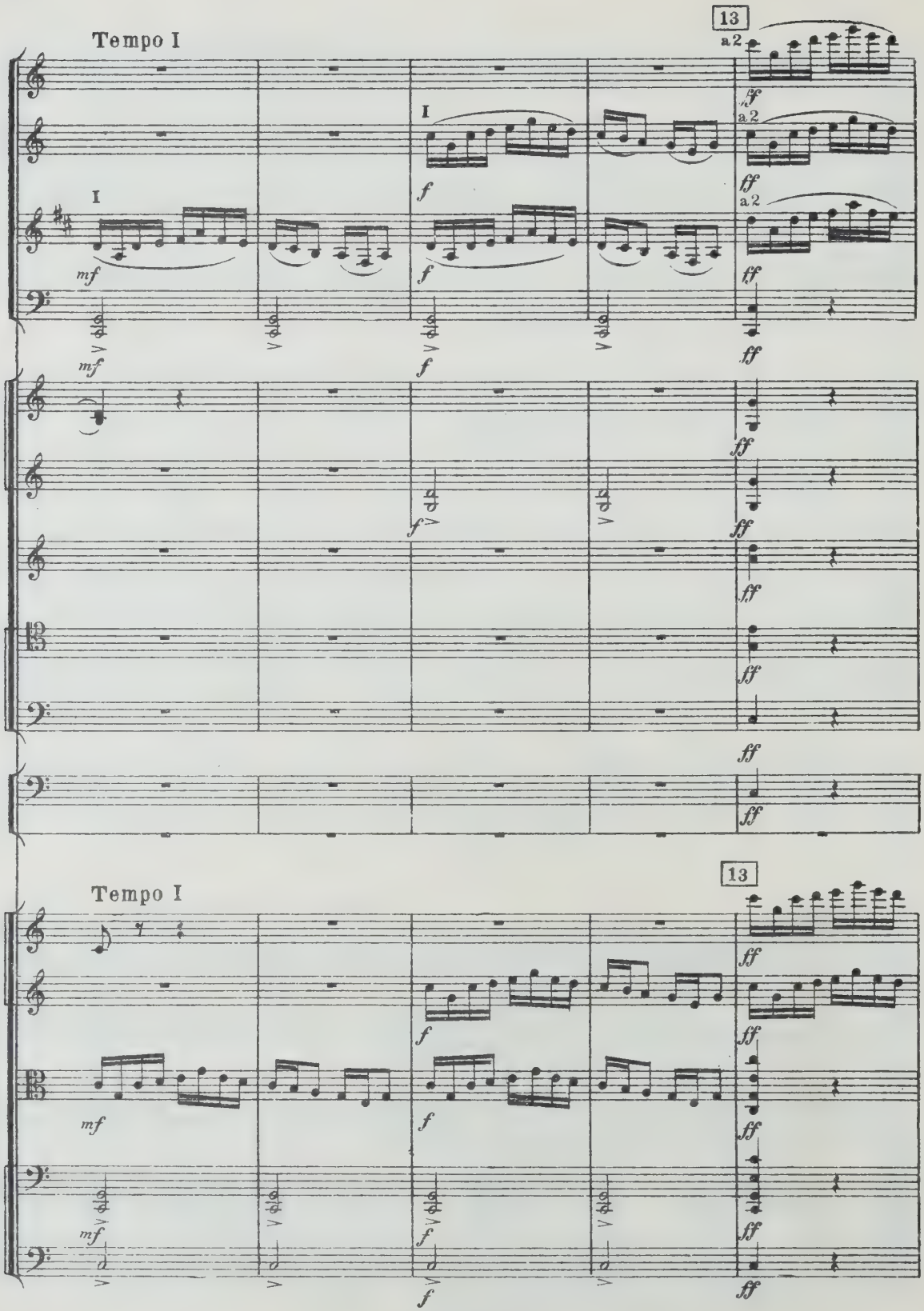

Allegro accel.
a2
mf cresc.
f cresc.
cresc.
p
f
mf
pp

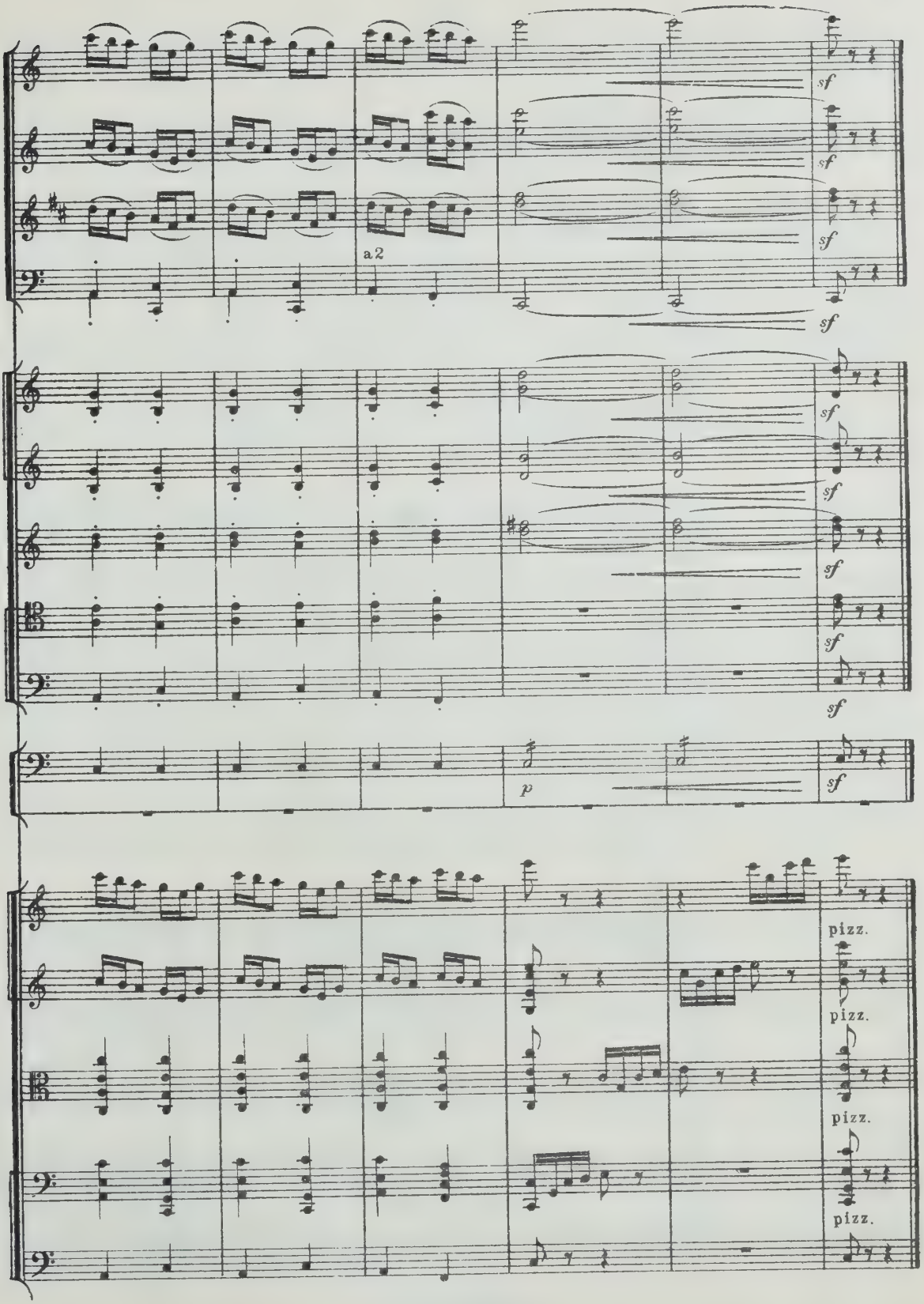

Allegro accel.
cresc.
p
f


Vivo ♩= 181
ff
a 2
f
Vivo ♩= 18

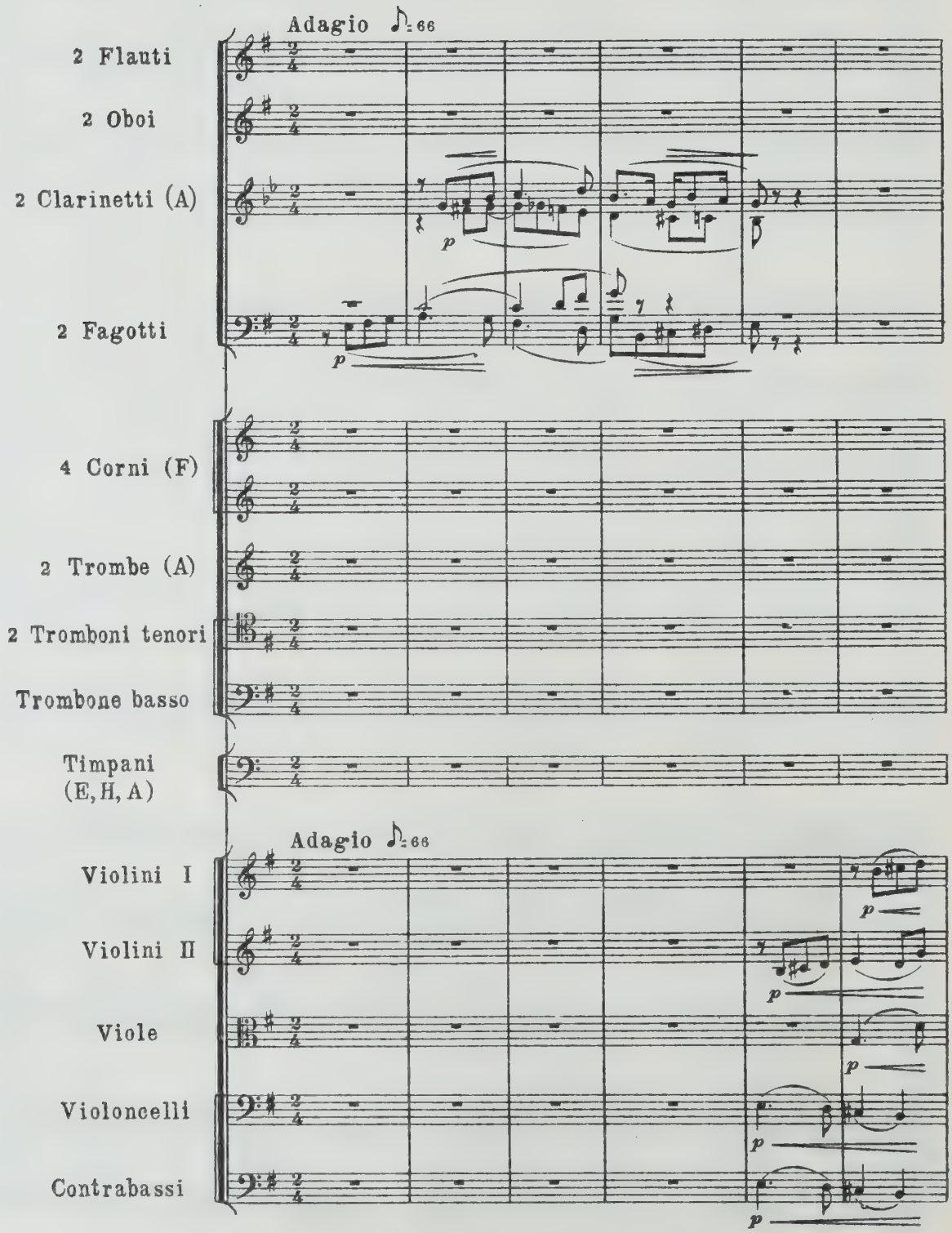

12
a2
a2
a2
f
f
f
f
f
f
f
ff
ff
mf
mf
mf
12
f
f
f
f
f
f

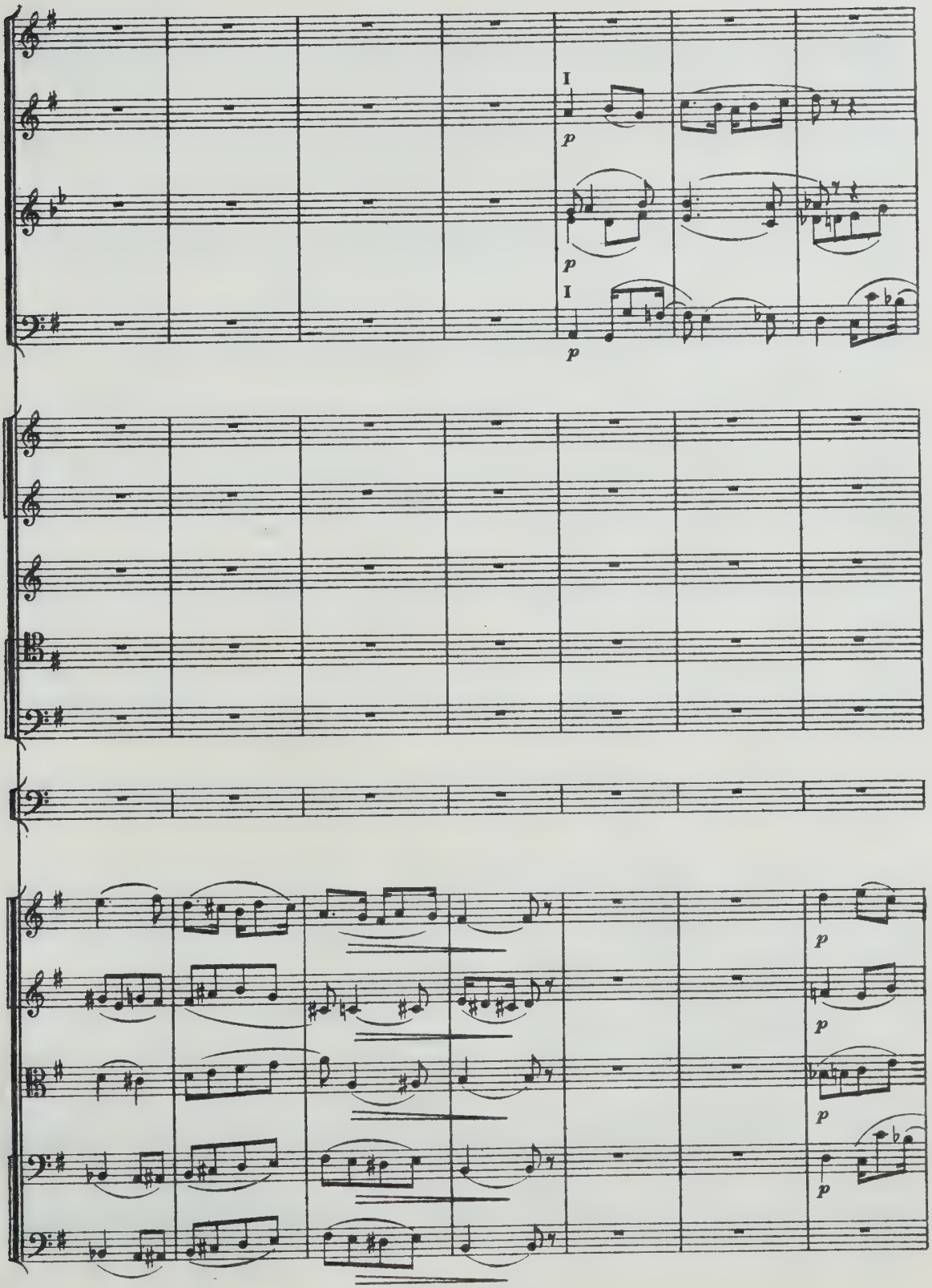

poco a poco più tranquillo
I
mf
p
div.
poco a poco più tranquillo

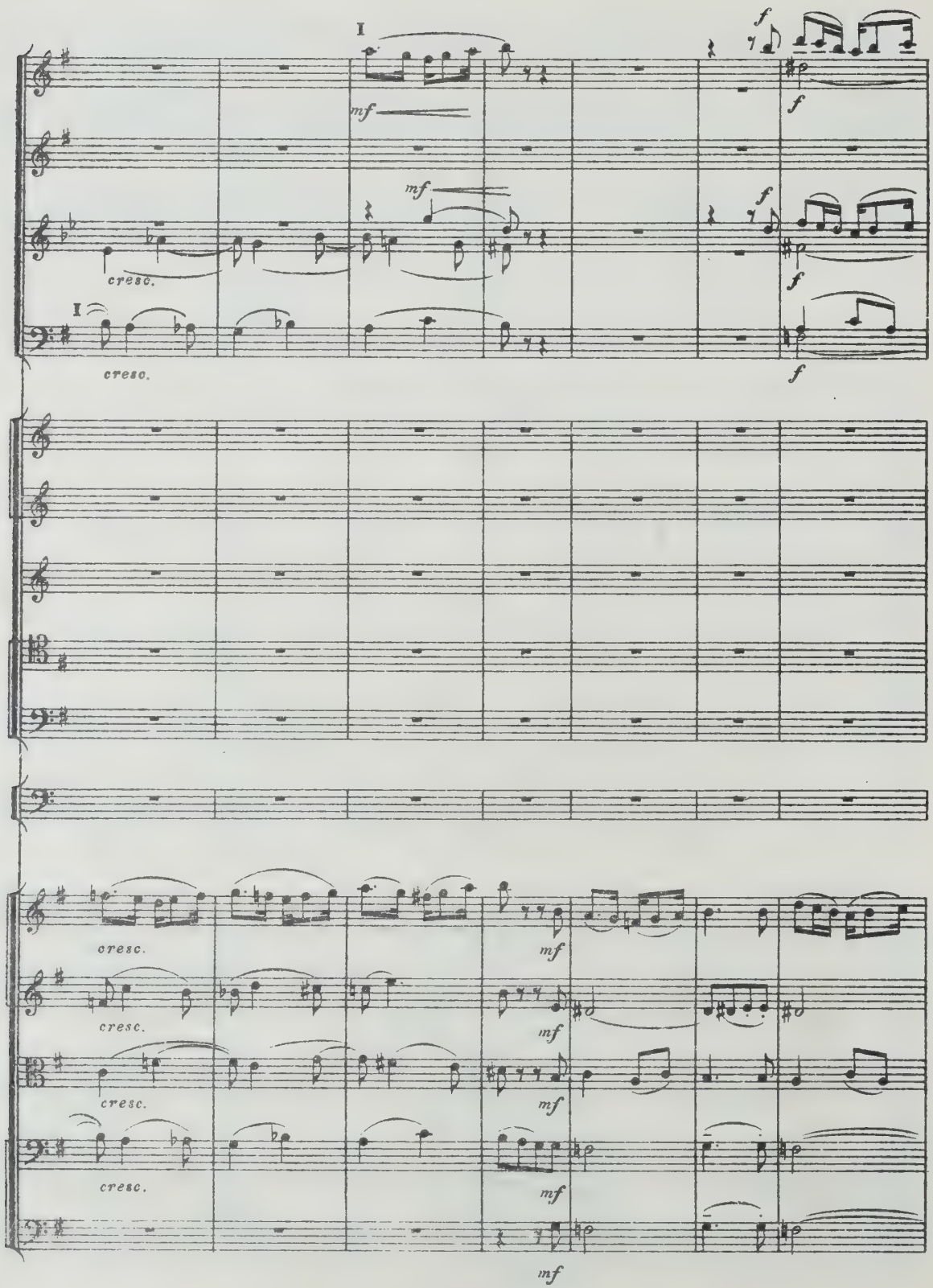

Tempo I
13
a2
I
mf
f
ff
Tempo I
13

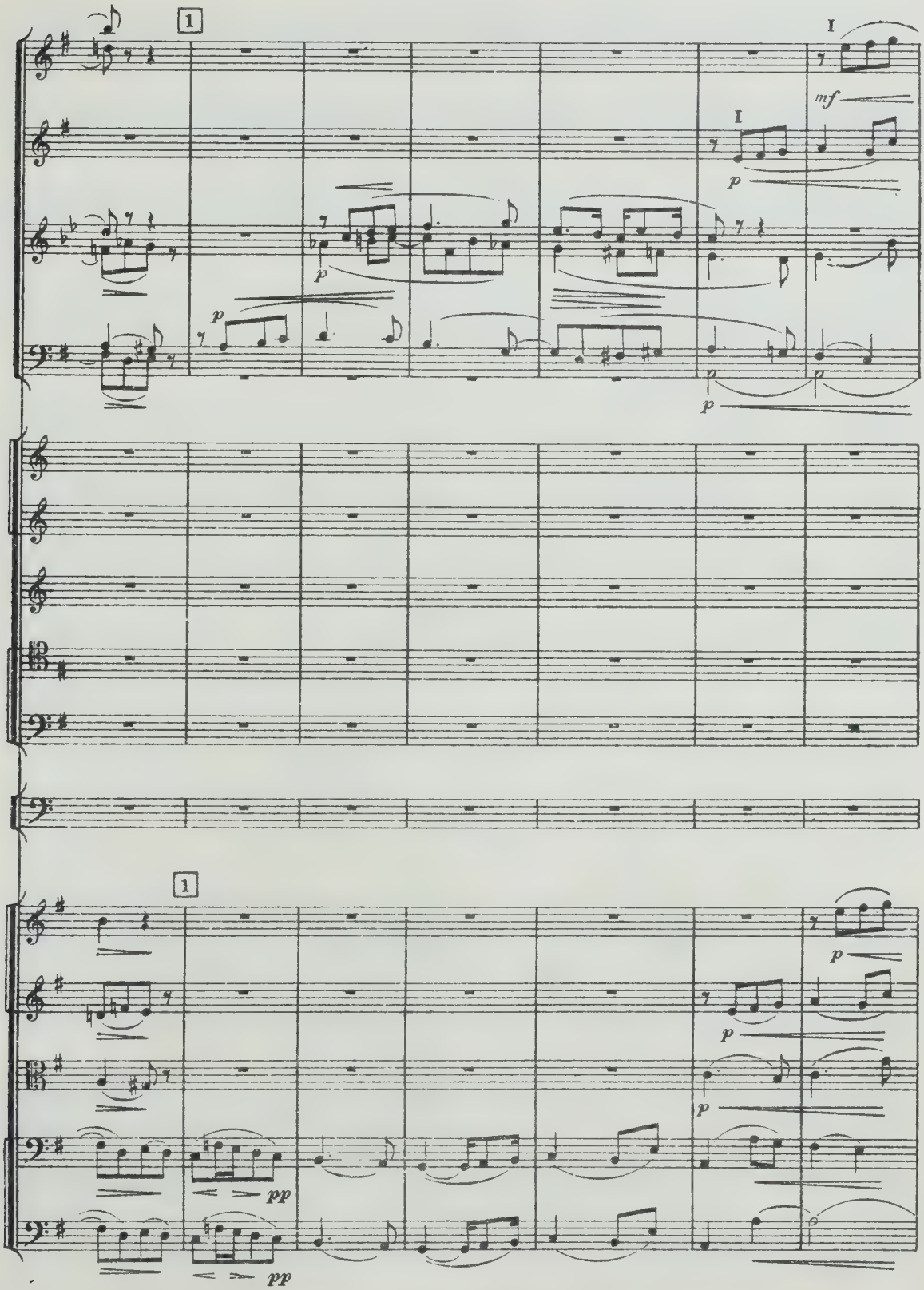

a2
sf
p
pizz.

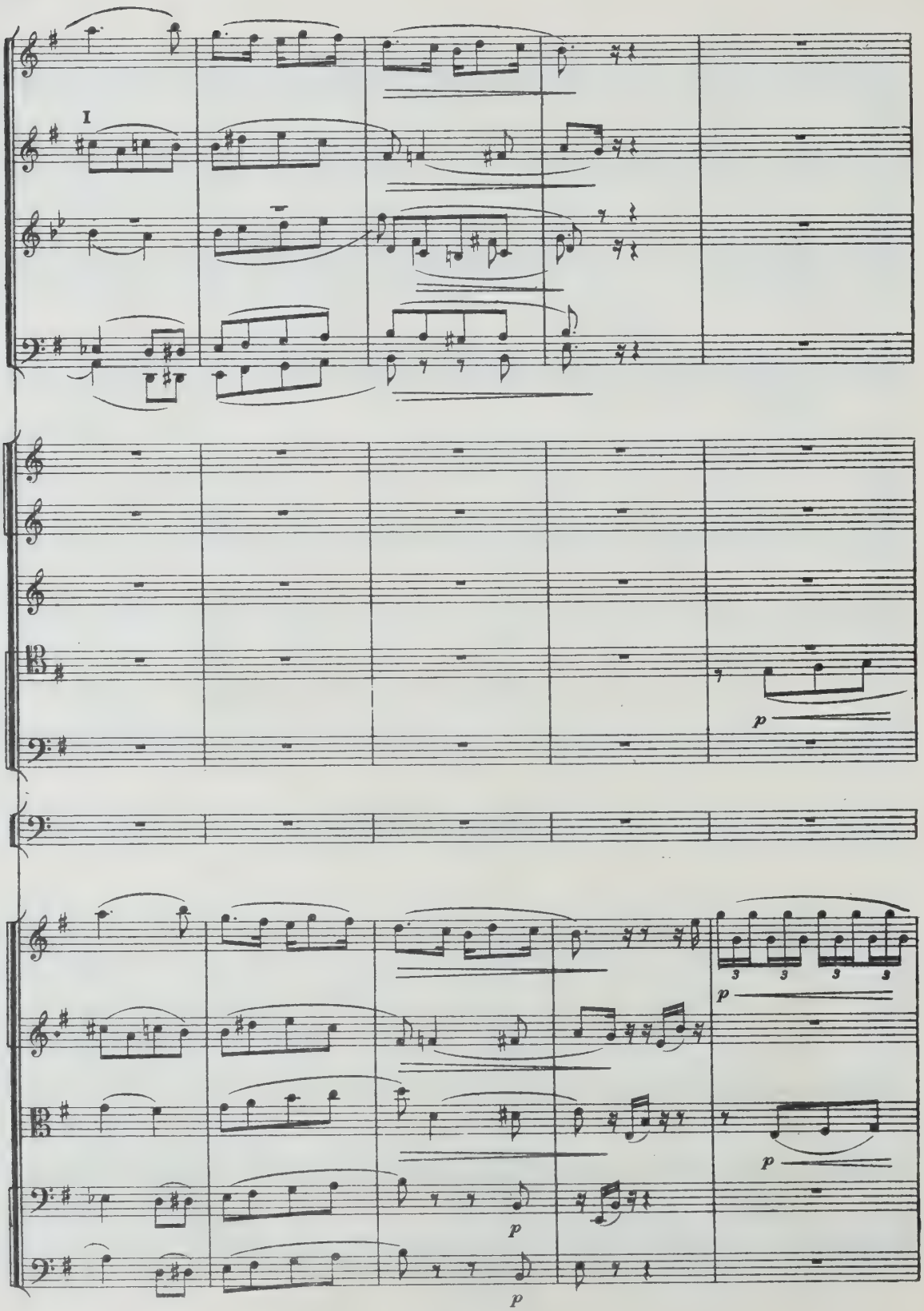
III

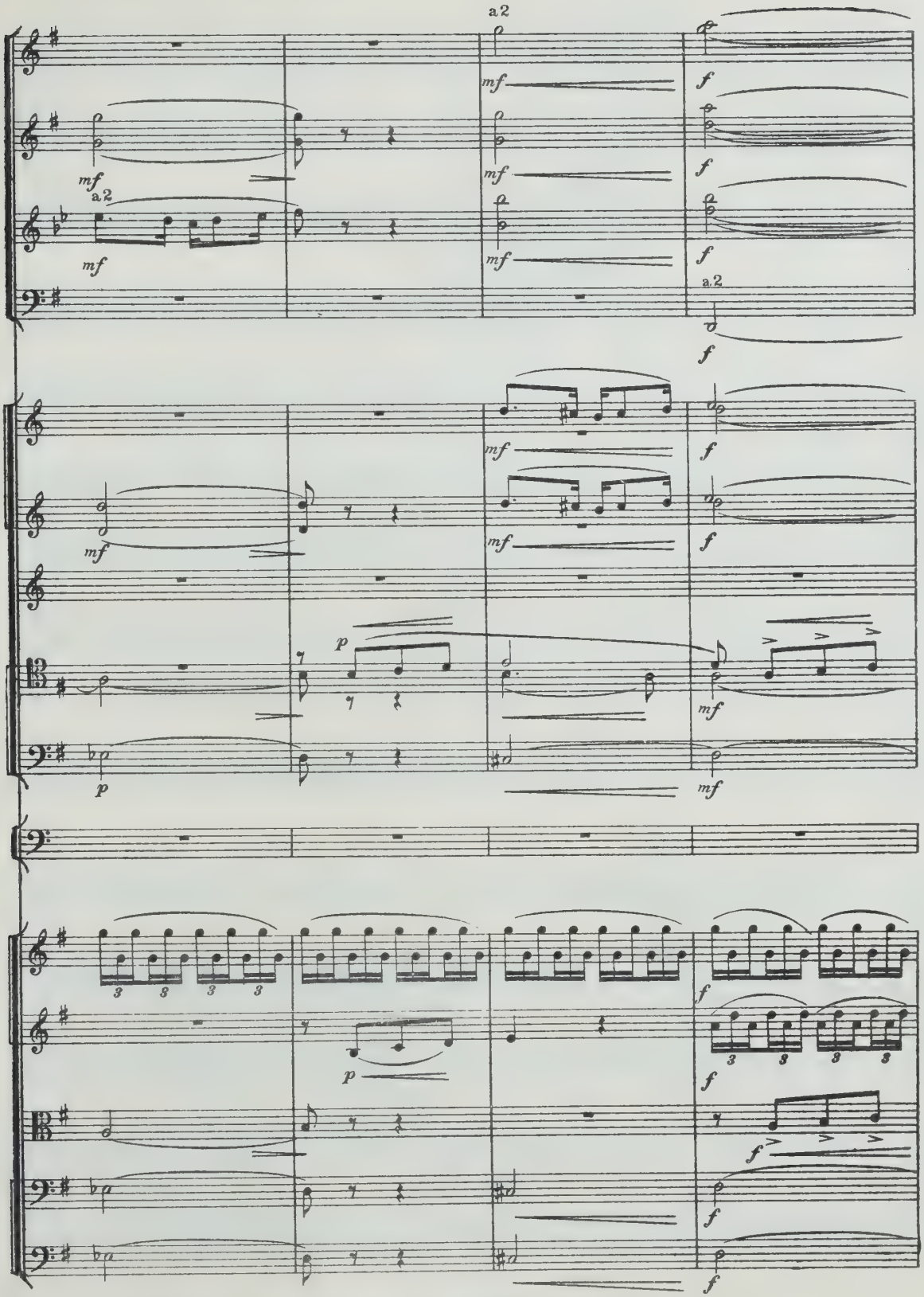

Adagio ♪ = 66
2 Flauti
2 Oboi
2 Clarinetti (A)
2 Fagotti
4 Corni (F)
2 Trombe (A)
2 Tromboni tenori
Trombone basso
Timpani (E, H, A)
Adagio ♪ = 66
Violini I
Violini II
Viole
Violoncelli
Contrabassi
p

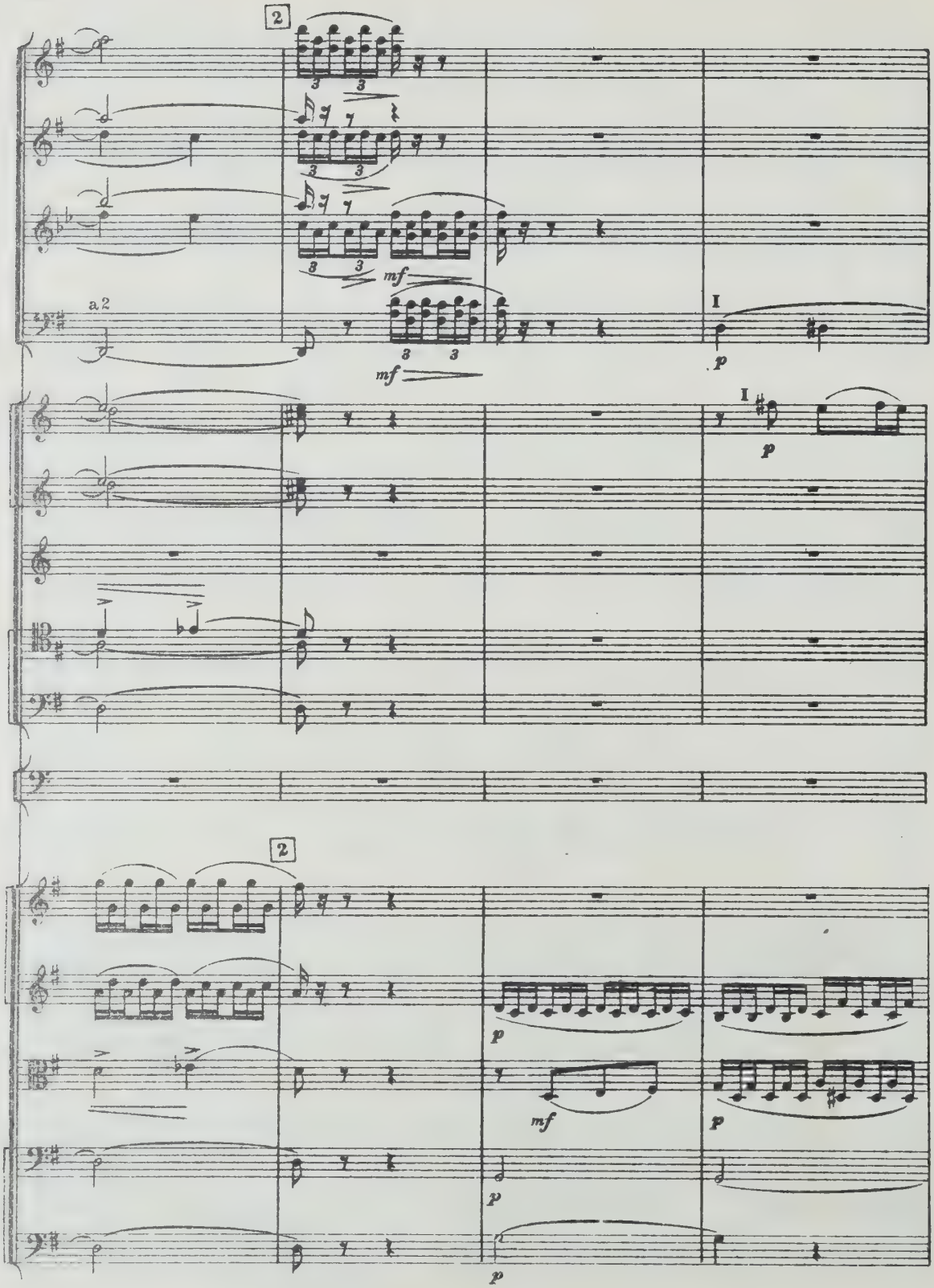

I
p
p
I
p
p
p
p
p

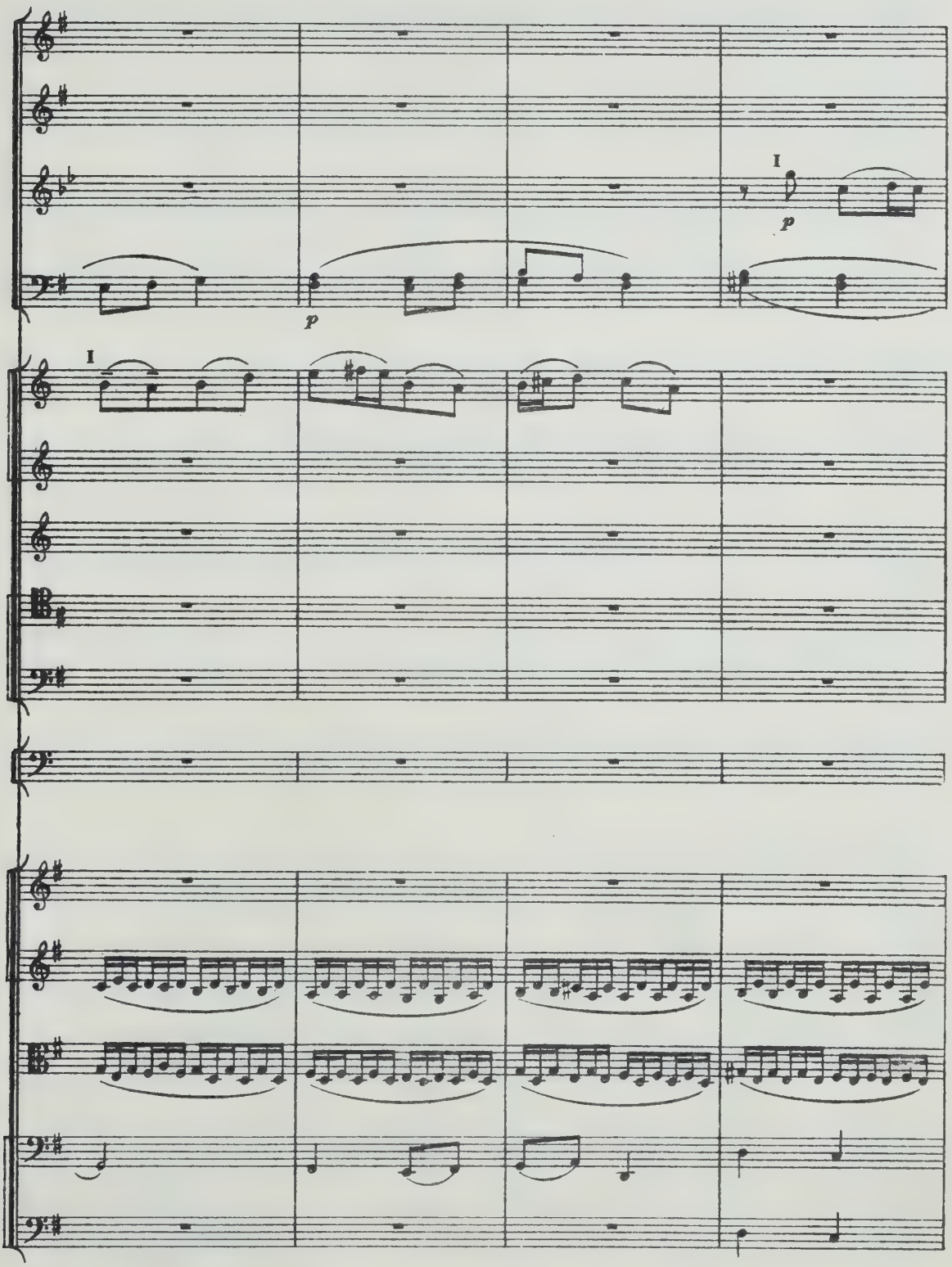

I
mf
f
cresc.
I
cresc.
cresc.
mf
cresc.
mf
cresc.
mf
cresc.
mf
mf

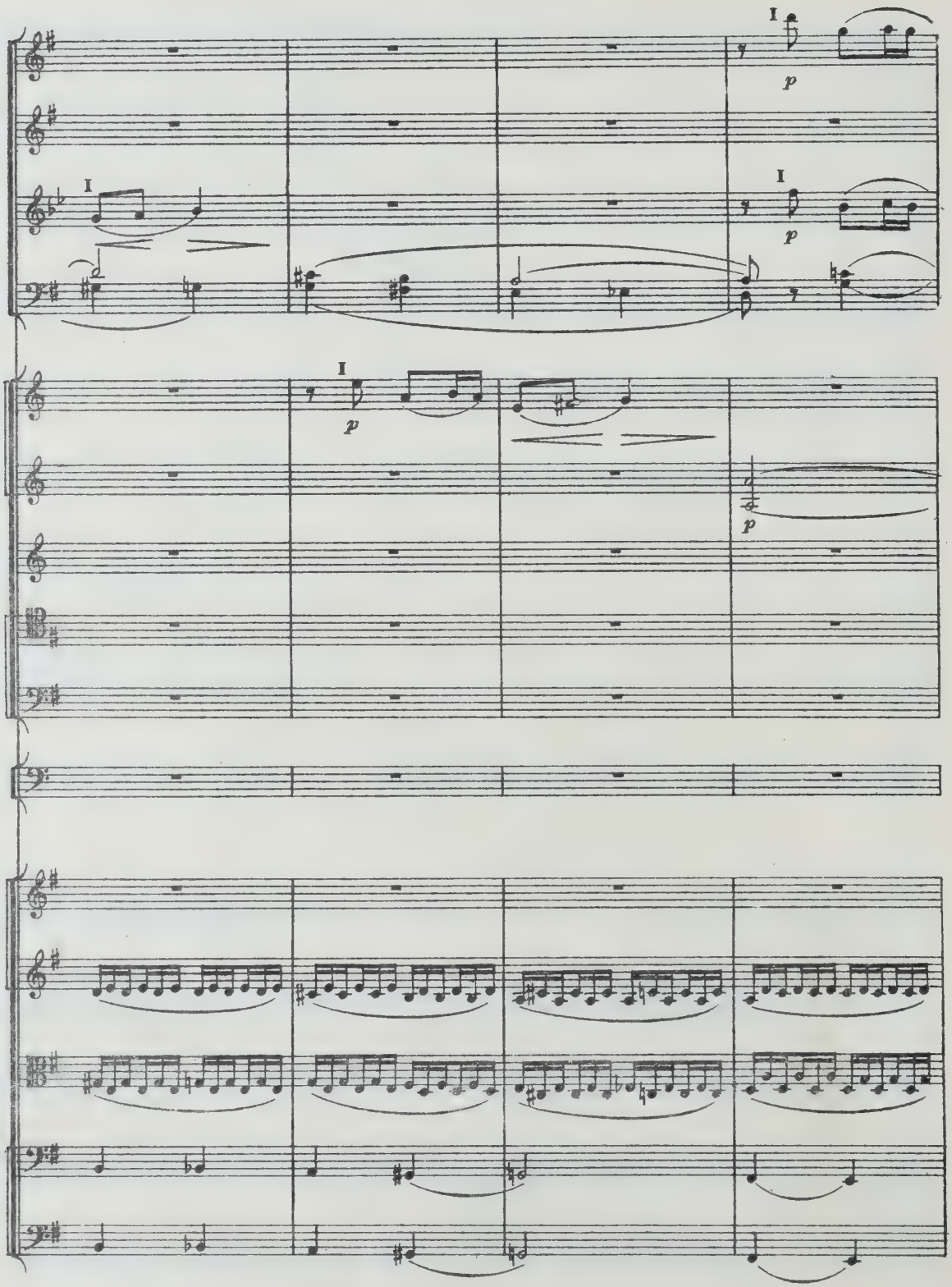

1
I
mf
I
p
p
p
p
p
1
p
p
p
pp
pp

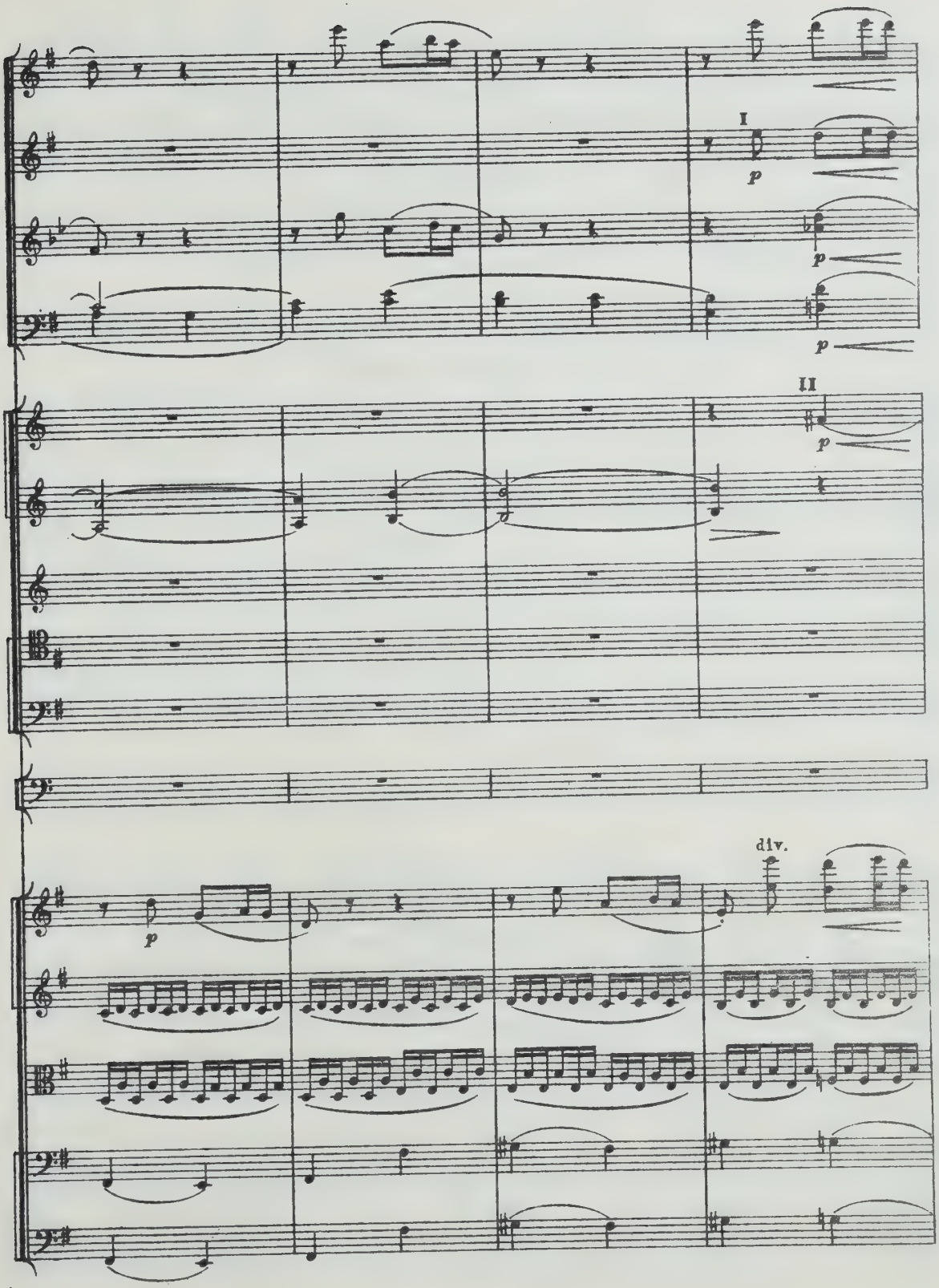

I
p
3 3 3 3
p
p
p

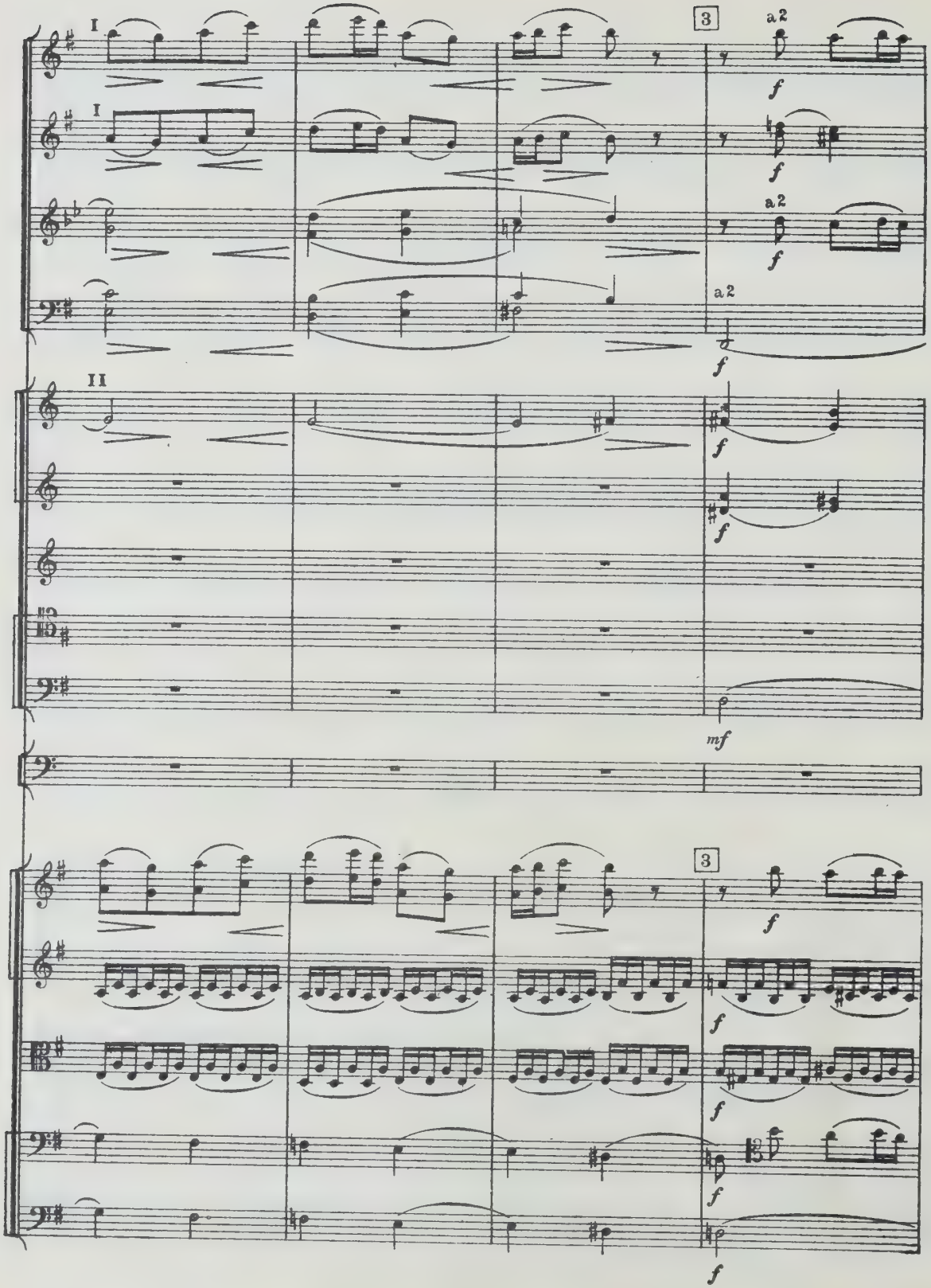

a2
mf
a2
mf
mf
mf
mf
f
f
f
a.2
f
mf
mf
mf
f
f
p
mf
p
mf
3 3 3 3
f
p
3 3 3 3
f
f
f
f
f

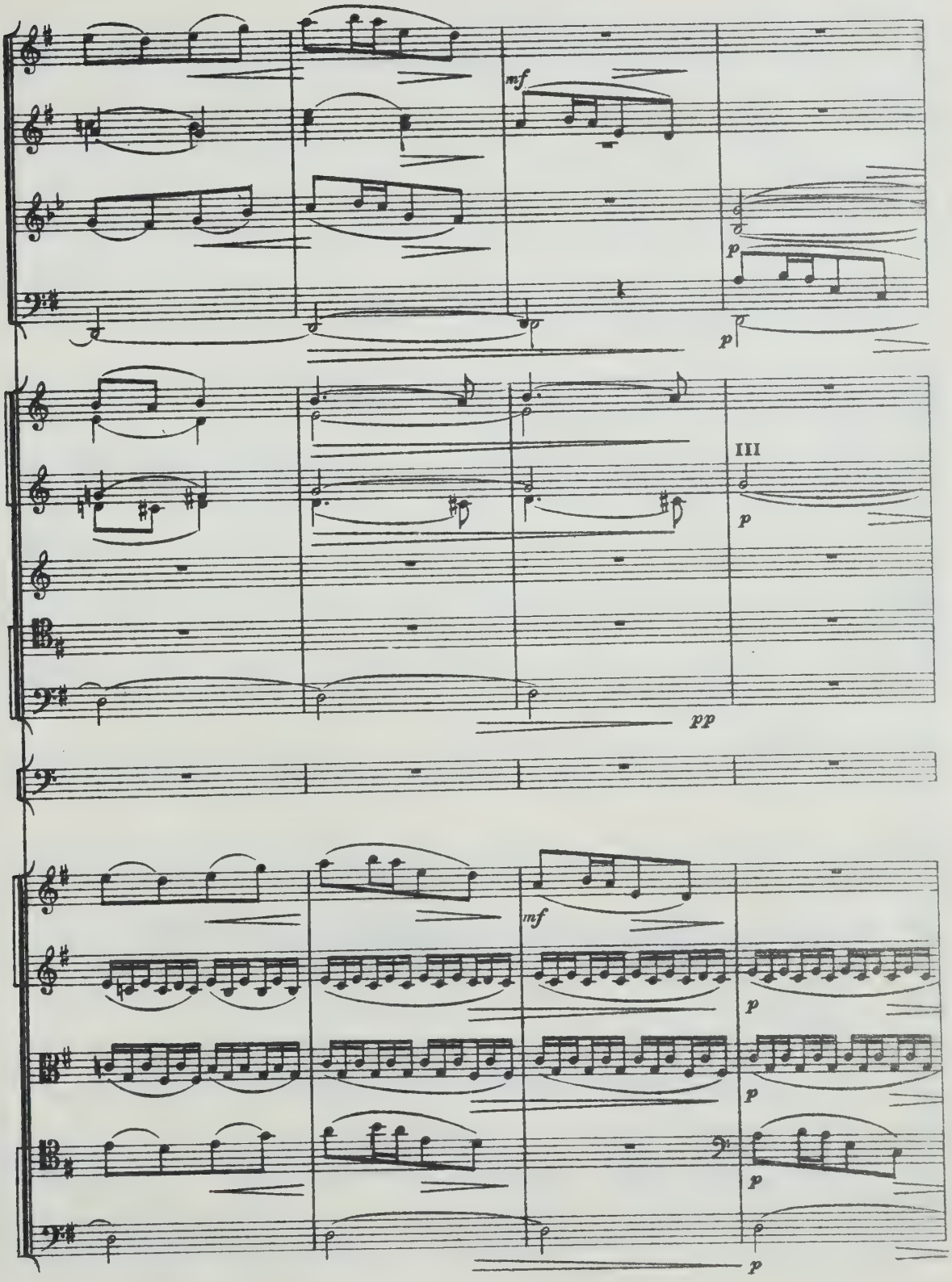

2
a 2
mf
mf
I
p
I
p
2
p
mf
p
p
p

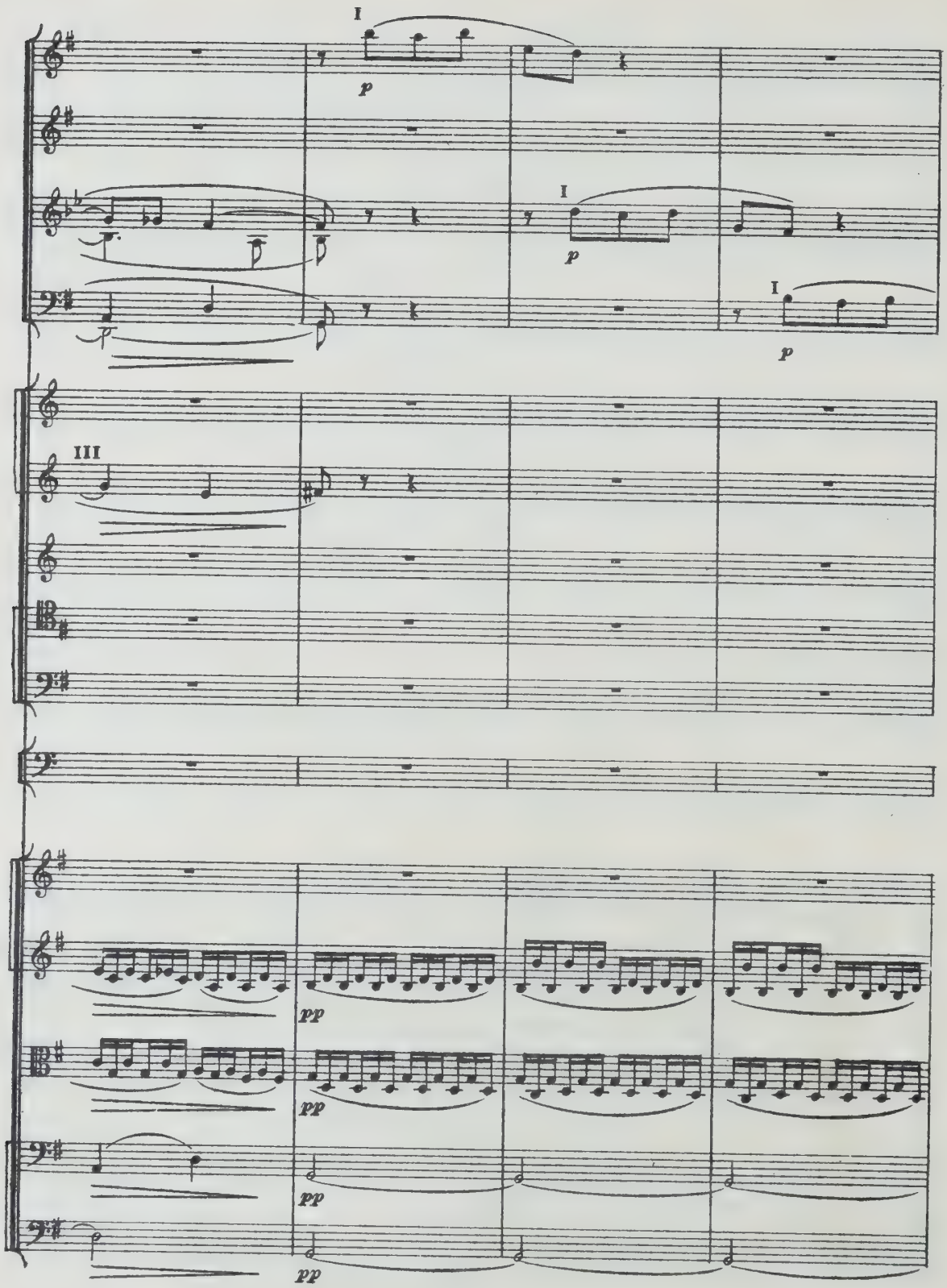

I
p
p
I

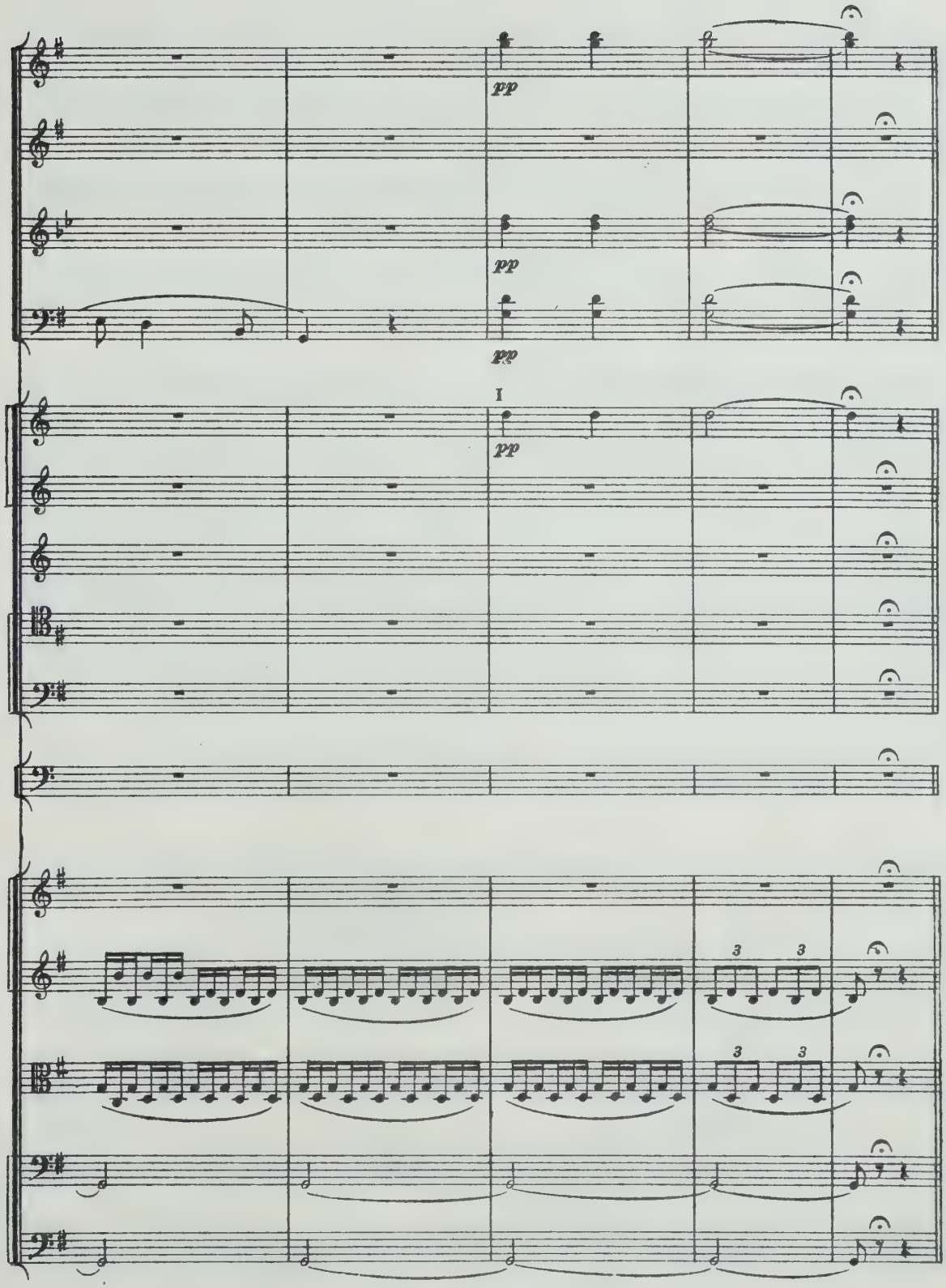

I
p
I
p
I
p
I
p

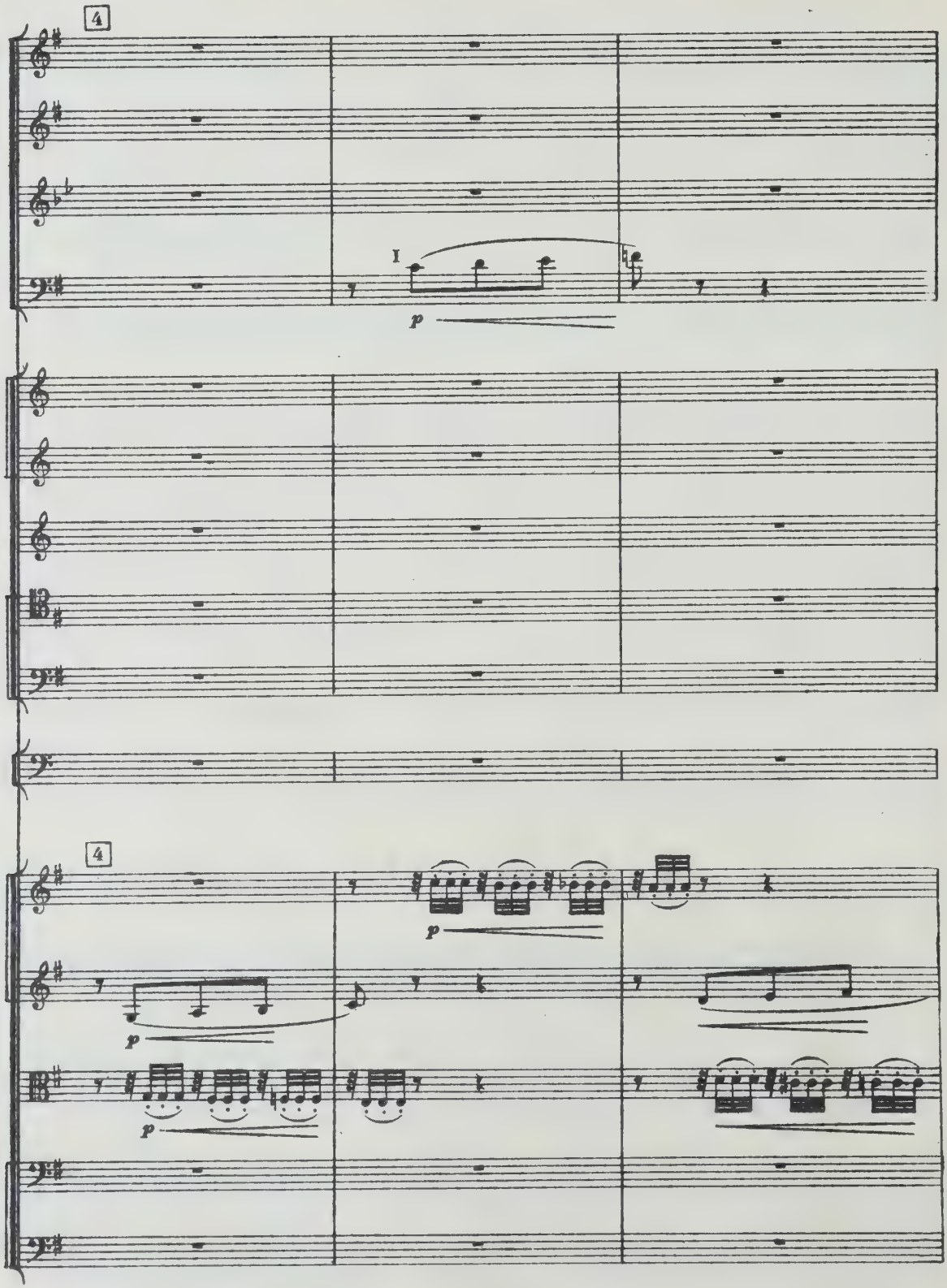

I
p
p
p
II
p
div.
p

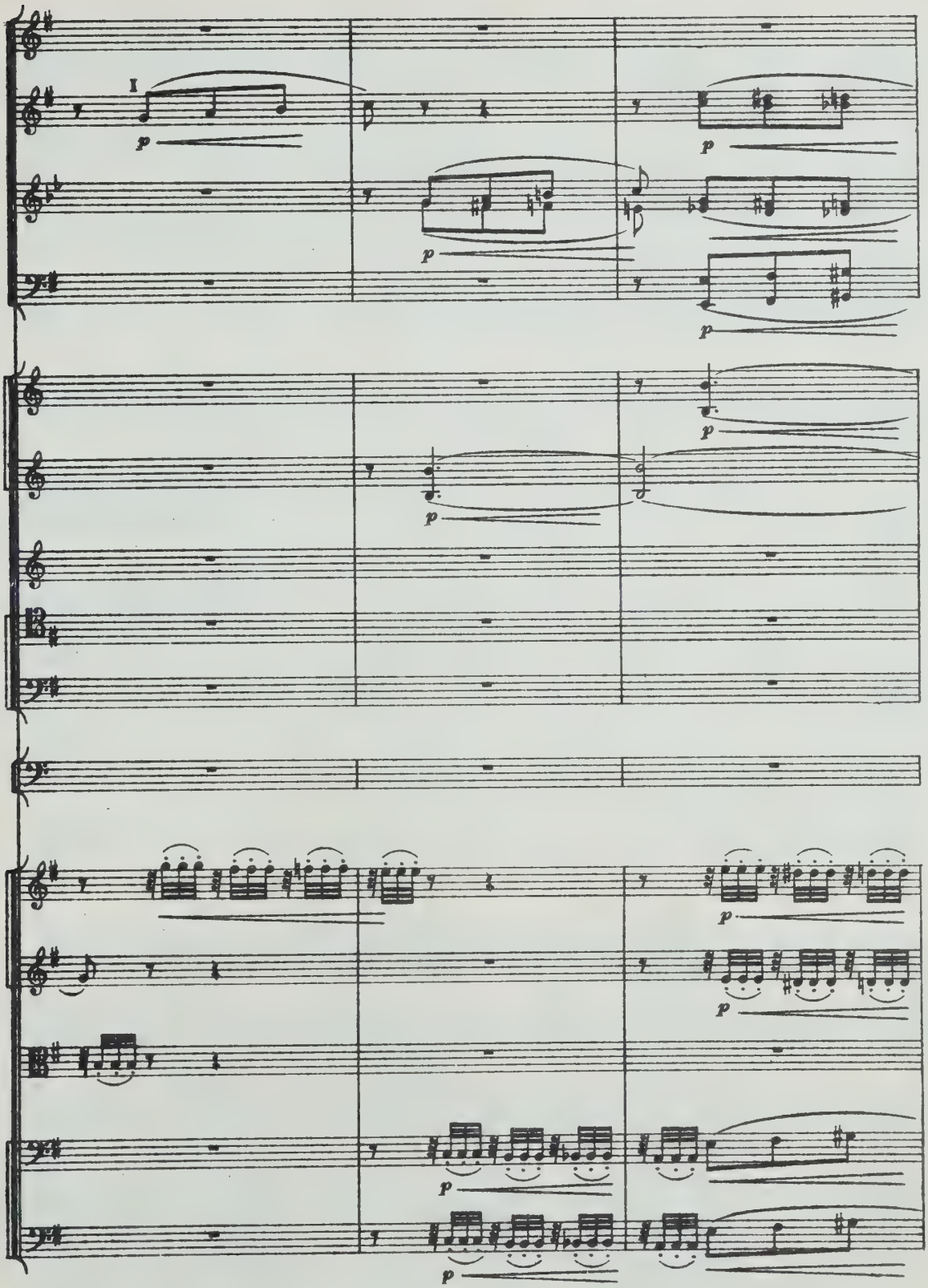

I
I
II
3
a2
a2
a2
f
mf

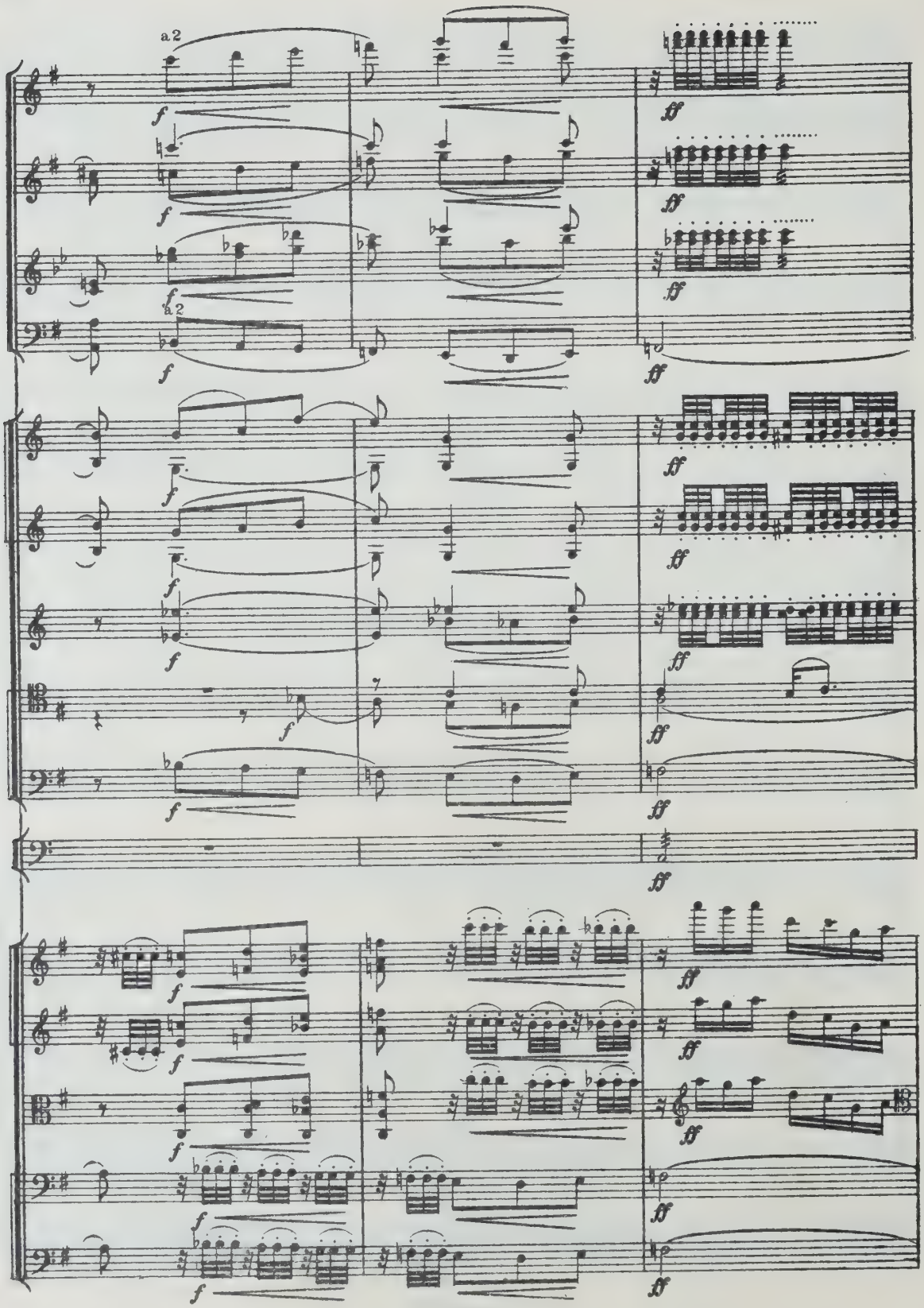

mf
p
p
III
p
pp
mf
p
p
p
p

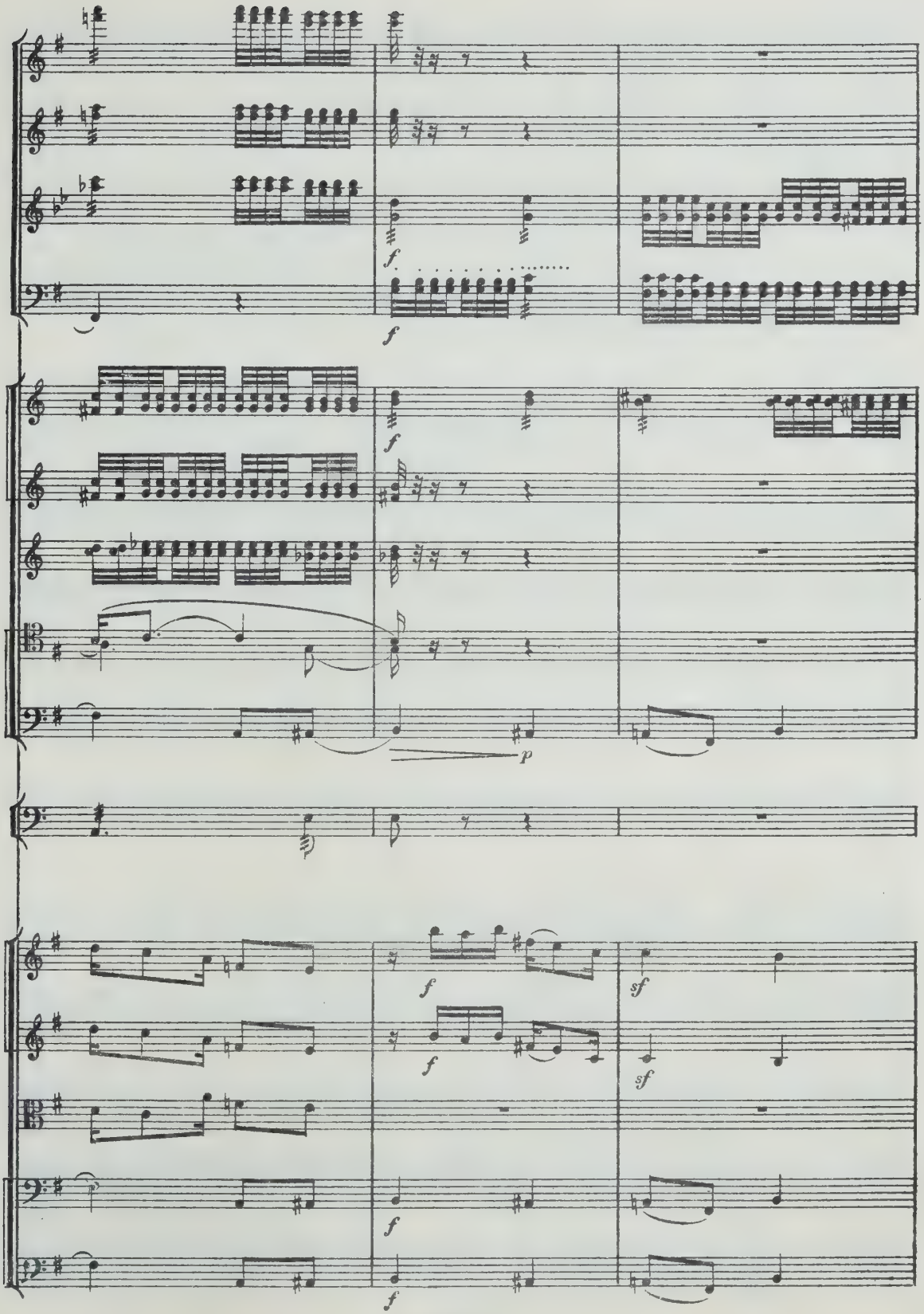

I
p
I
p
I
p
III
pp
pp
pp
pp

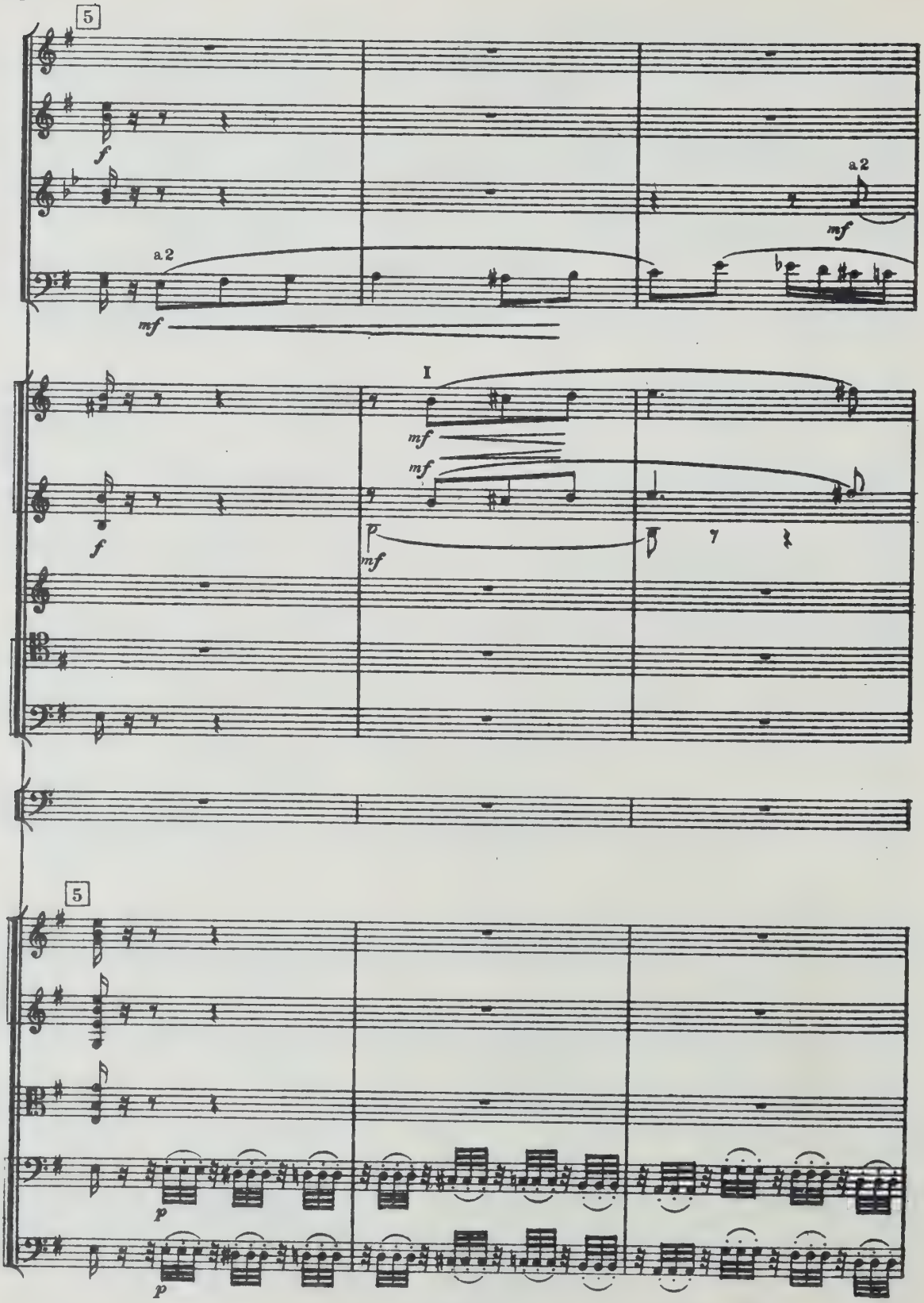

pp
pp
pp
I
pp
3
3
3
3

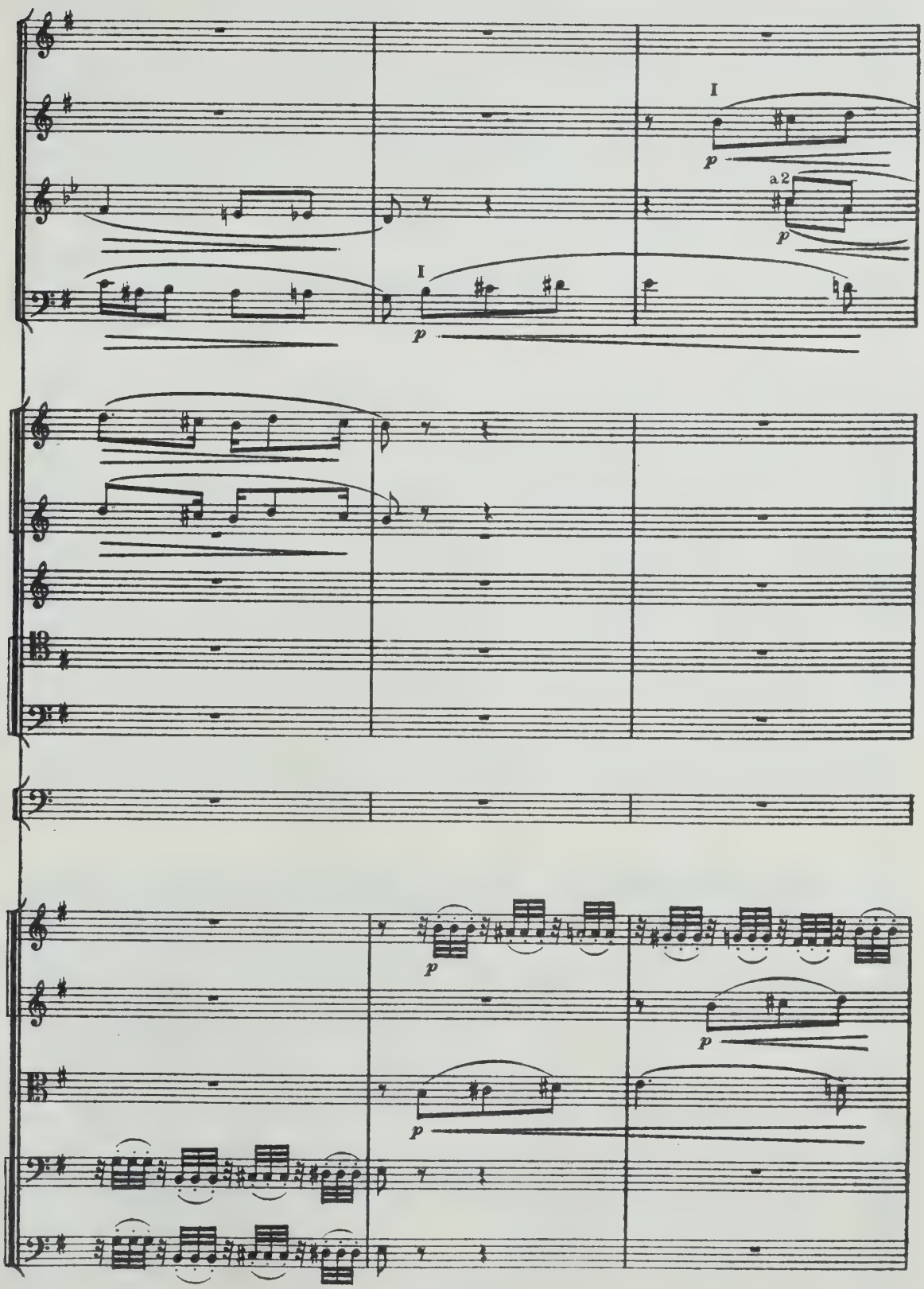

4
I
p
4
p
p
p

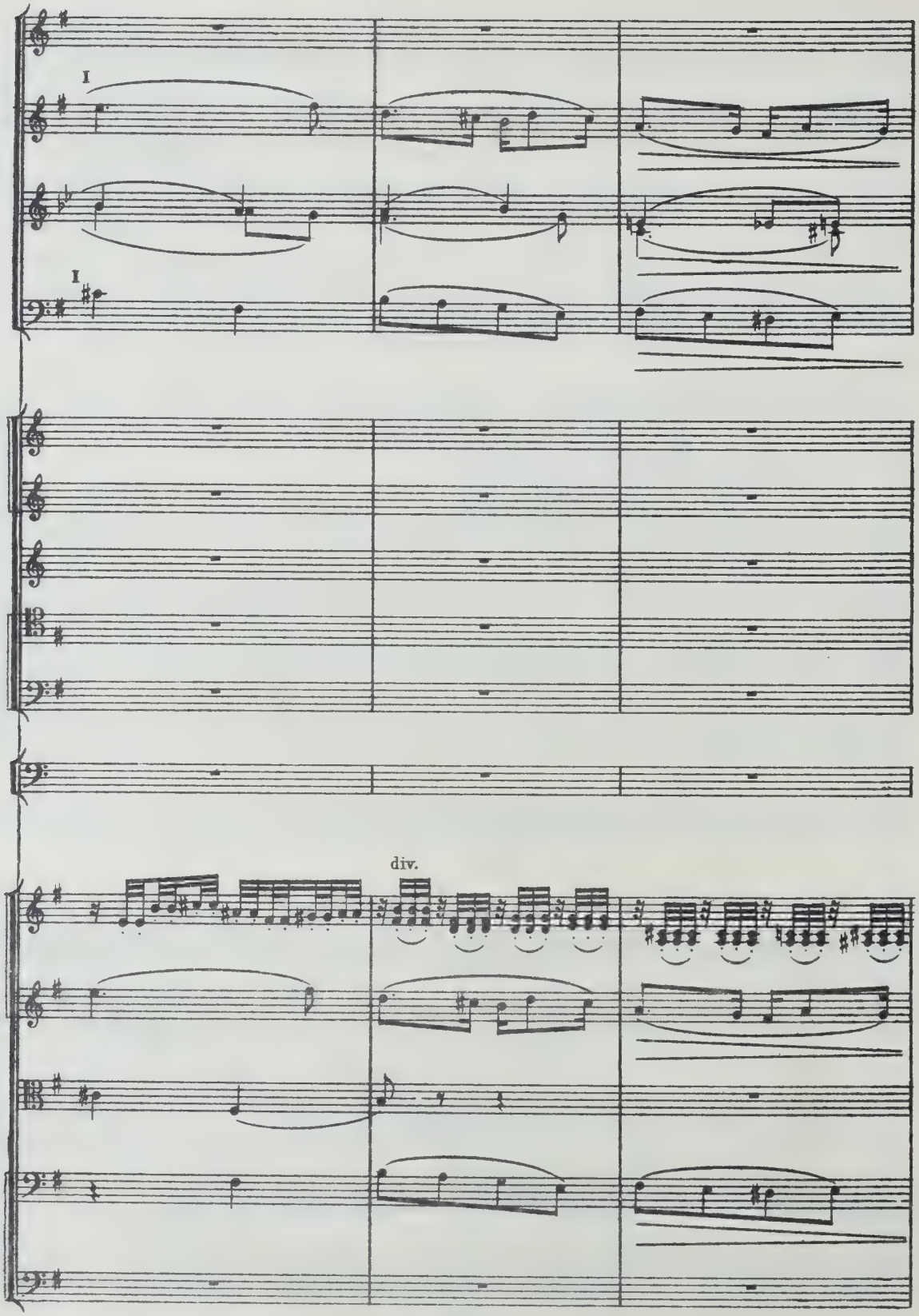

I
p
p
p
p
p
p
p
p
p
p
p

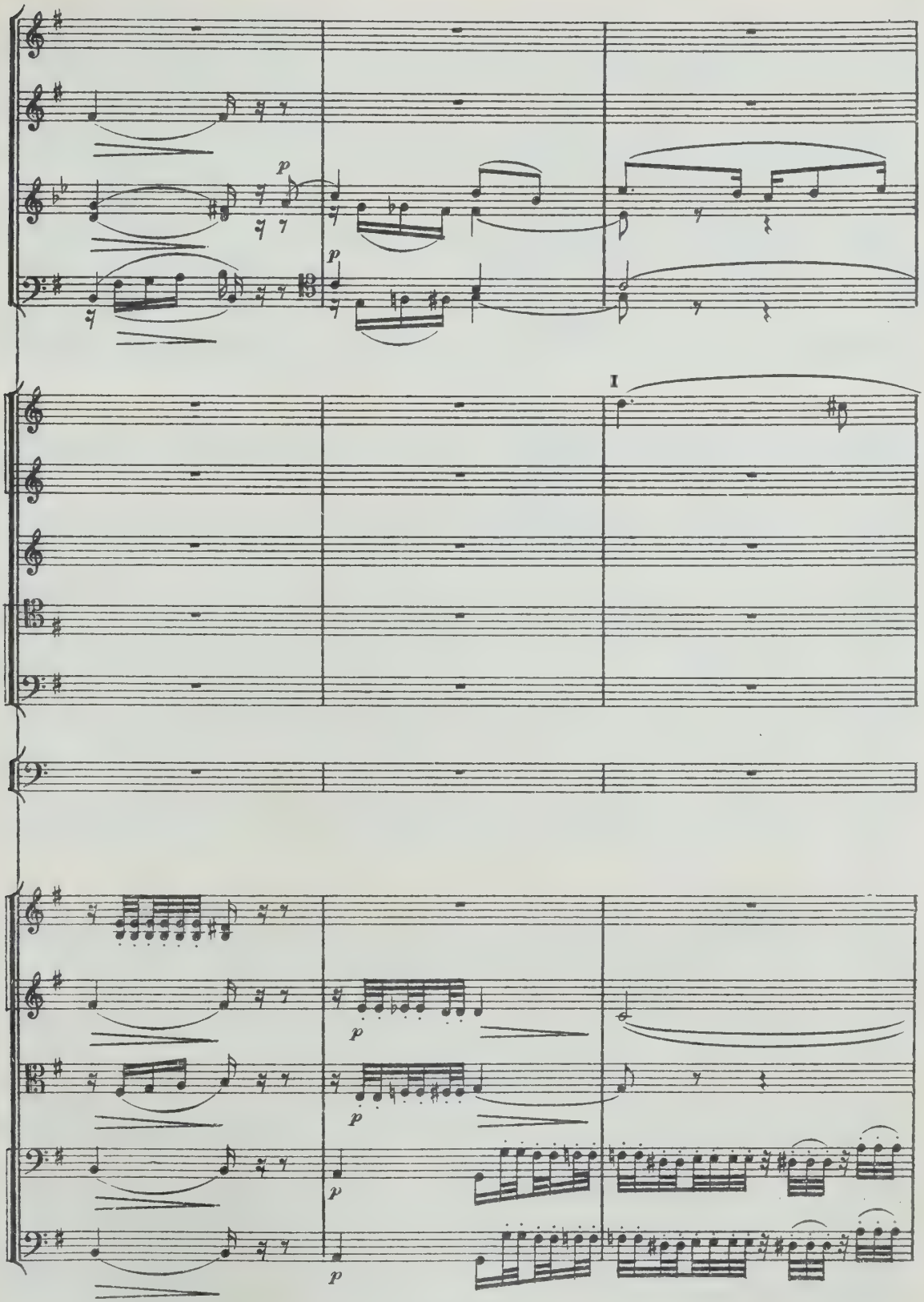

a2
a2

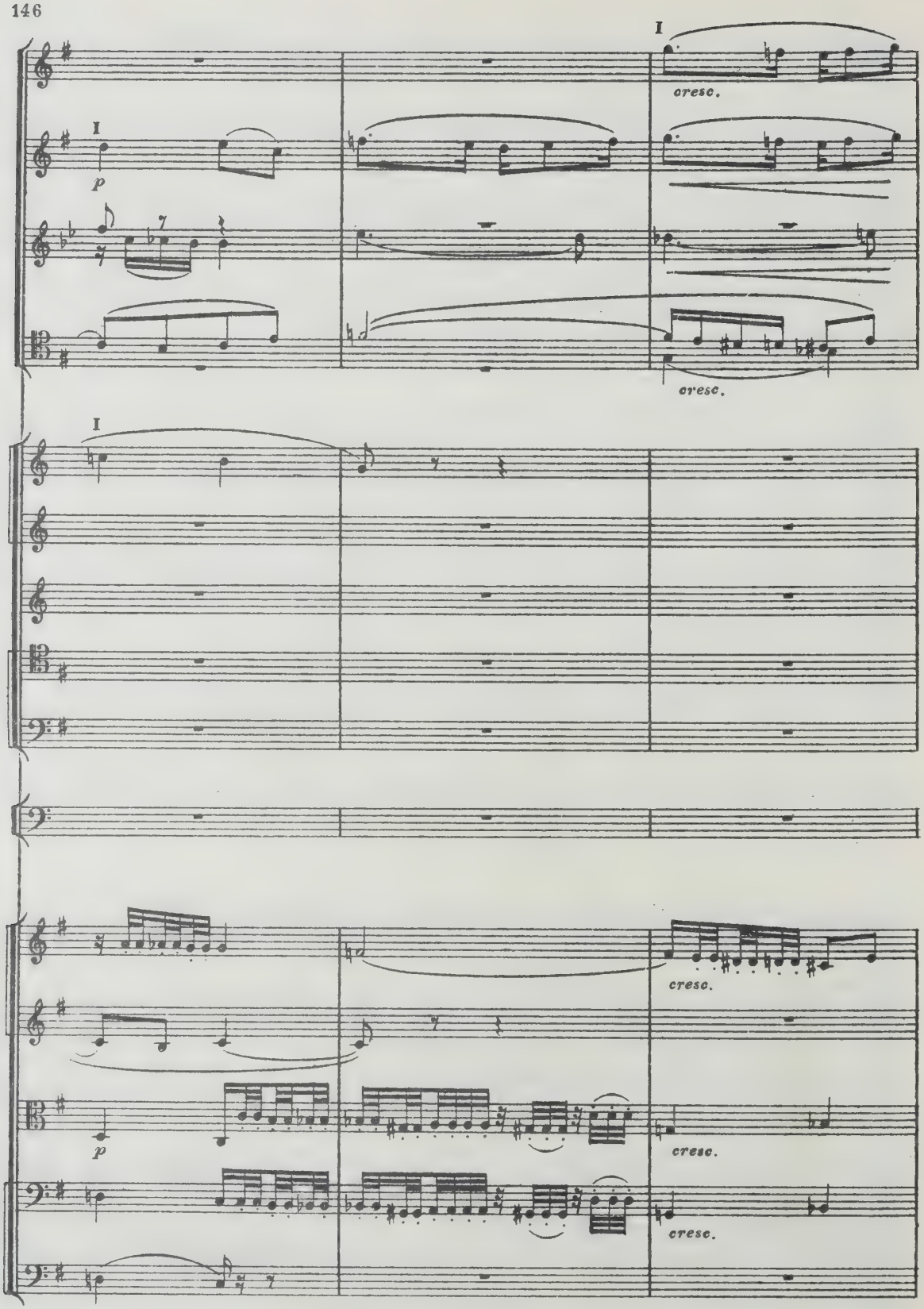

f
f
f
p
f
sf
f
sf
f
f

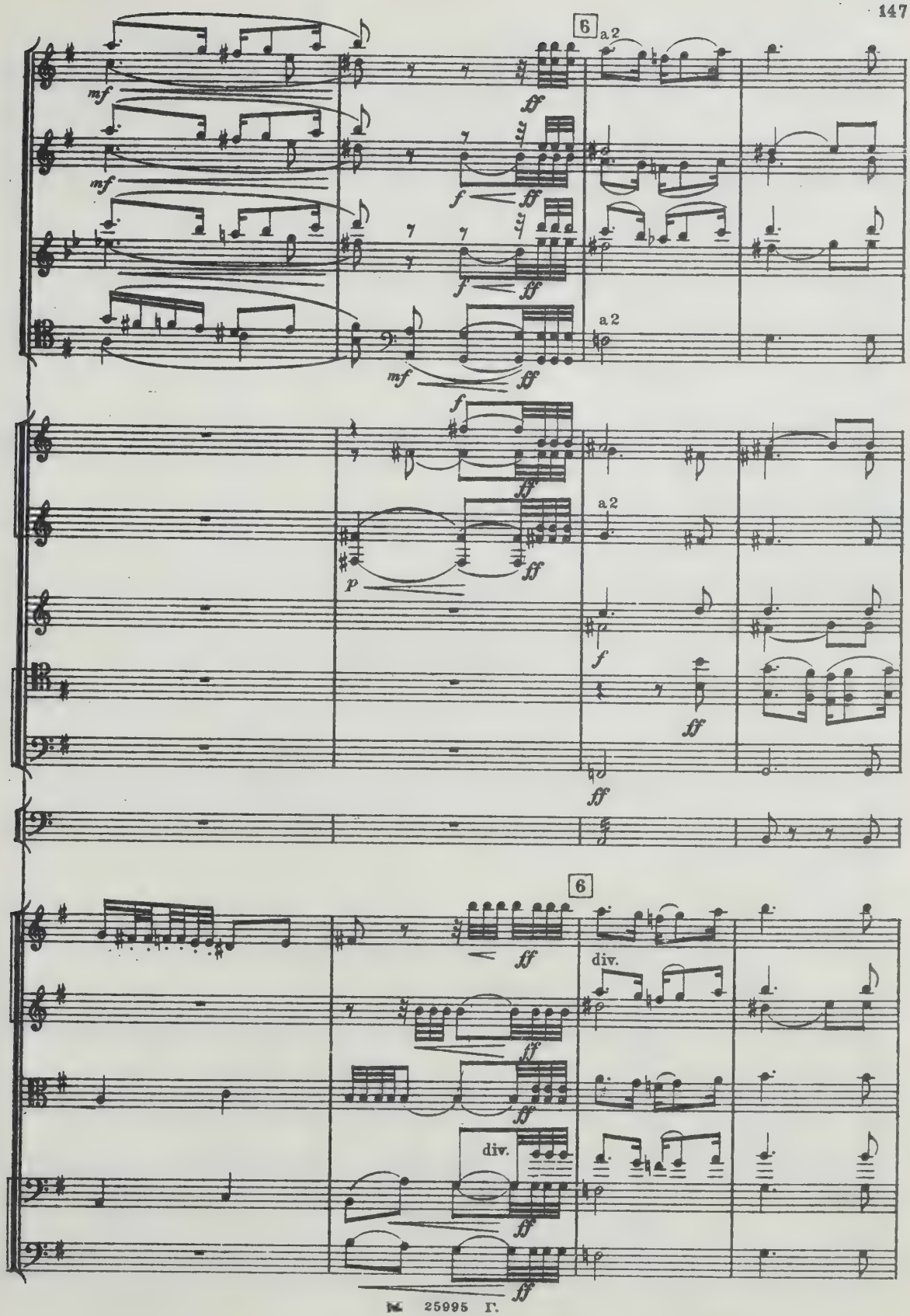

5
f
a 2
mf
a 2
mf
I
mf
mf
f
p
mf
7
5
p
p

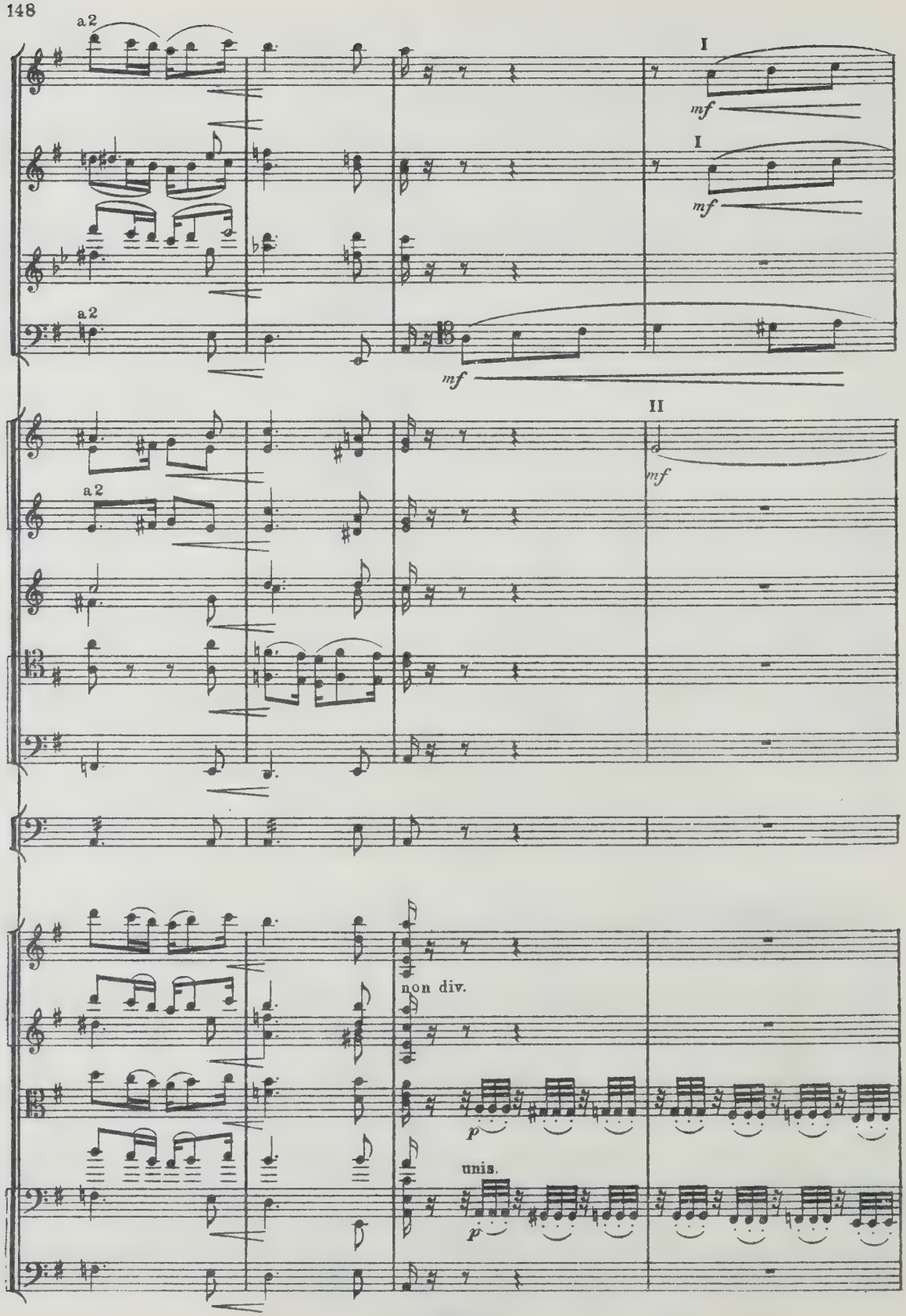

I
p
a 2
p
I
p
p
p
p

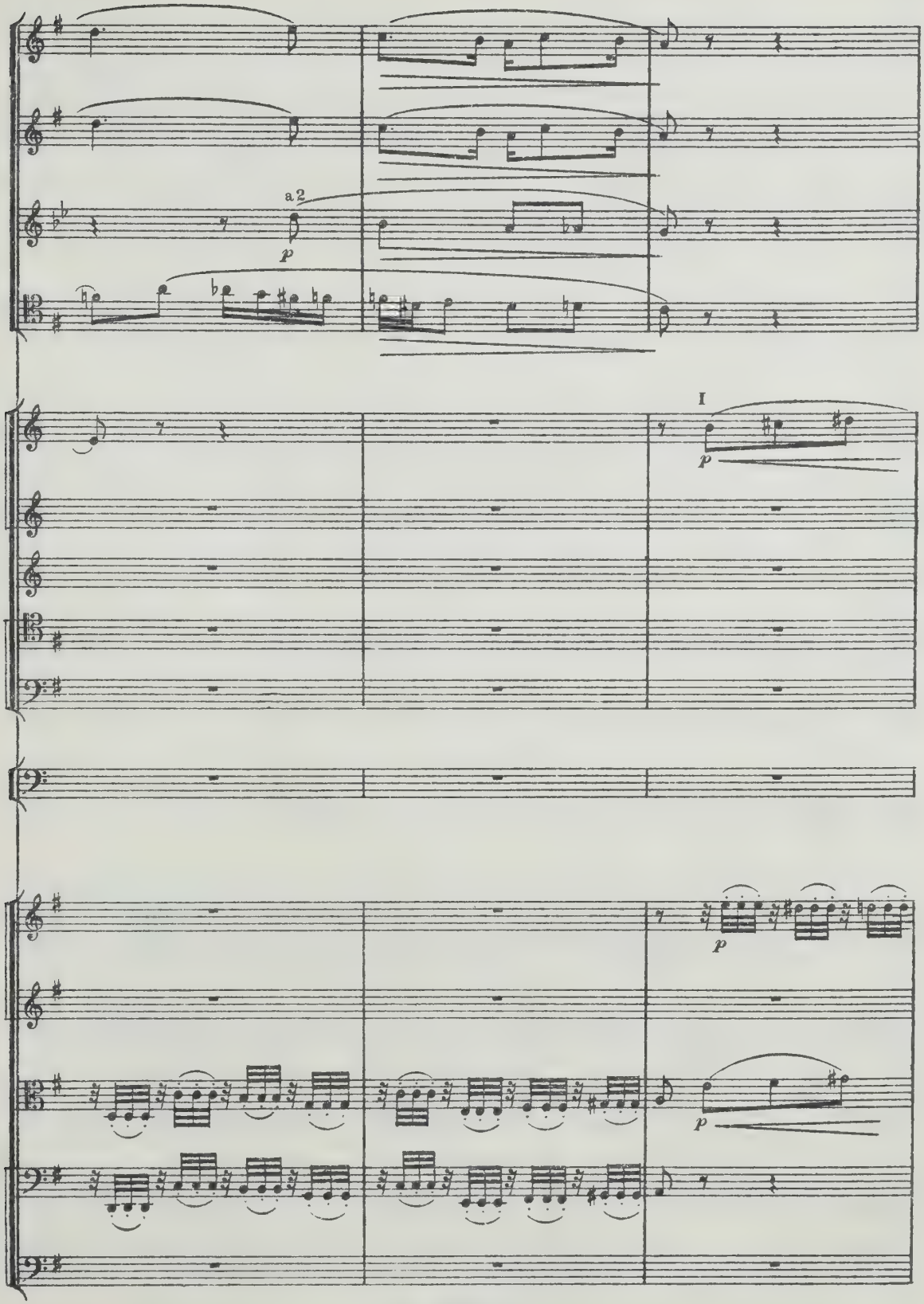

I
I
div.

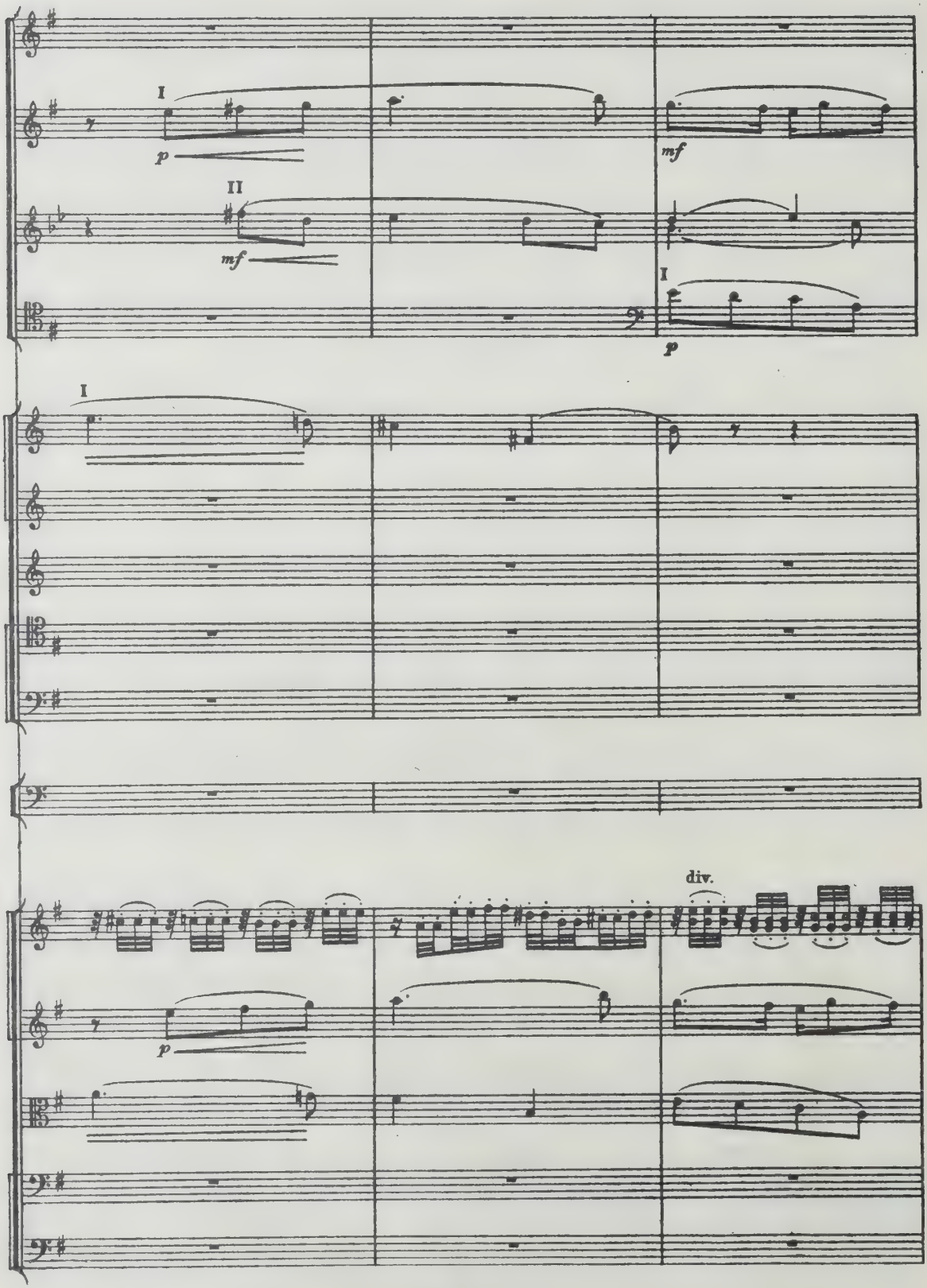

I

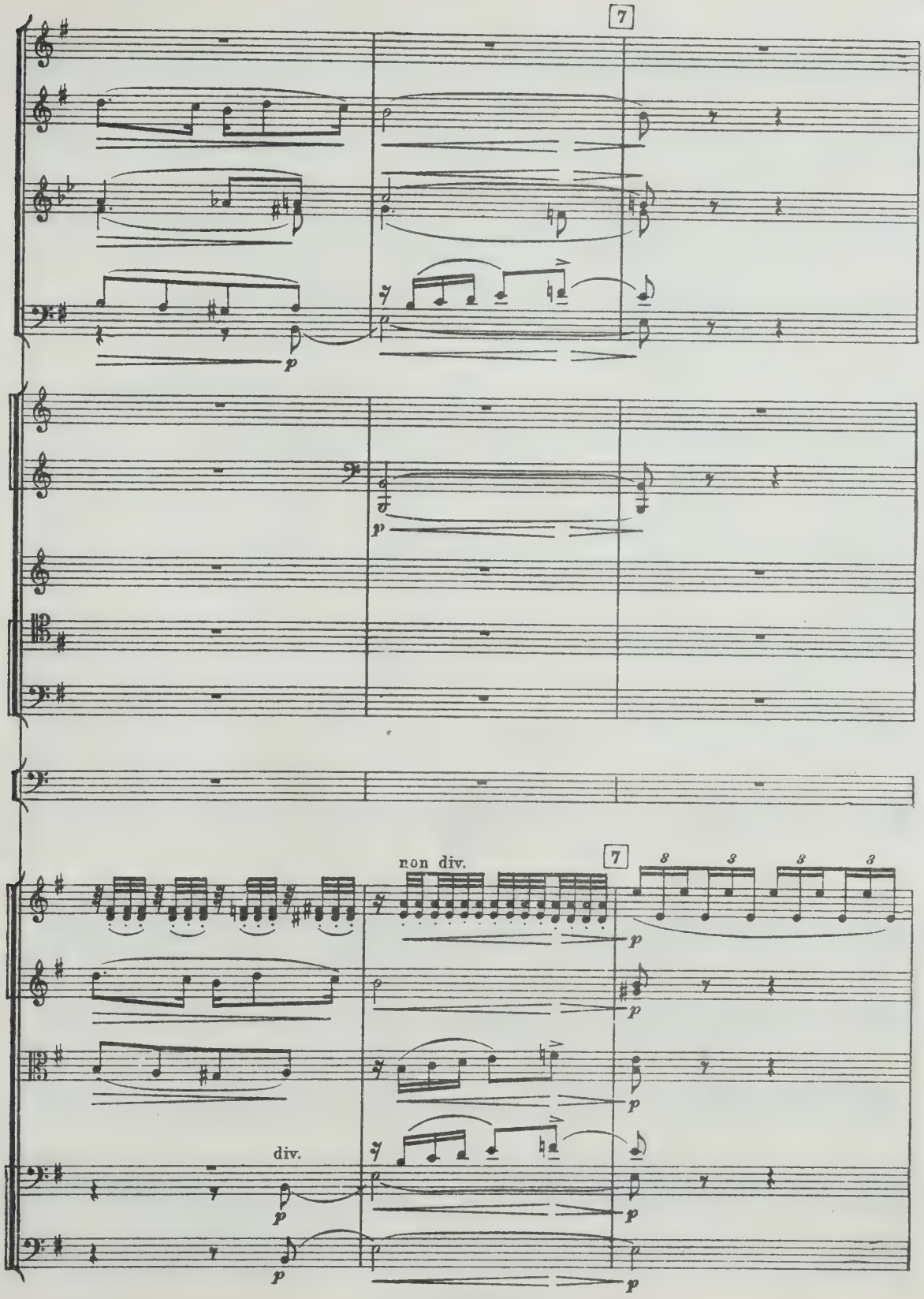

I
cresc.
I
p
cresc.
I
cresc.
p
cresc.
cresc.

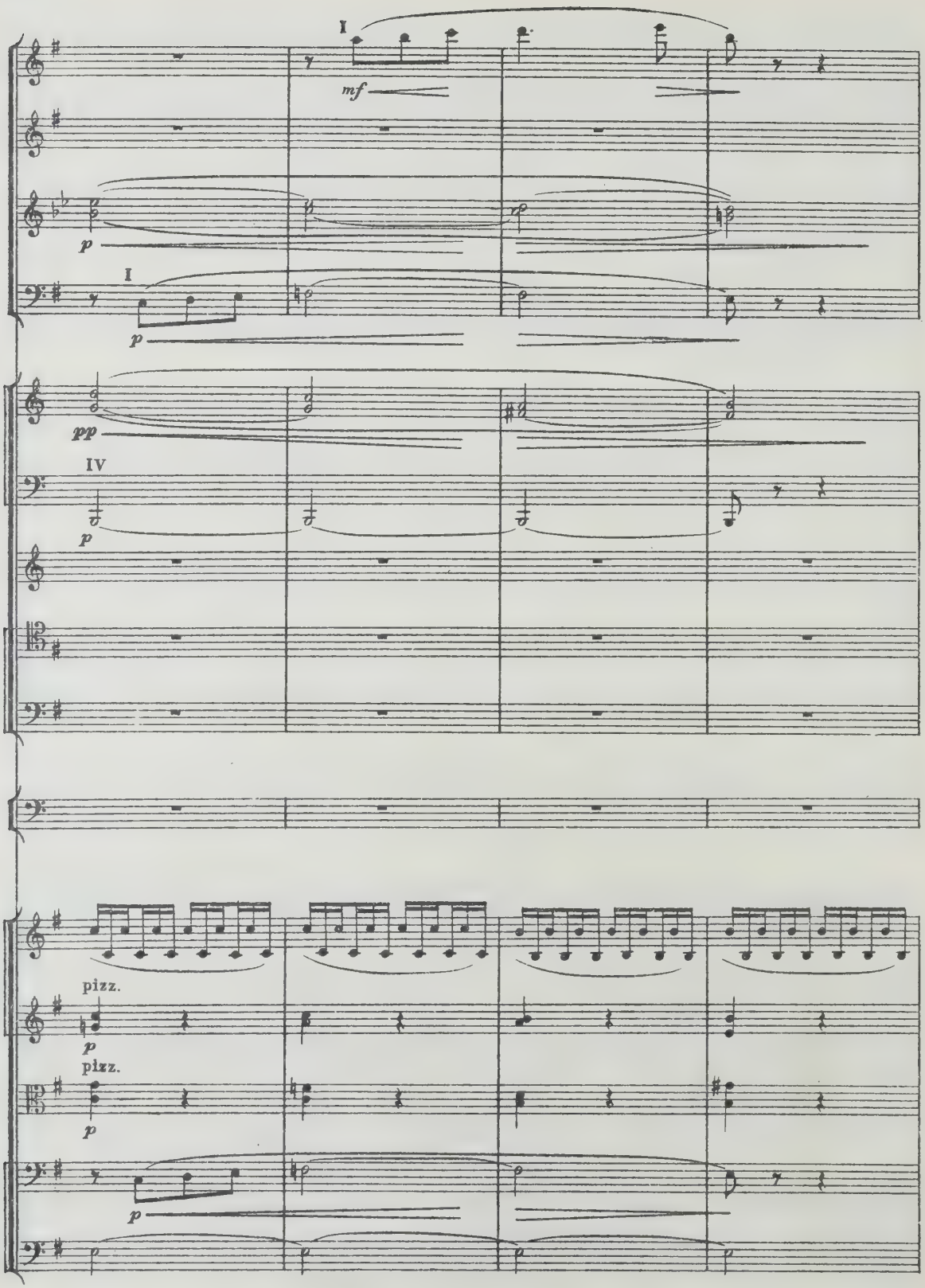

6
a 2
mf
ff
f
a 2
p
div.
div.

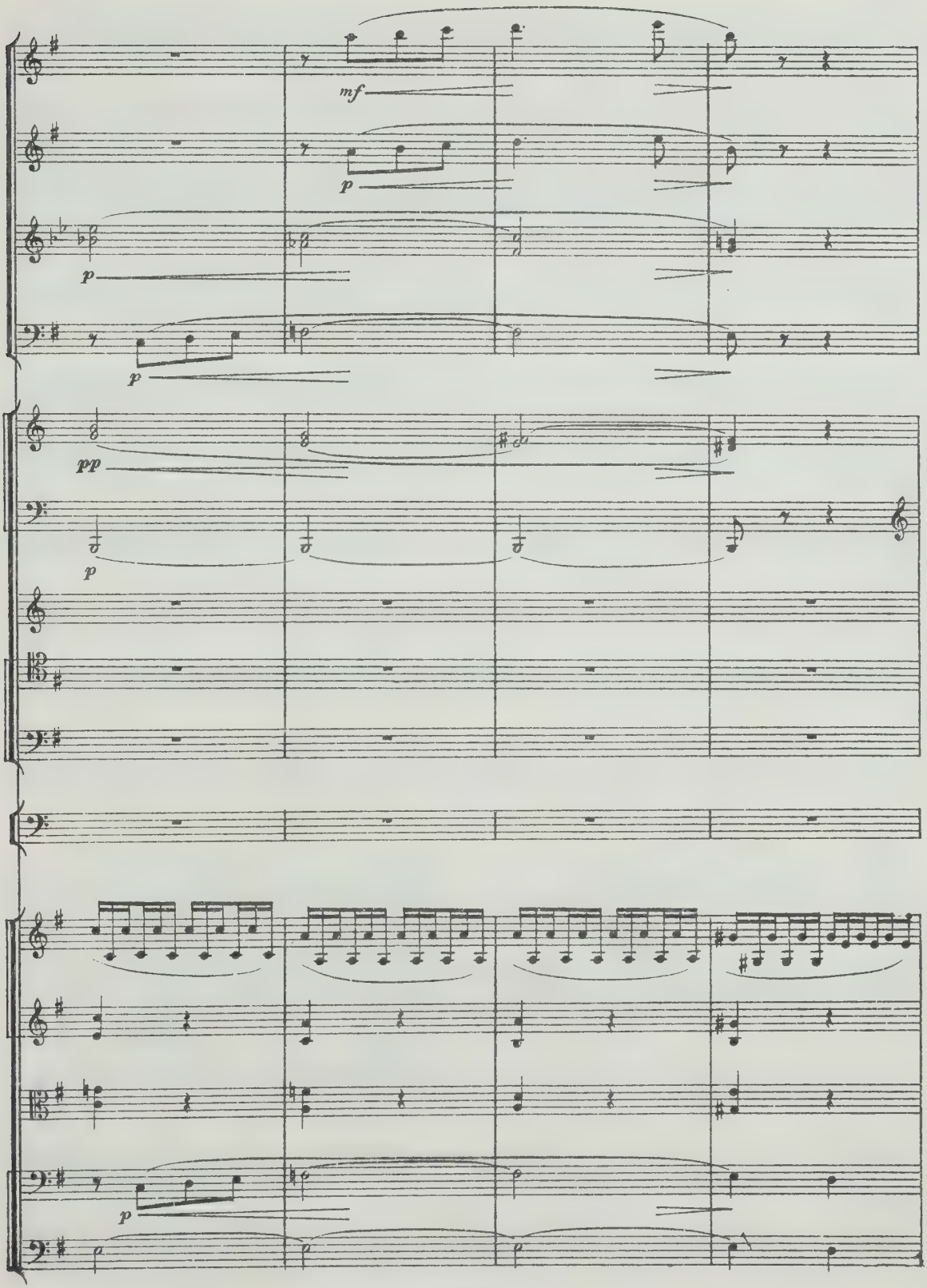

a2
I
mf
I
mf
a2
mf
II
mf
a2
non div.
p
unis.
p

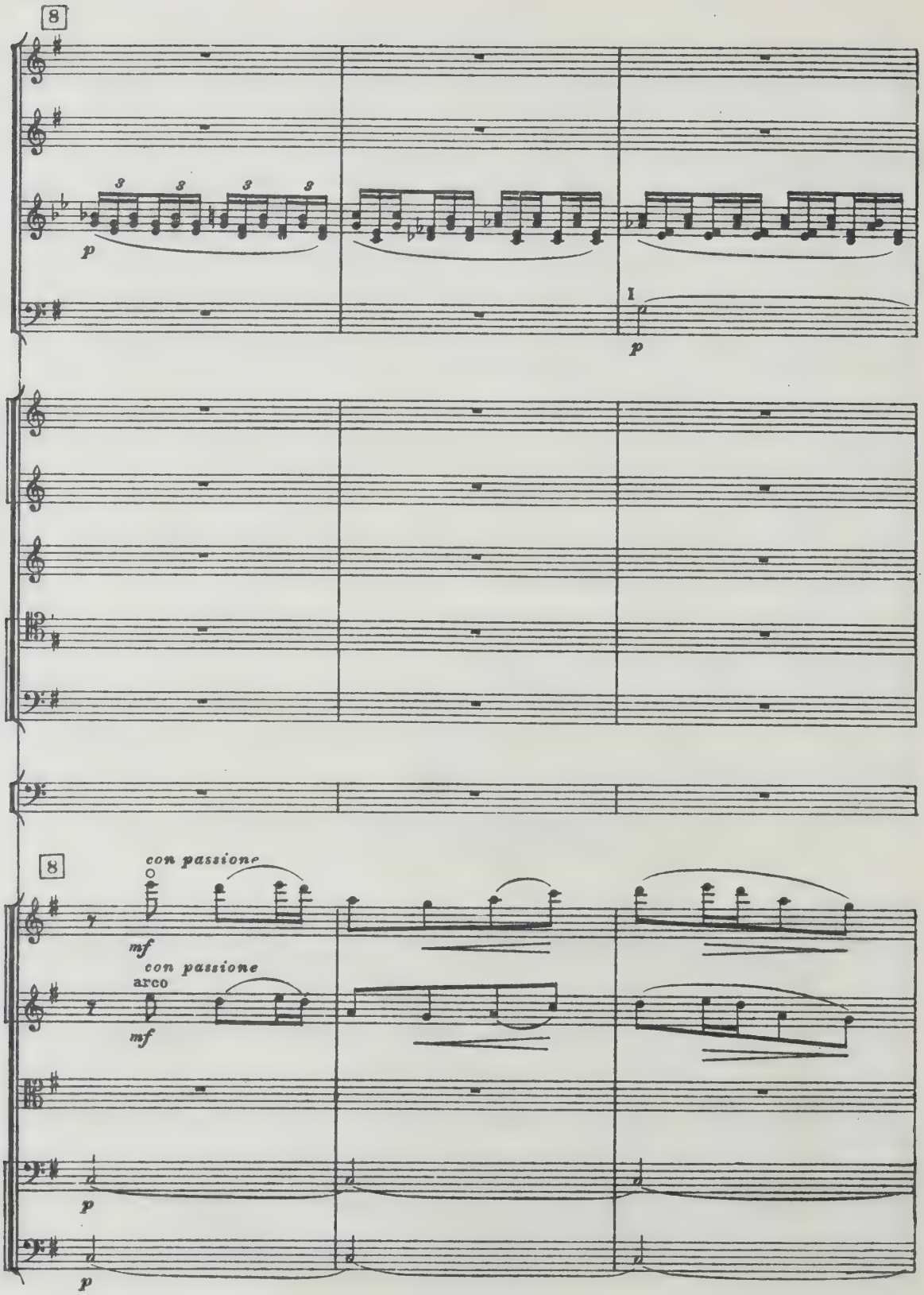

a 2
p
I
p
p
p

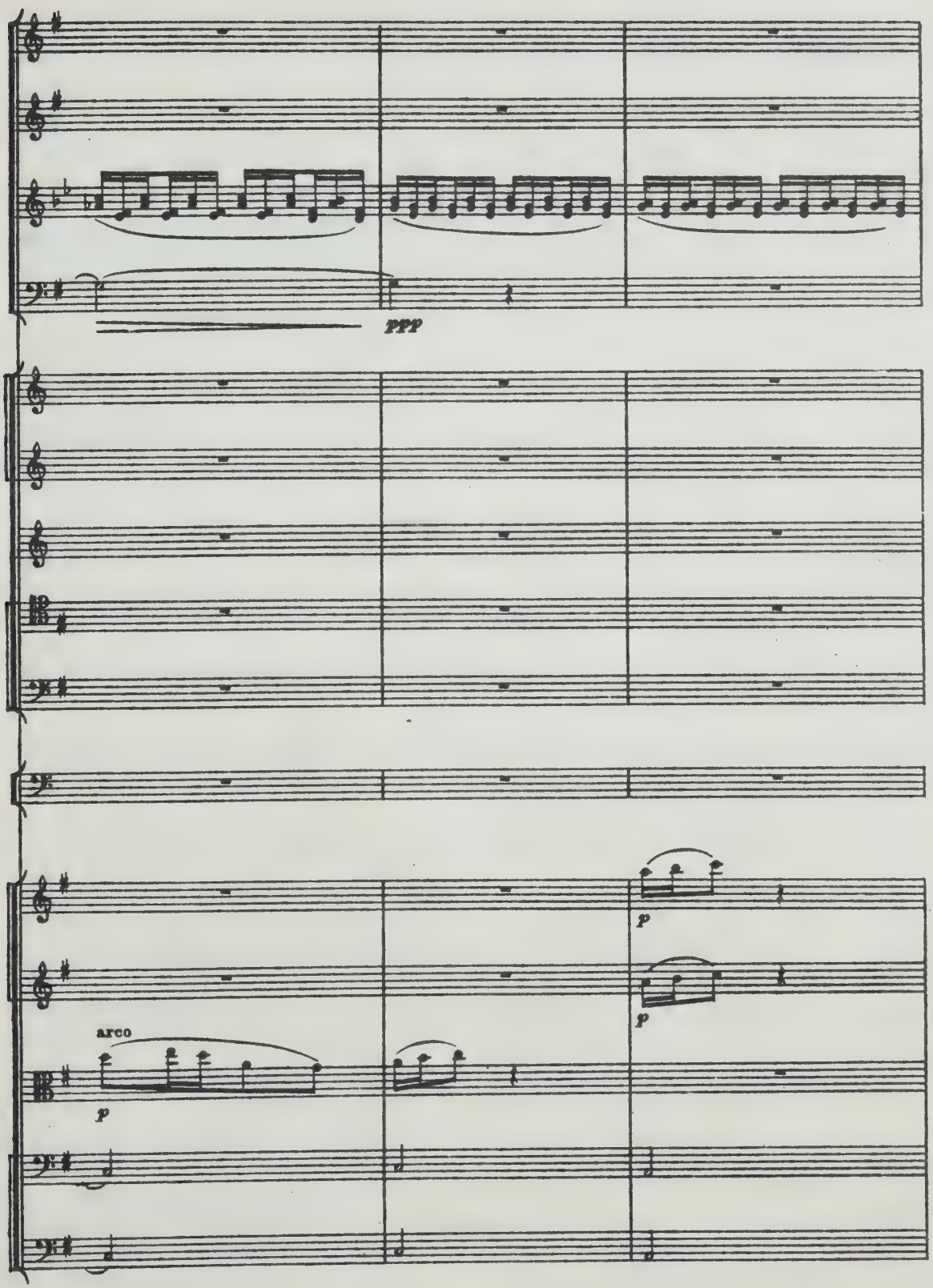

I
p
II
mf
mf
I
p
I
div.
p

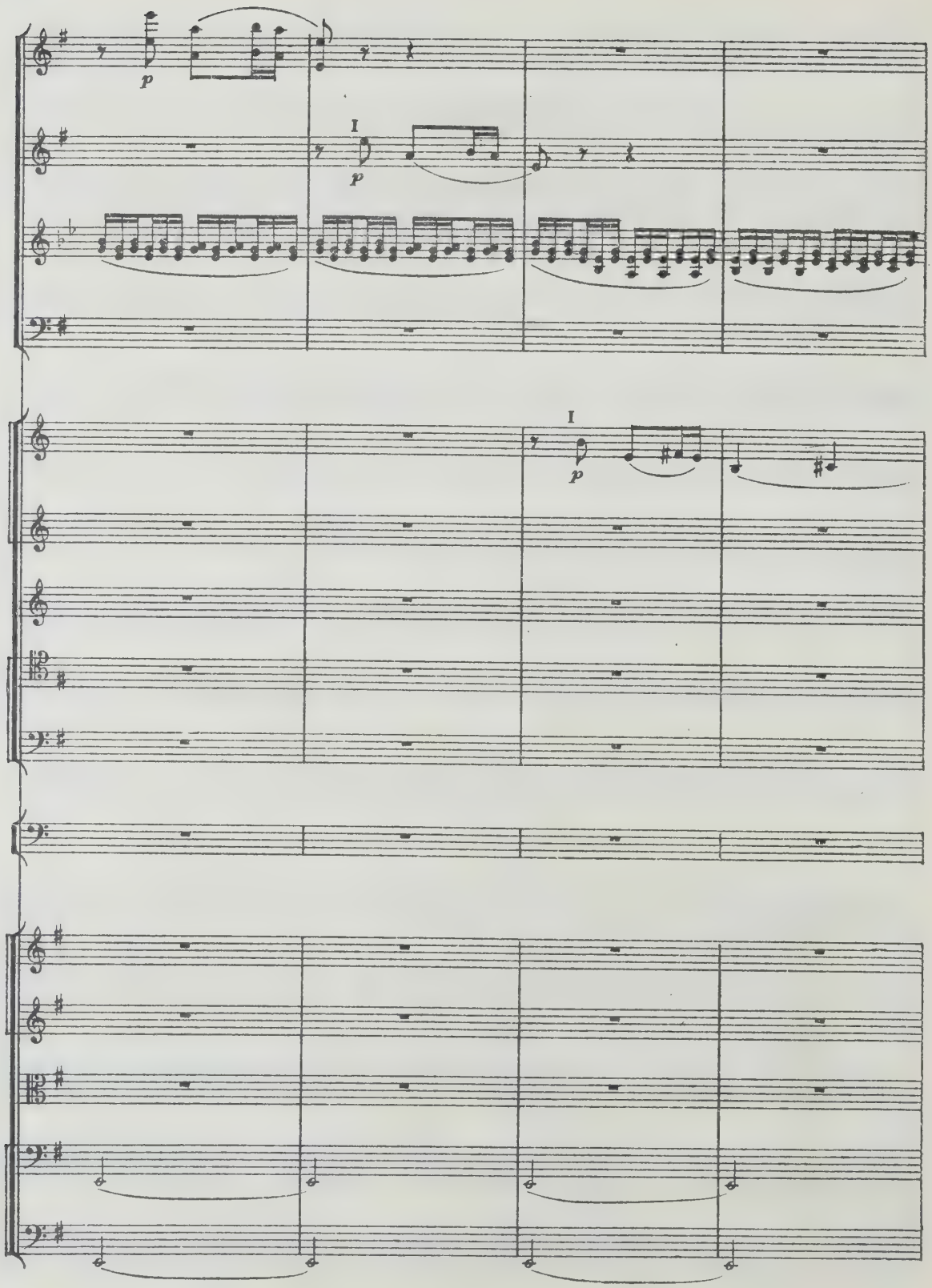

7
p
non div.
7
div.

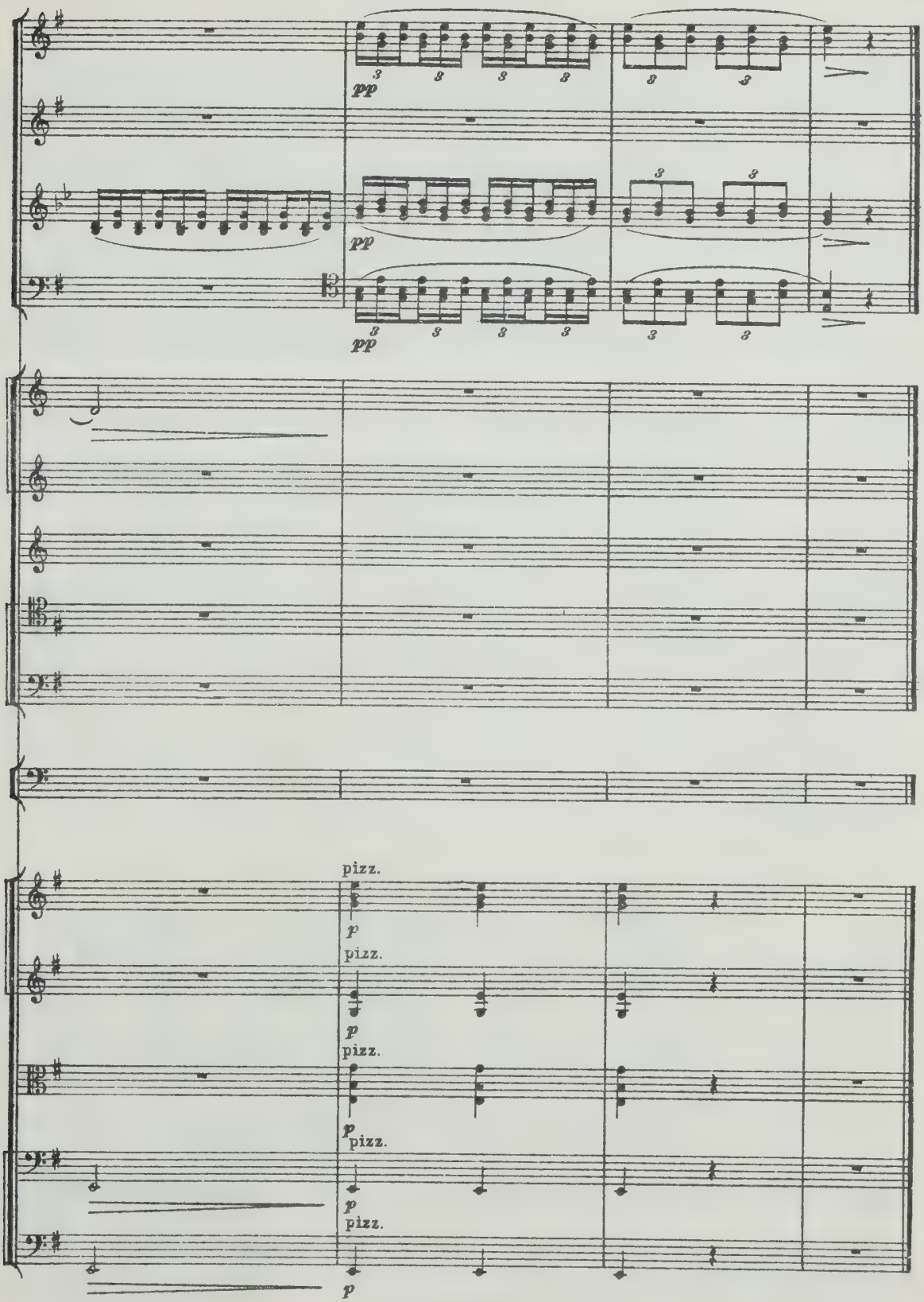

I
mf
p
I
p
pp
IV
p
pizz.
p
pizz.
p
p


mf
p
p
p
pp
p
p

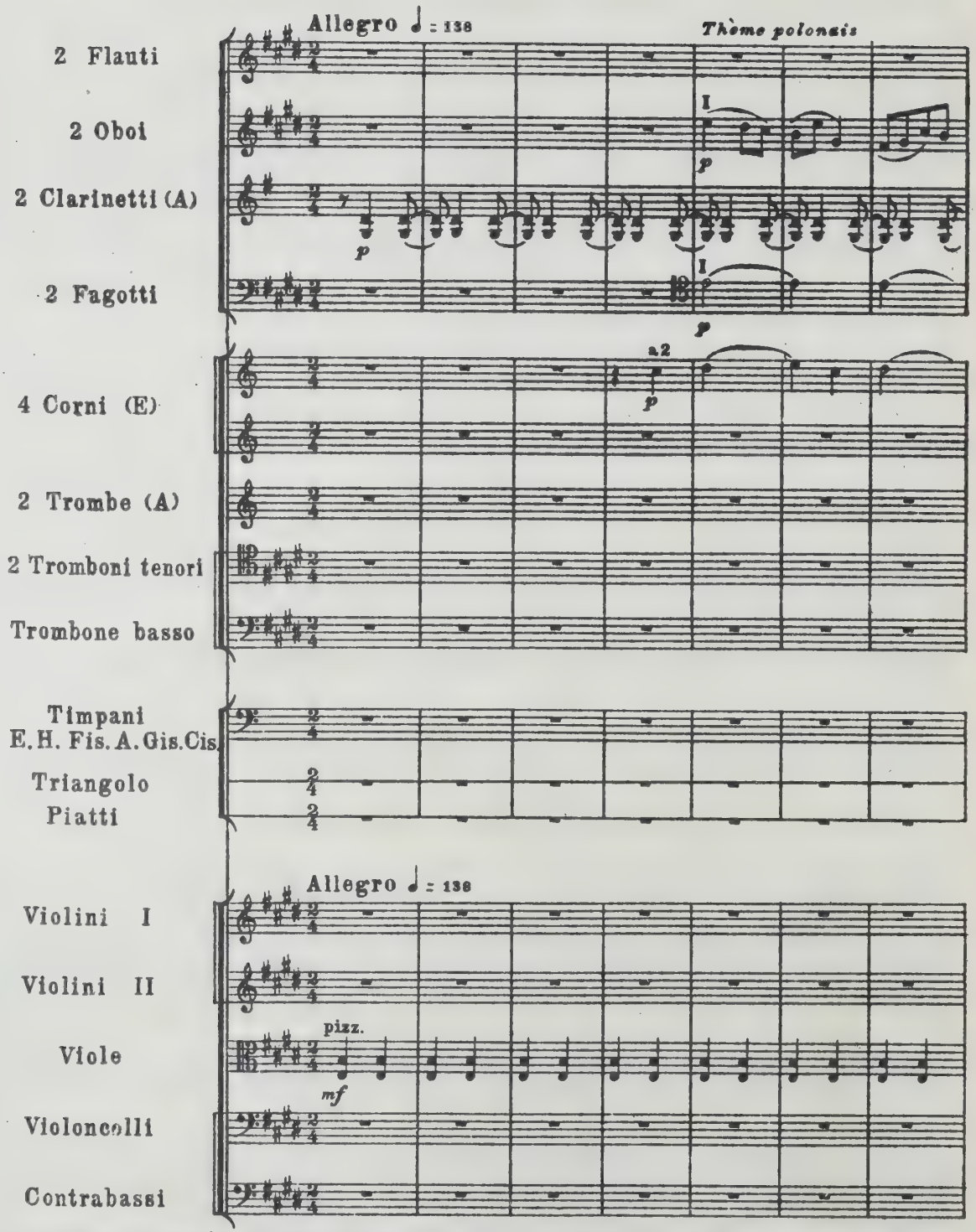

8
3
3
3
3
p
I
p
8
con passione
mf
con passione
arco
mf
p
p


ppp
p
p
arco
p


I
p
I
p

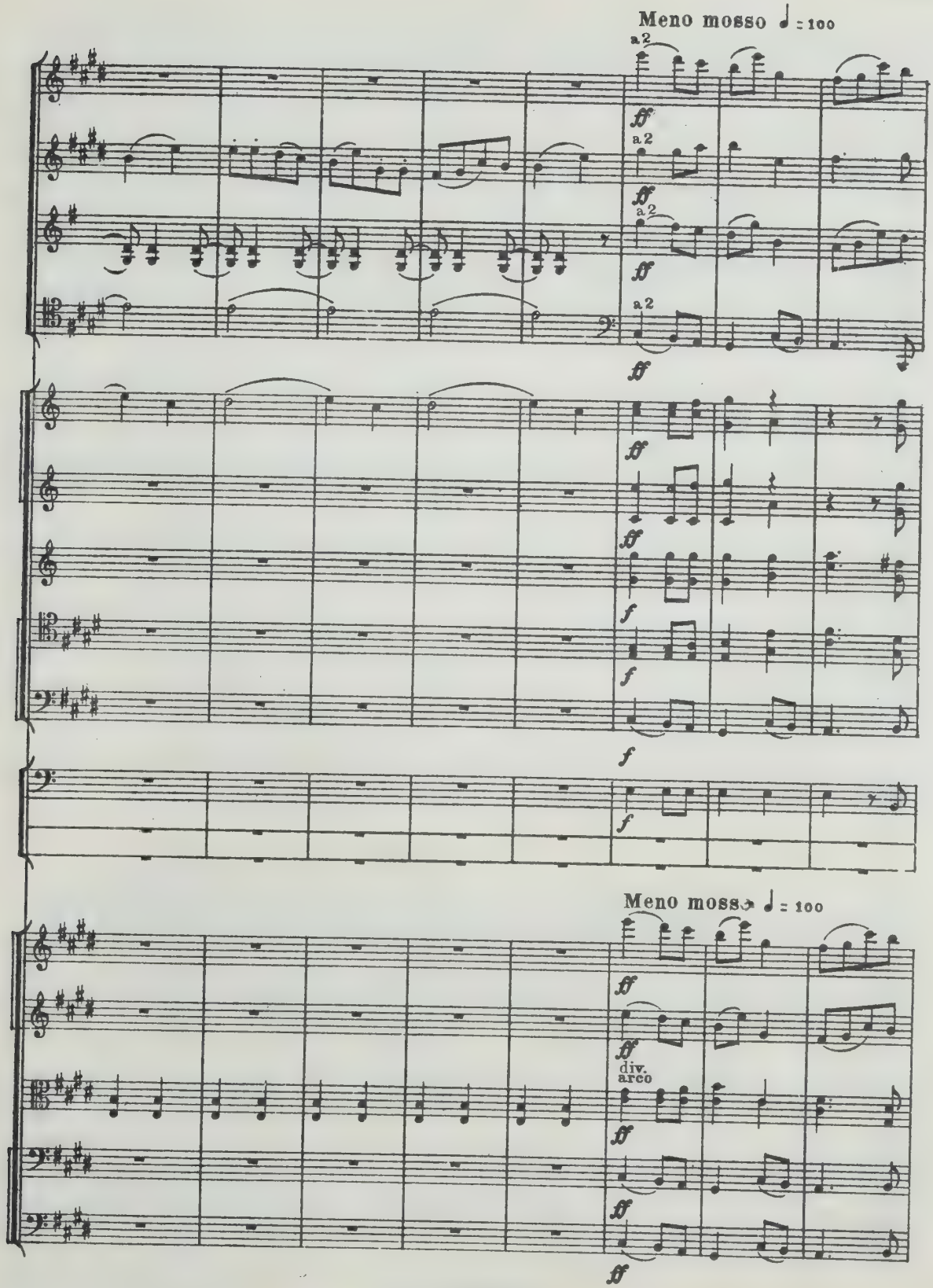

pp
pp
pp
pizz.
p
pizz.
p
pizz.
p
pizz.
p
pizz.
p

IV. Finale

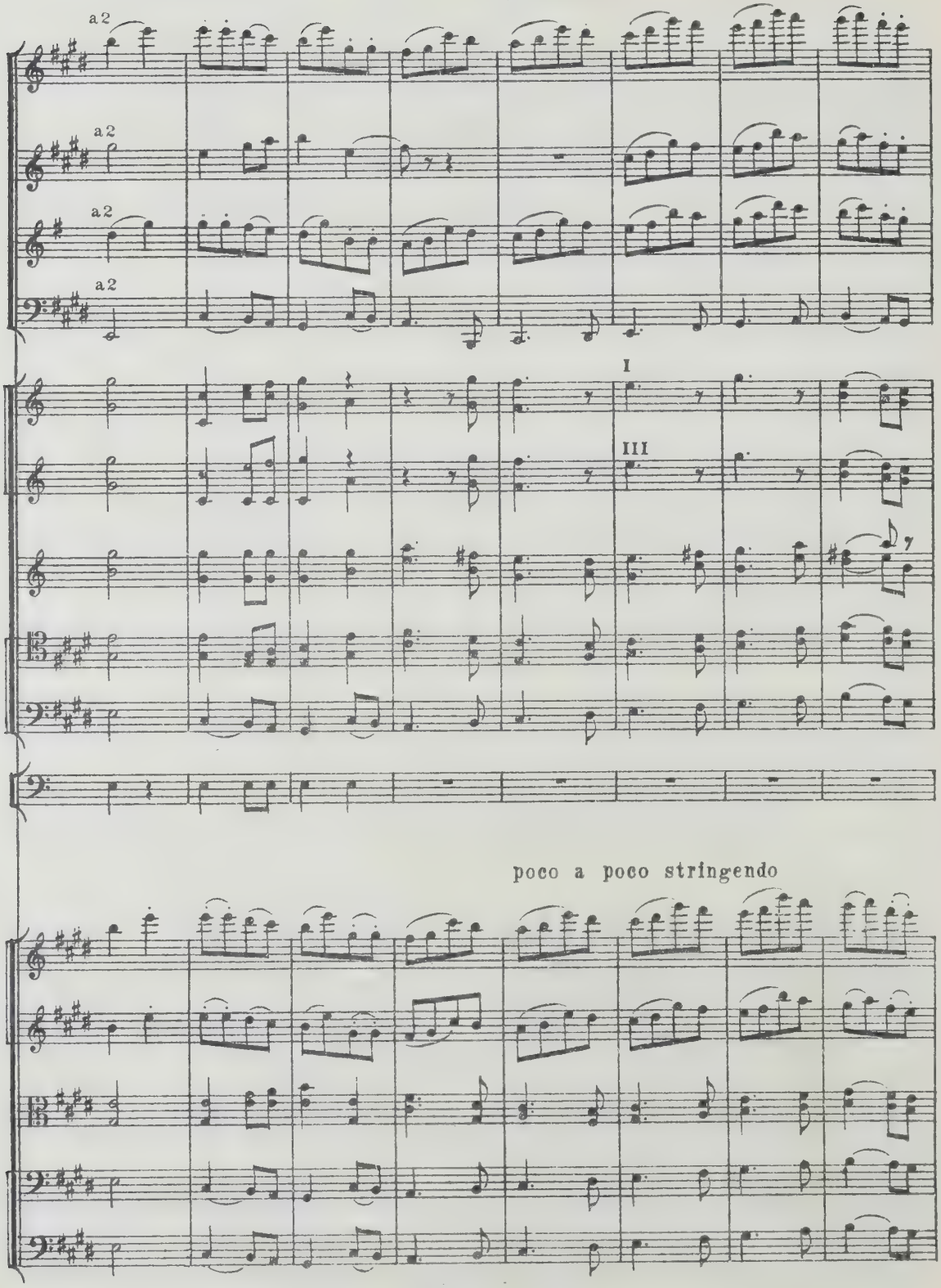


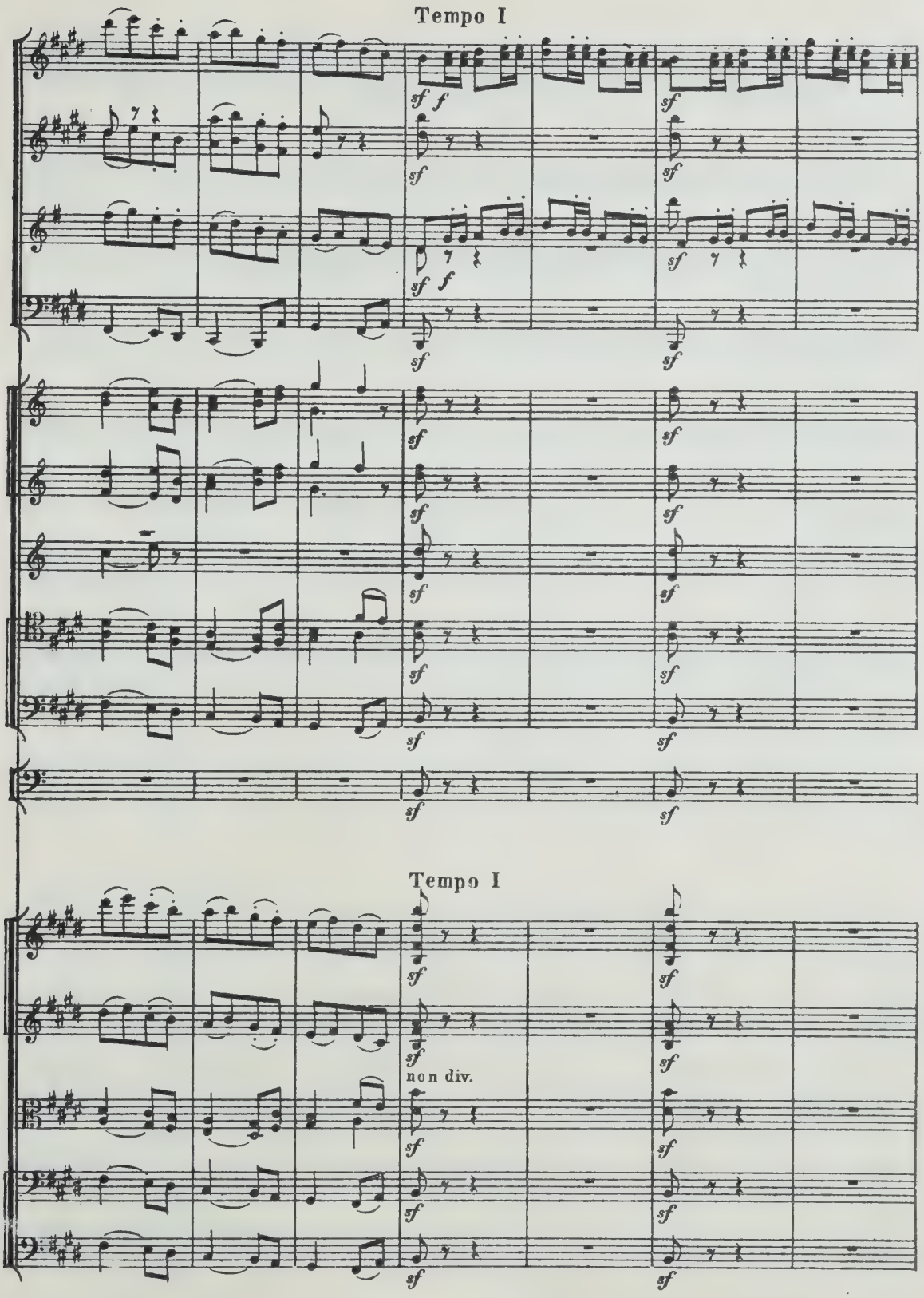
* Le signe ⋈ placé sur la note désigne le coup de la baguette de timbale sur les piatti. Le signe O désigne le coup des piatti l'un contre l'autre comme à l'ordinaire.

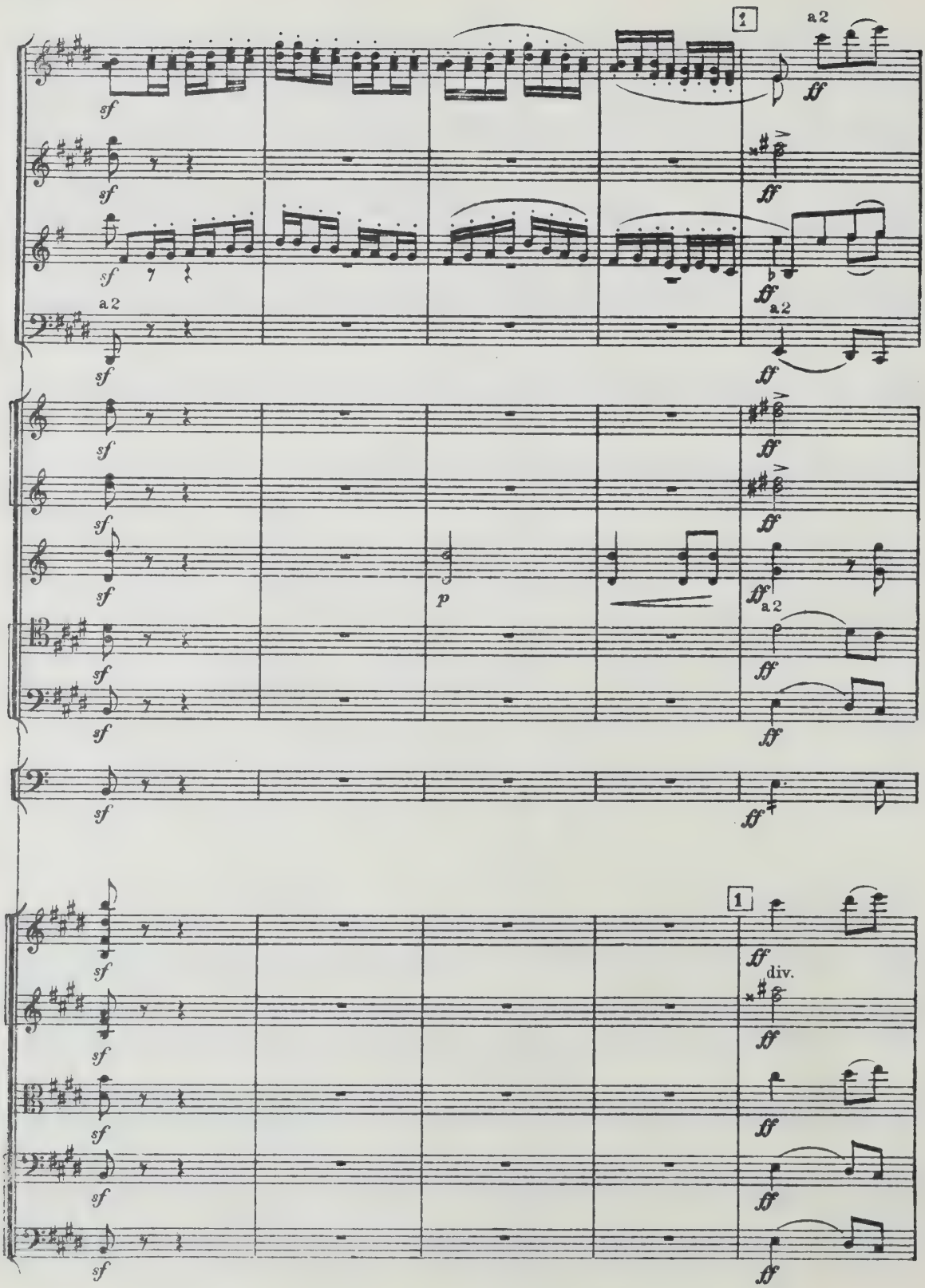
Знак ⋈ поставленный над нотой означает удары палочкой по тарелке. Знак O означает удары тарелок одна о другую.

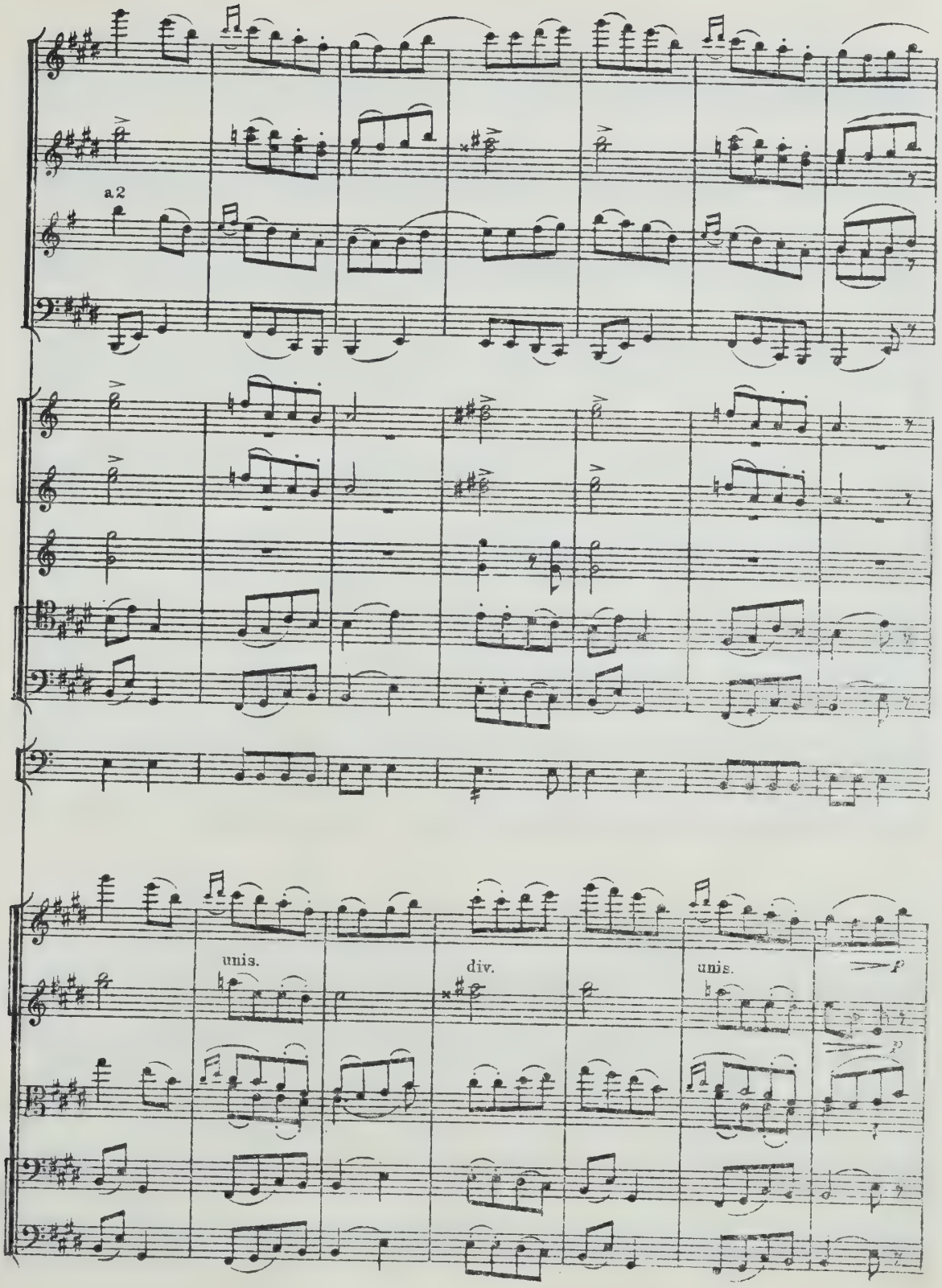

Meno mosso ♩ = 100
a 2
fff
a 2
fff
a 2
fff
a 2
fff
fff
f
f
f
f
Meno mosso ♩ = 100
fff
fff
div.
arco
fff
fff
fff

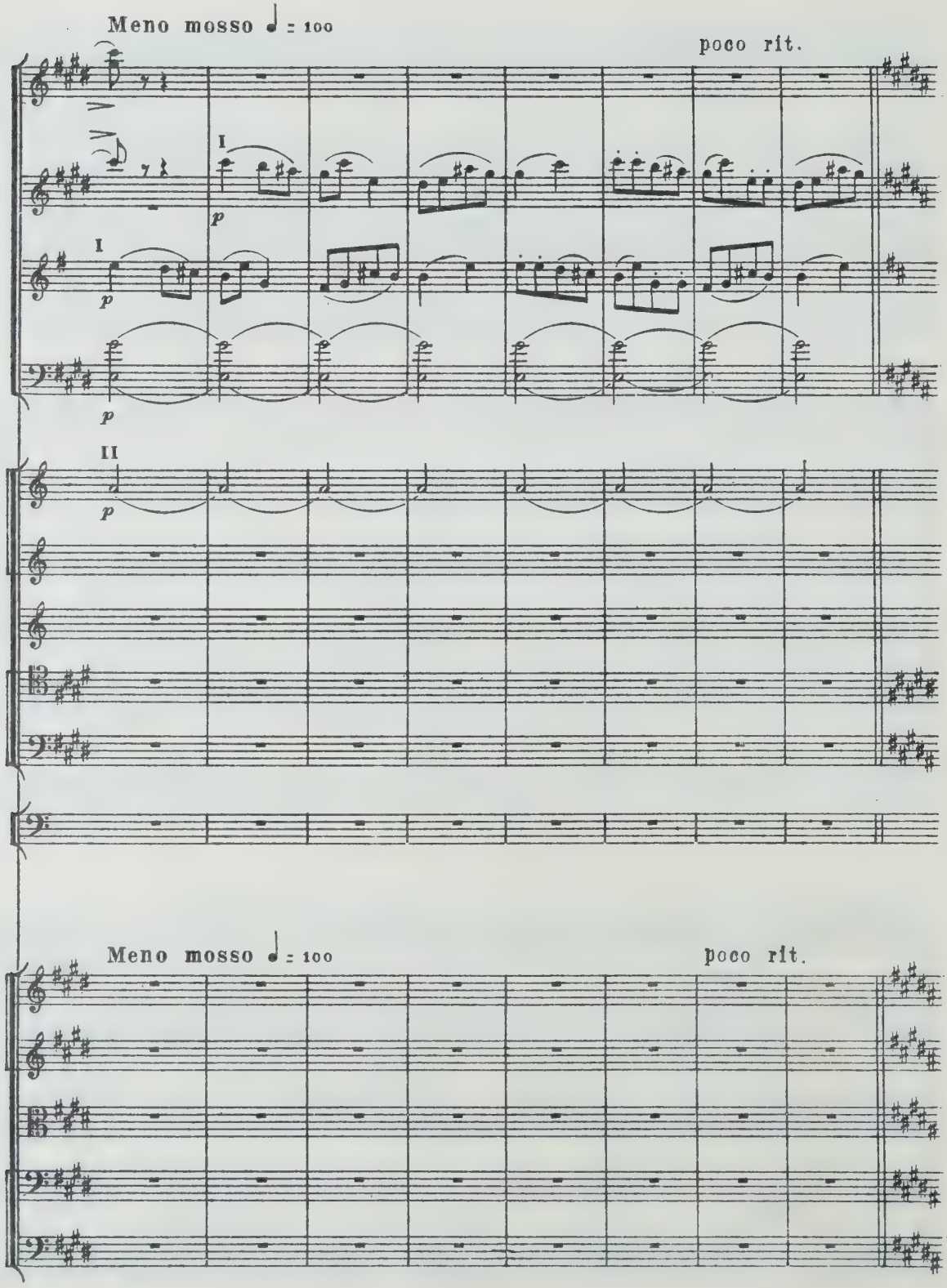
poco a poco stringendo

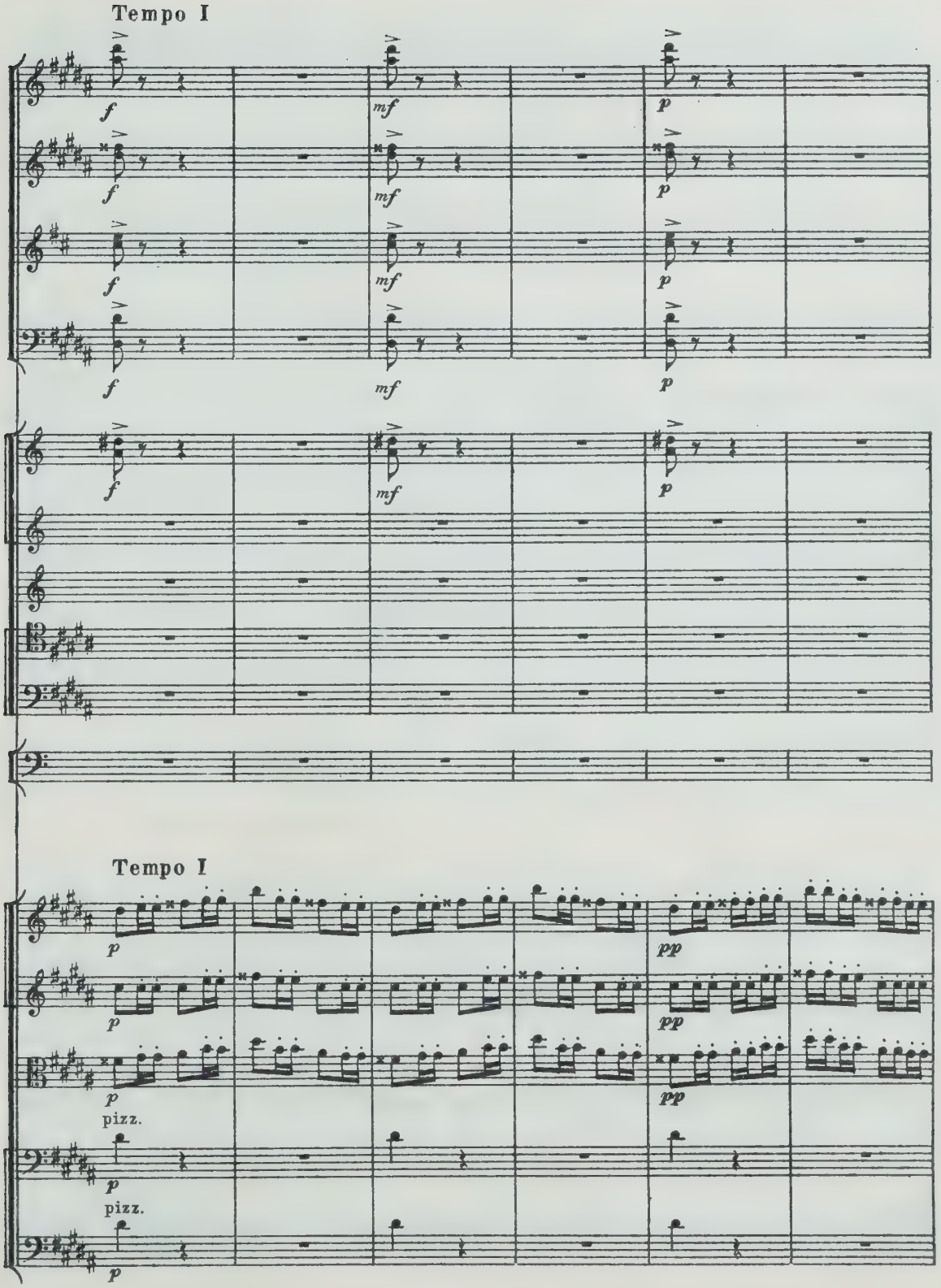


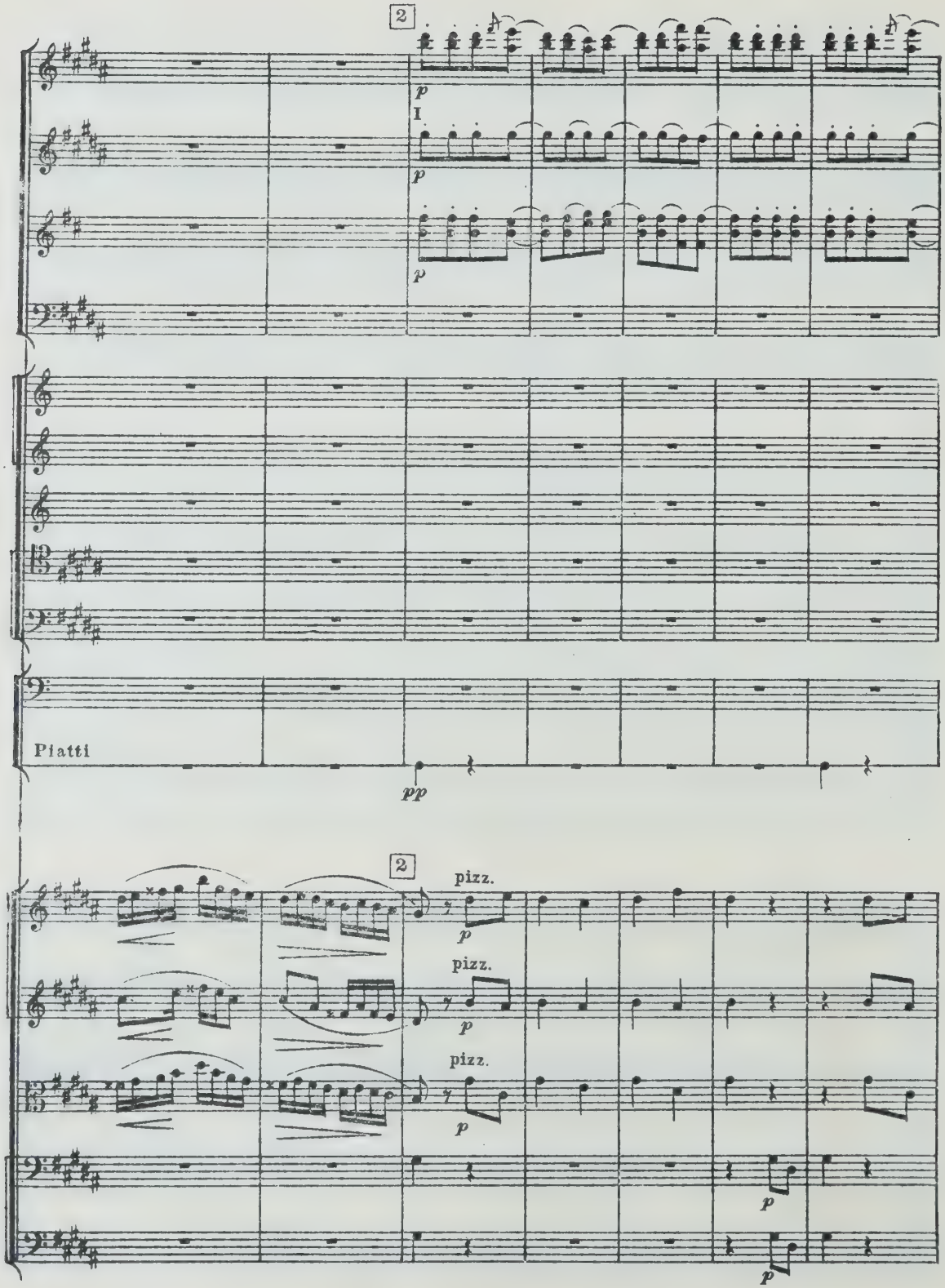

Tempo I
Tempo I
non div.


1
a2
sf
ff
a2
p
div.


a2
unis.
div.
unis.
p
p


Meno mosso ♩ = 100
poco rit.
I
p
I
p
p
II
p
Meno mosso ♩ = 100
poco rit.


Tempo I
f
mf
p
Tempo I
pp
pizz.


2
p
I
p
p
Piatti
pp
2
pizz.
p
pizz.
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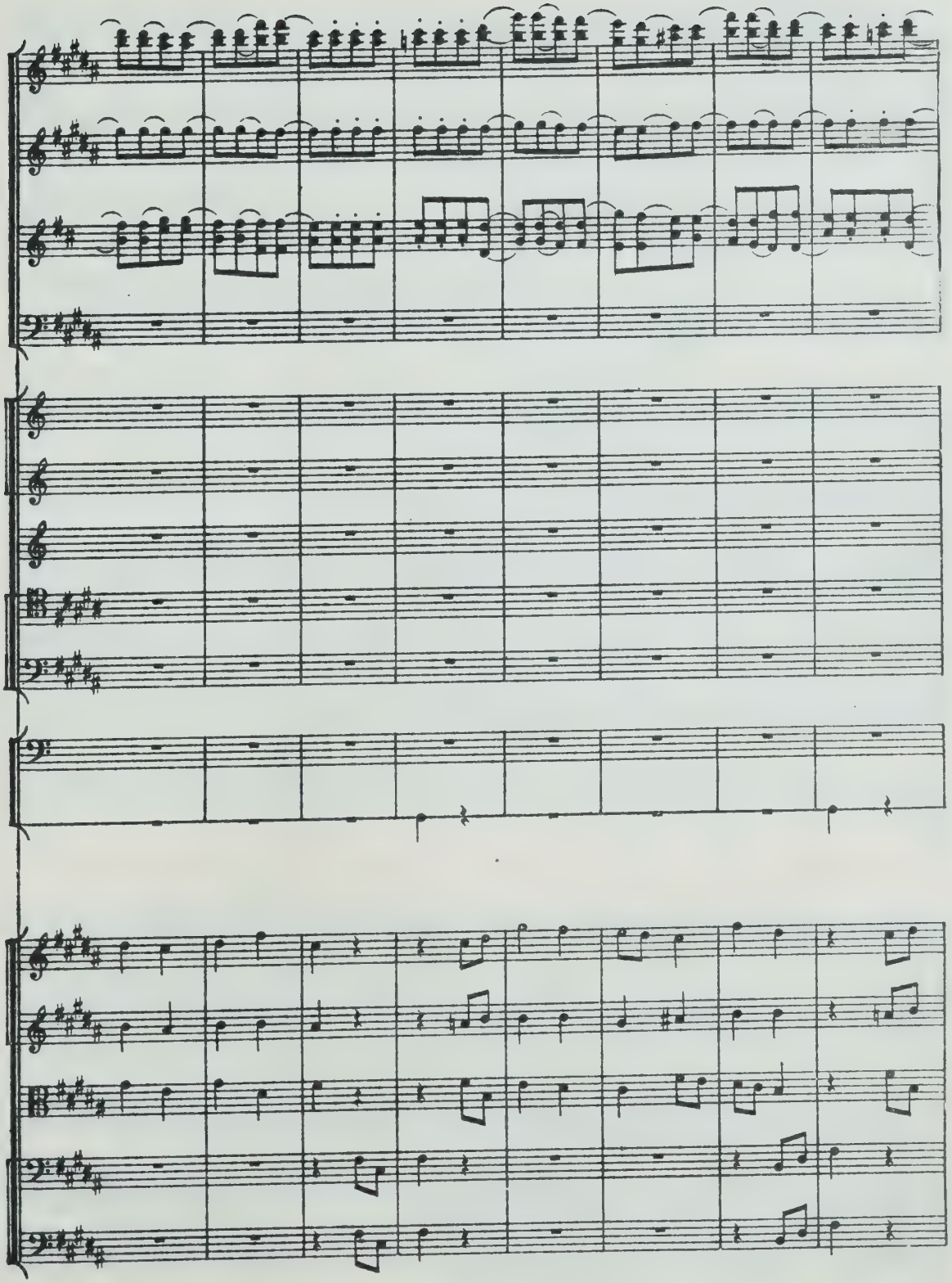
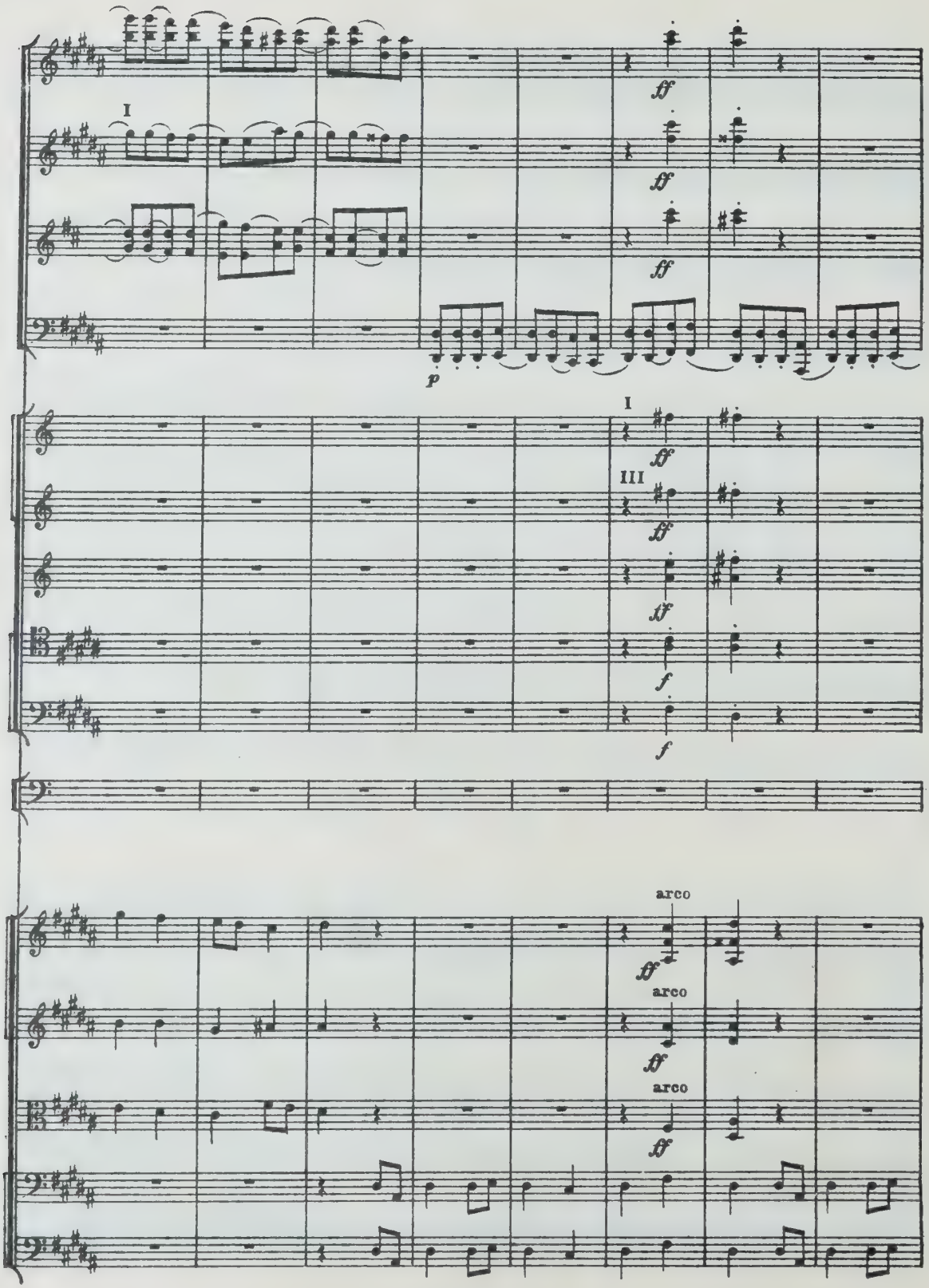
pizz.
p
p
p

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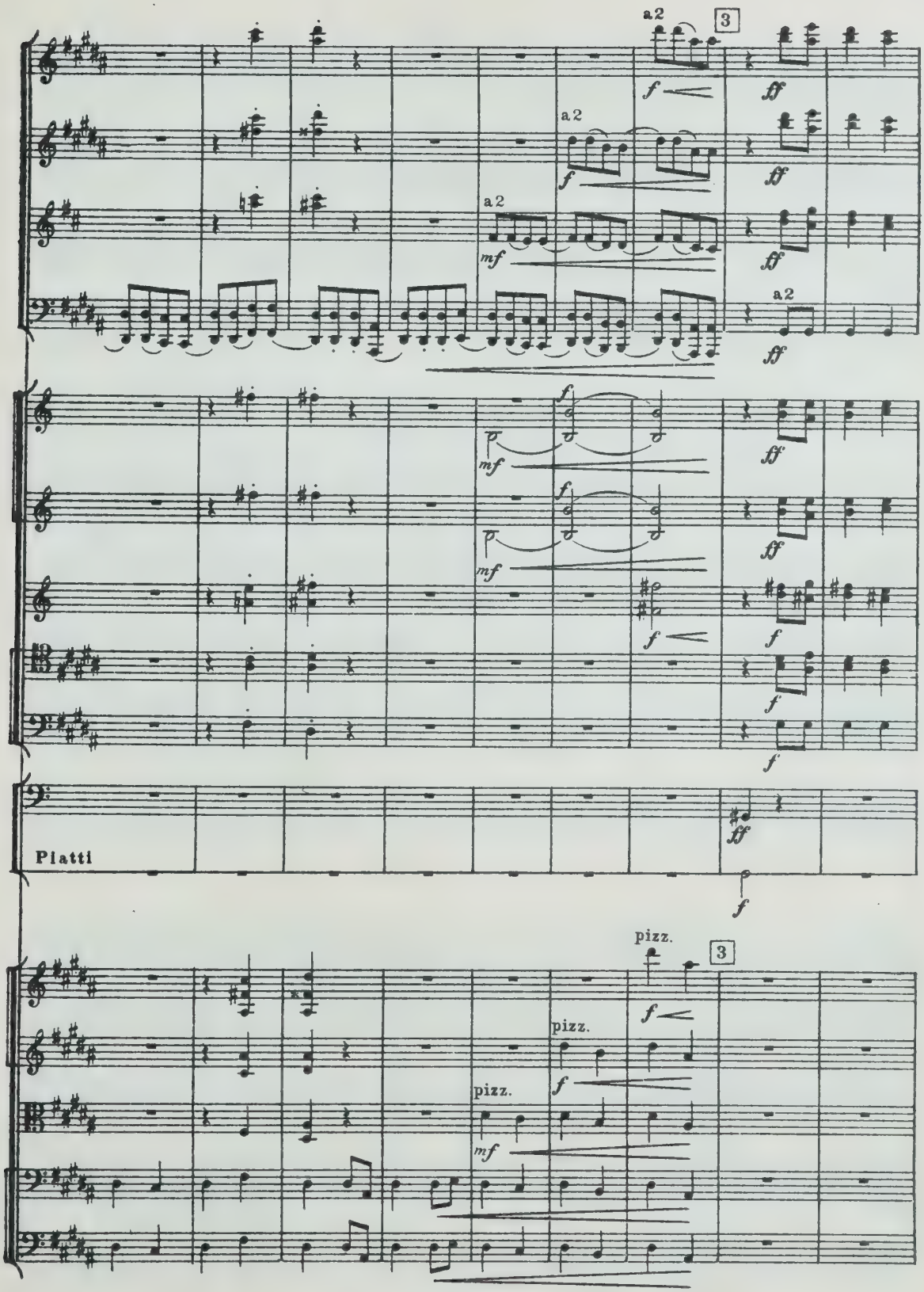
p
III
f
arco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a2
a2
a2
Platti
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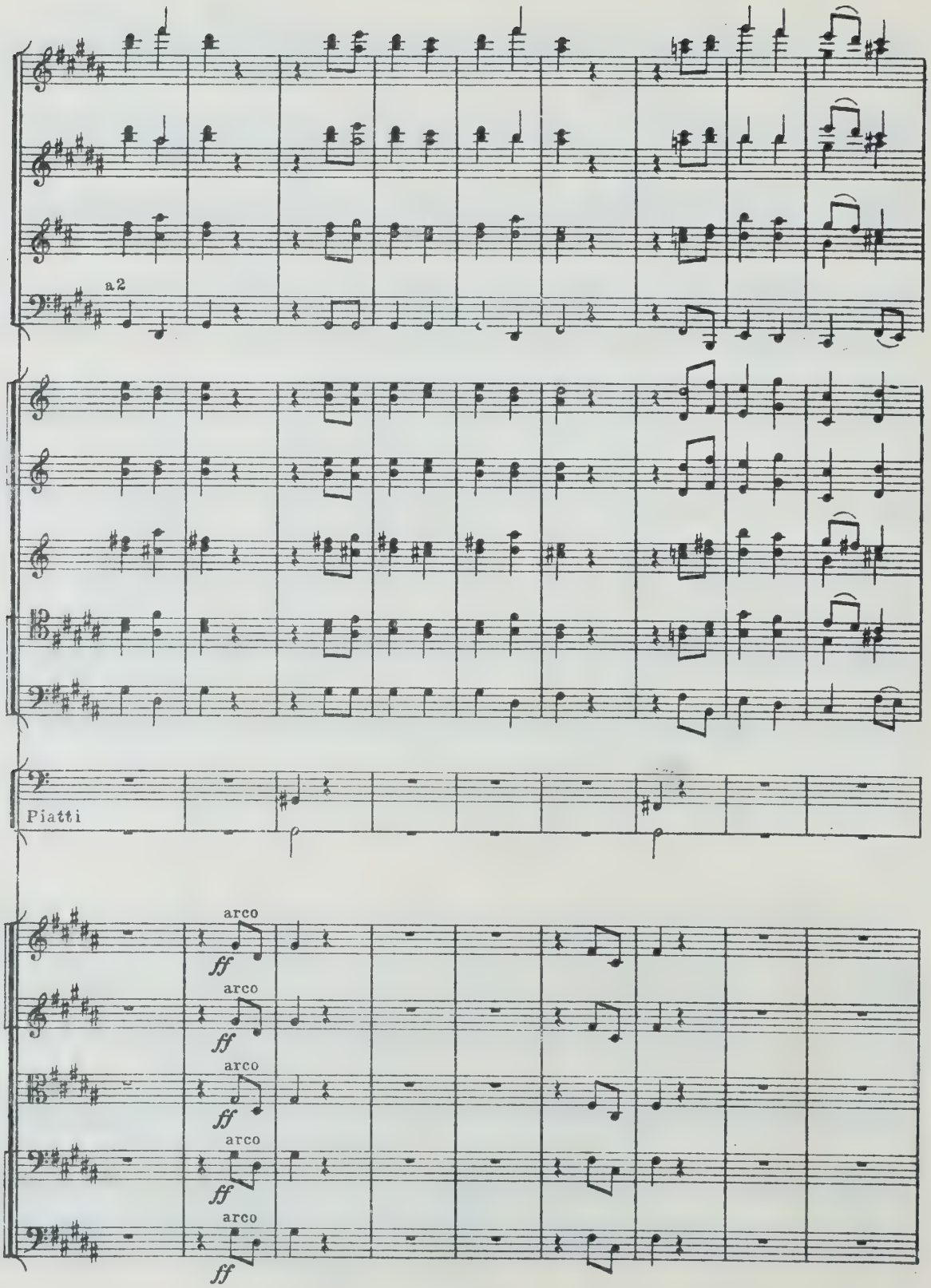
3
pizz.
pizz.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arco
ff
arco
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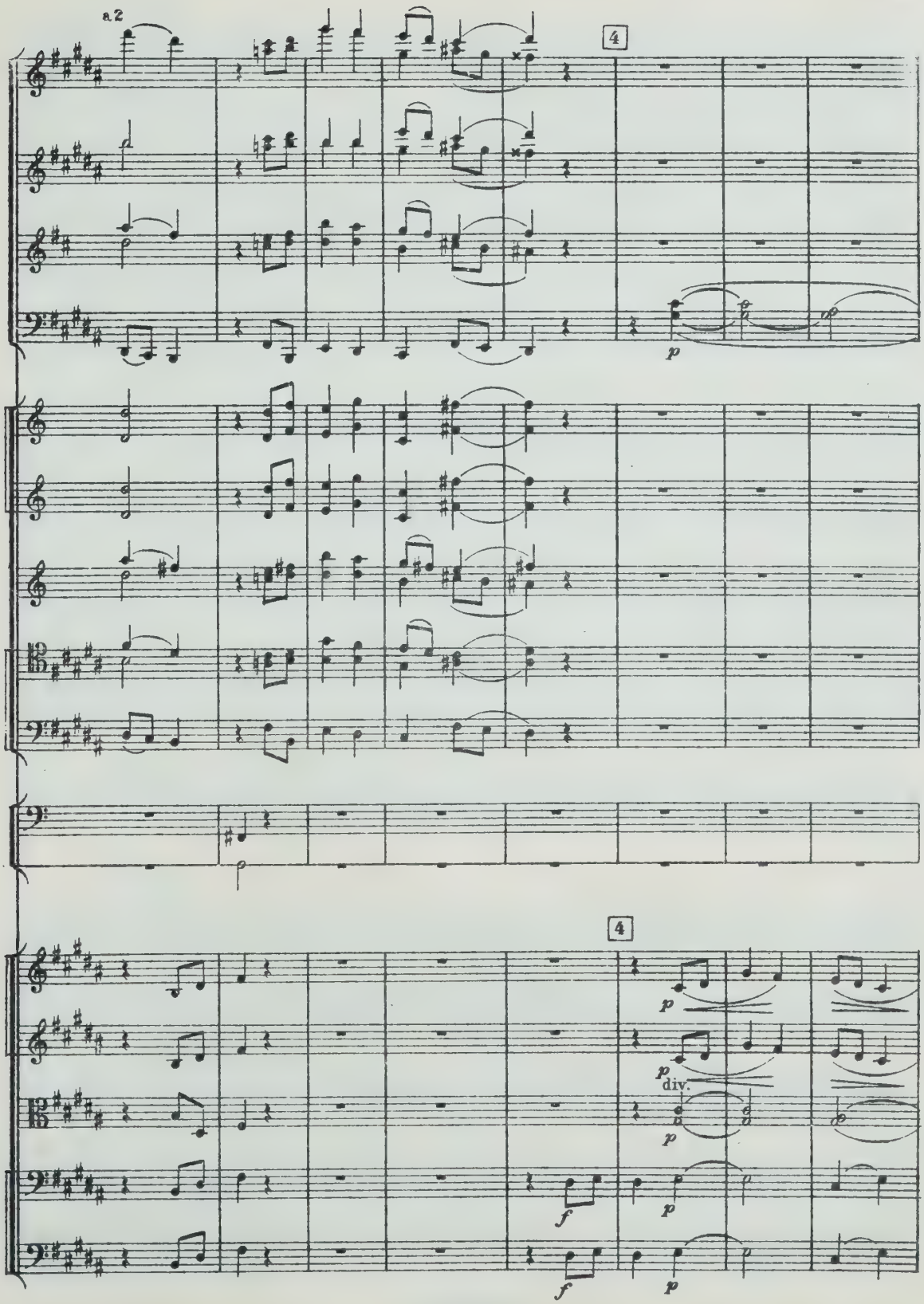
arco
ff
arco
ff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p
f
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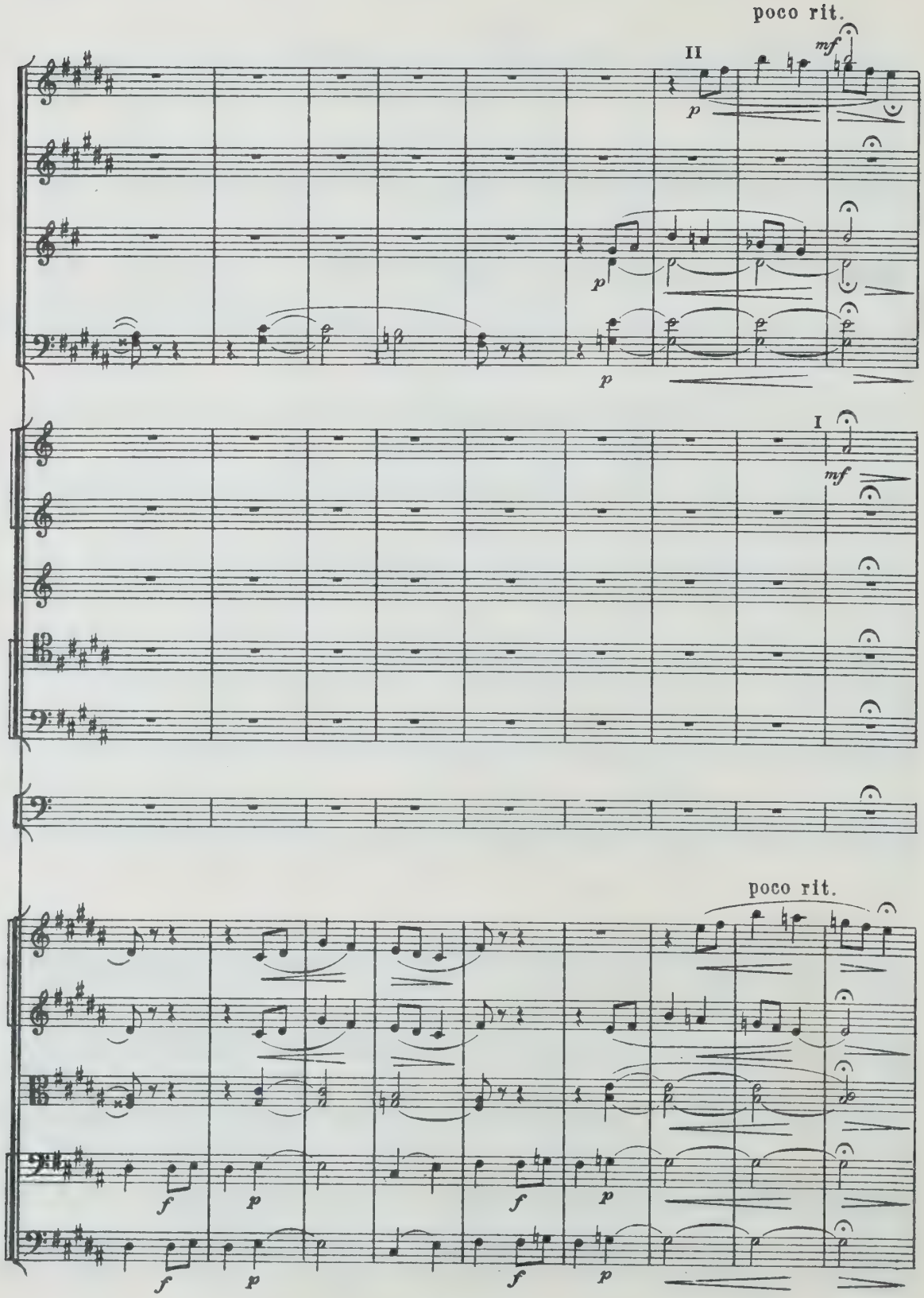
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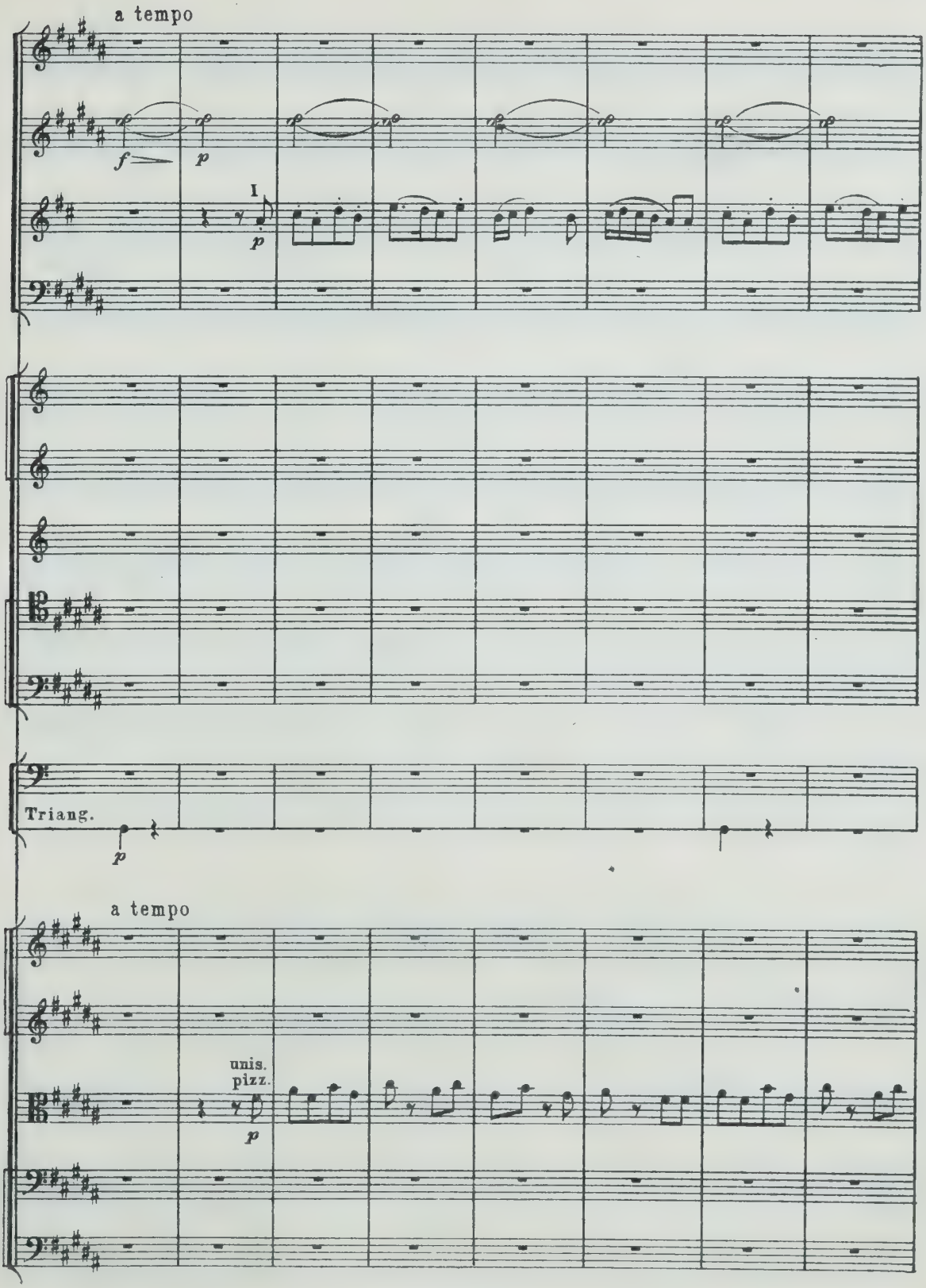
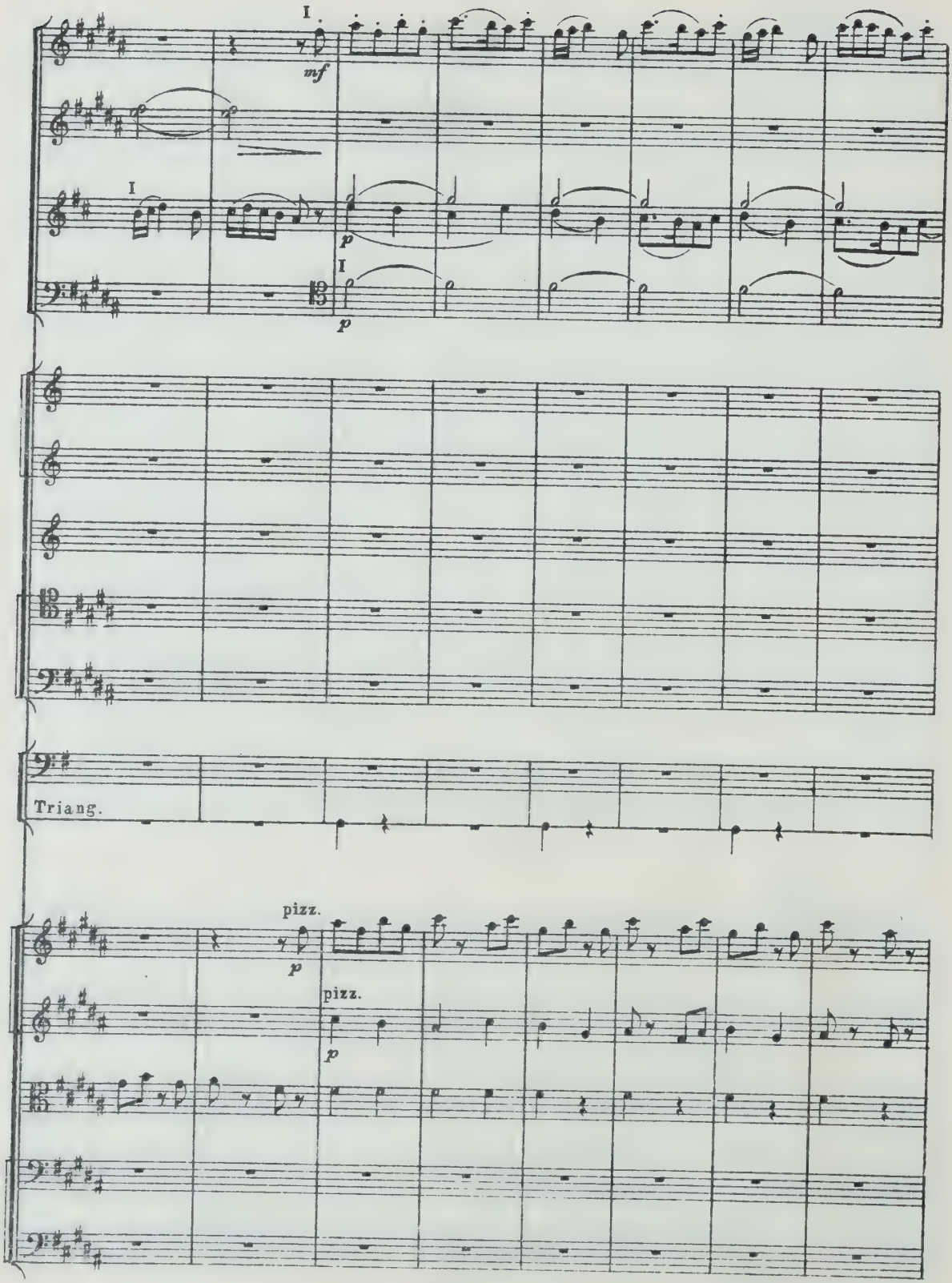
II
mf
p
p
p
I
mf
poco rit.
f
p
f
p
f
p


a tempo
f
p
I
p
Triang.
p
a tempo
unis.
pizz.
p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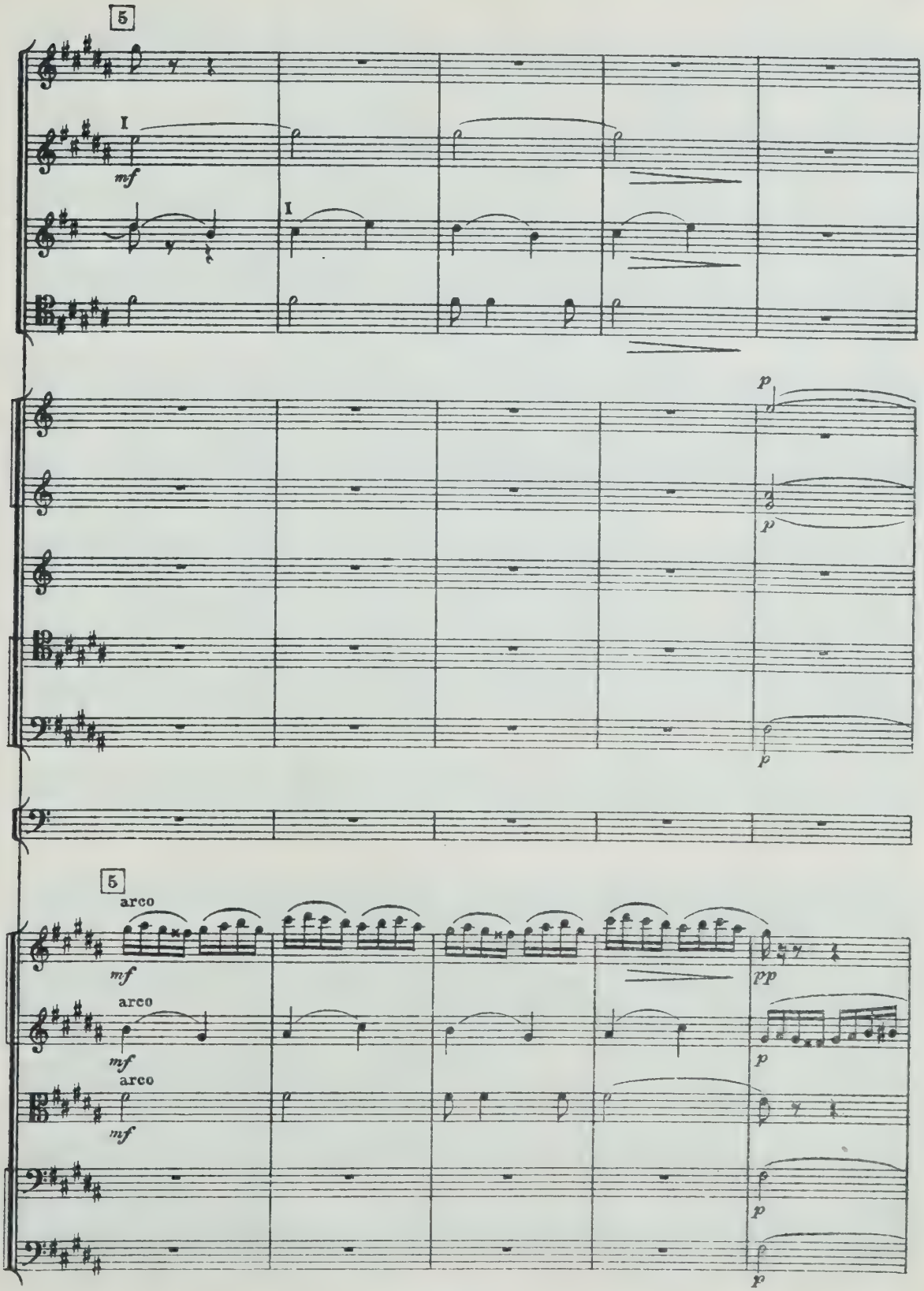
I
p
I
p
Triang.
pizz.
p
pizz.
p


5
I
mf
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arco
mf
pp
arco
mf
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arco
mf
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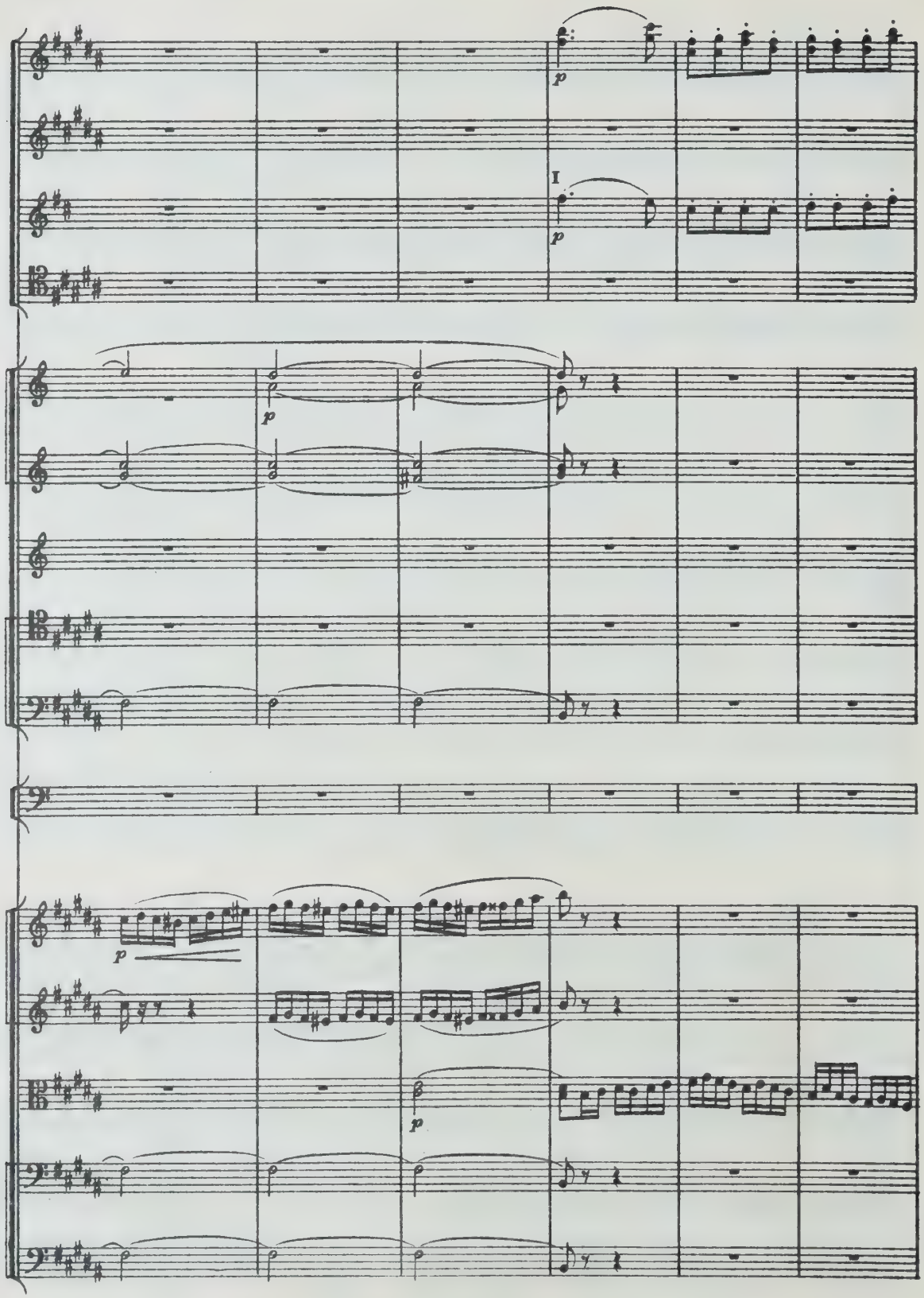
p
p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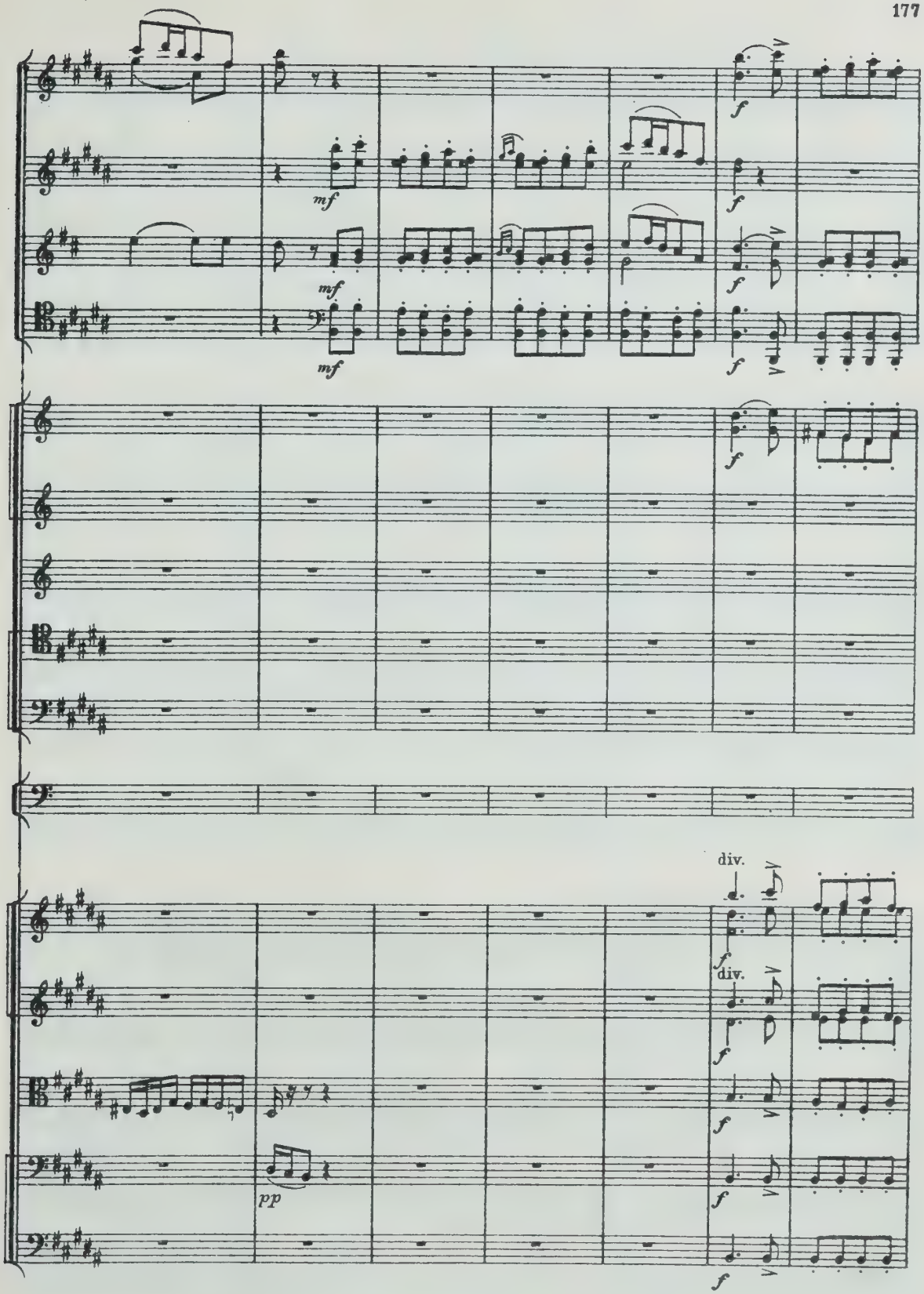
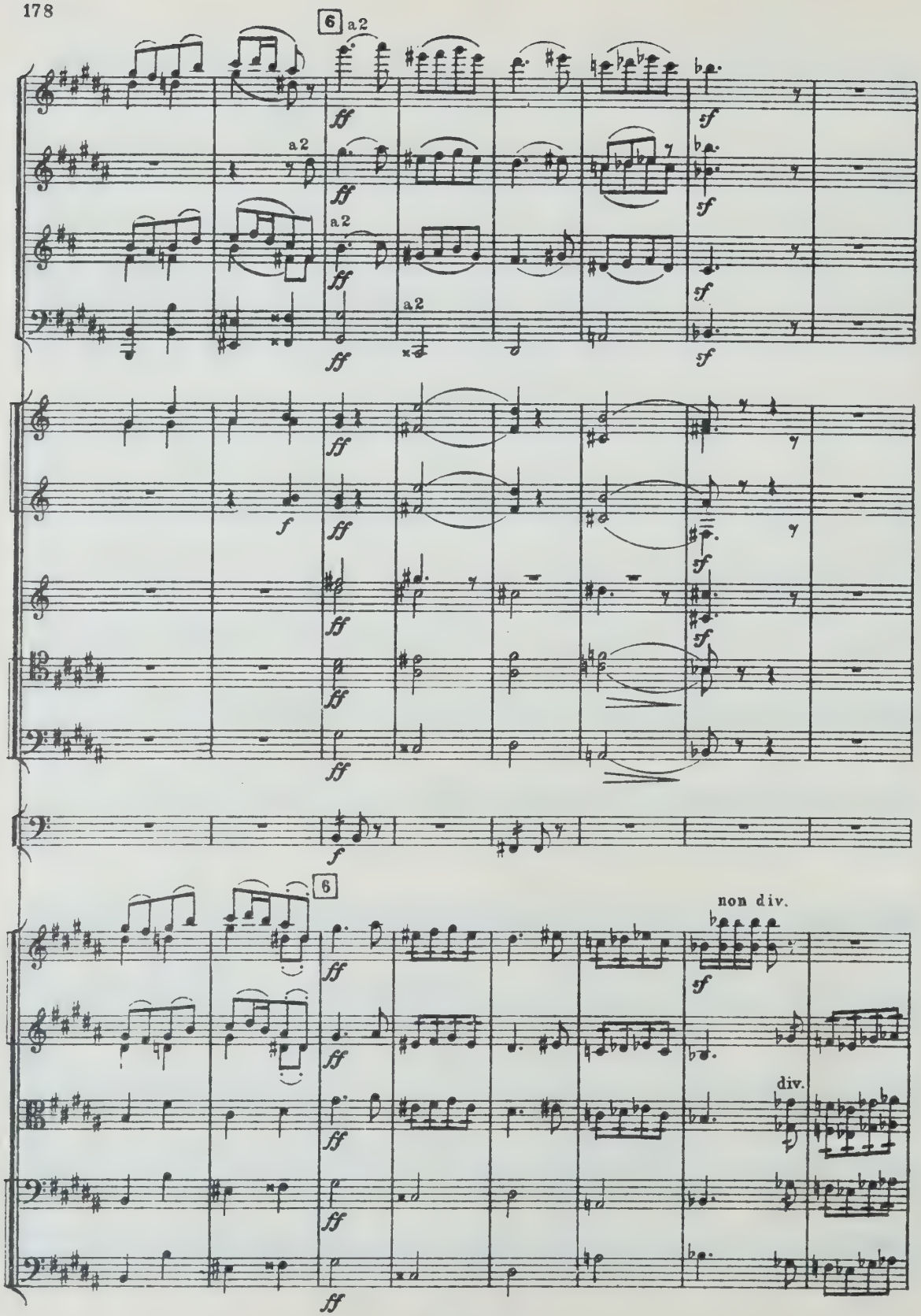
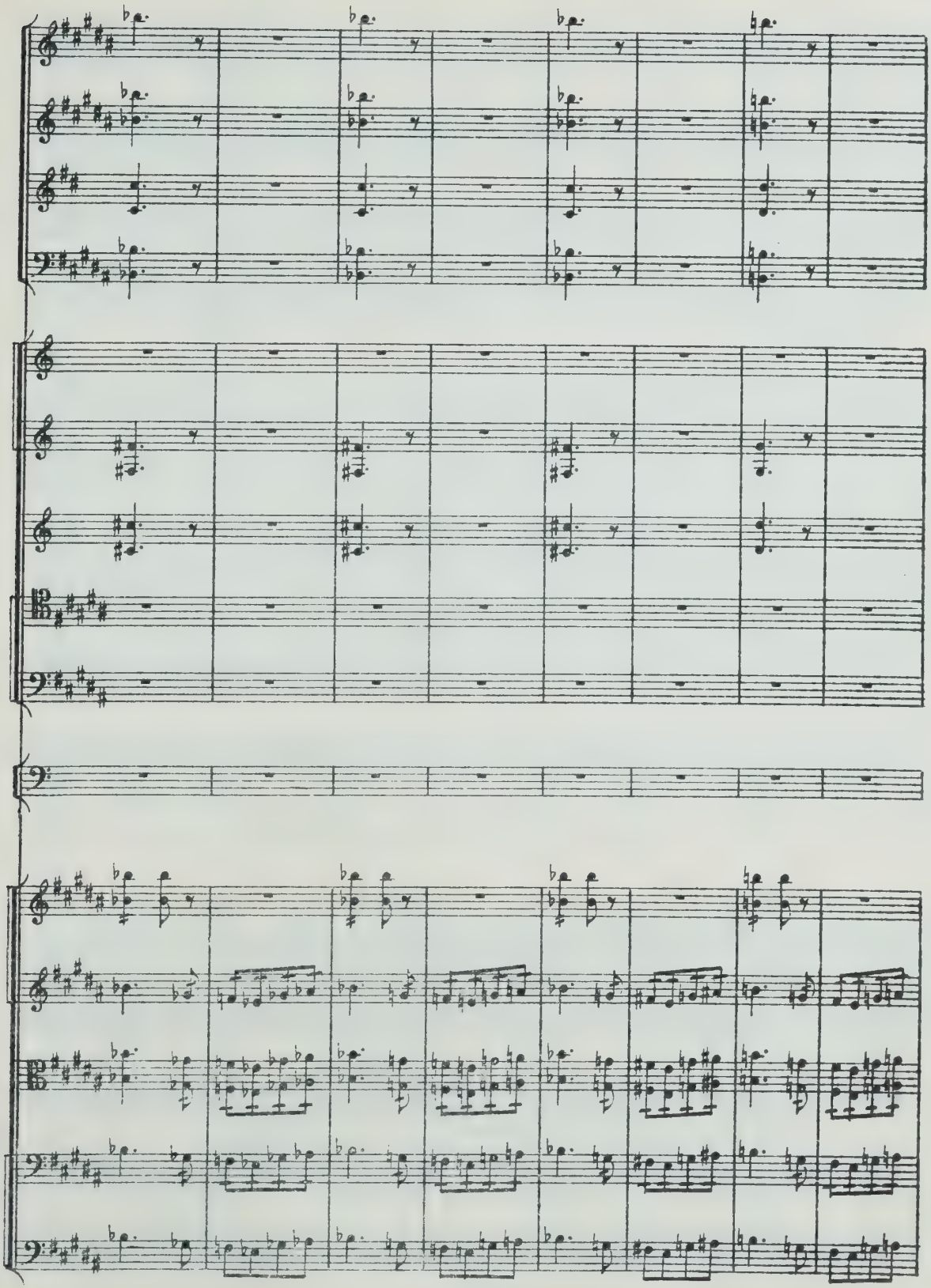
p
p


mf
mf
mf
f
f
f
f
f
div.
div.
pp


6
a2
a2
a2
a2
ff
sf
f
6
non div.
div.



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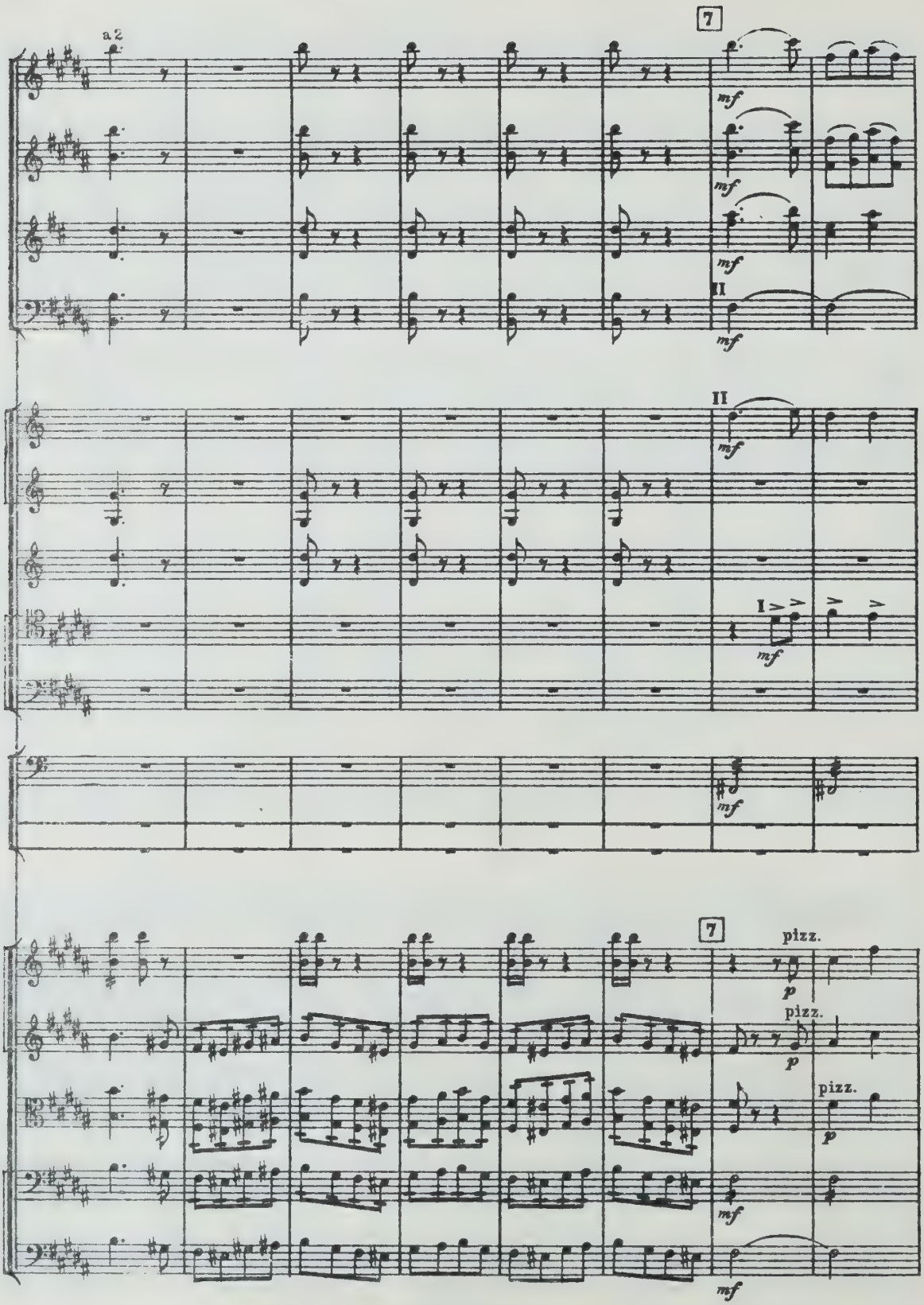
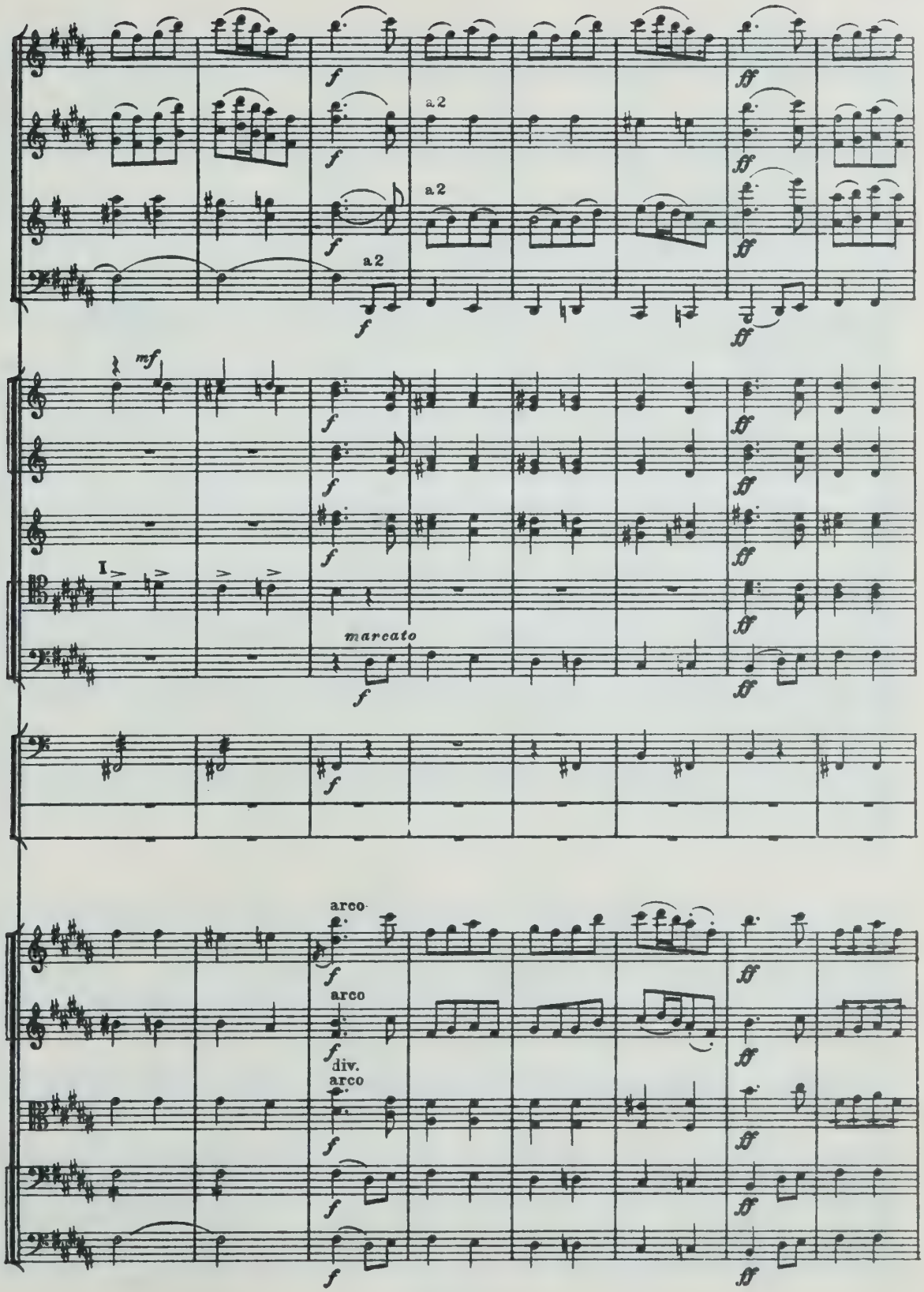
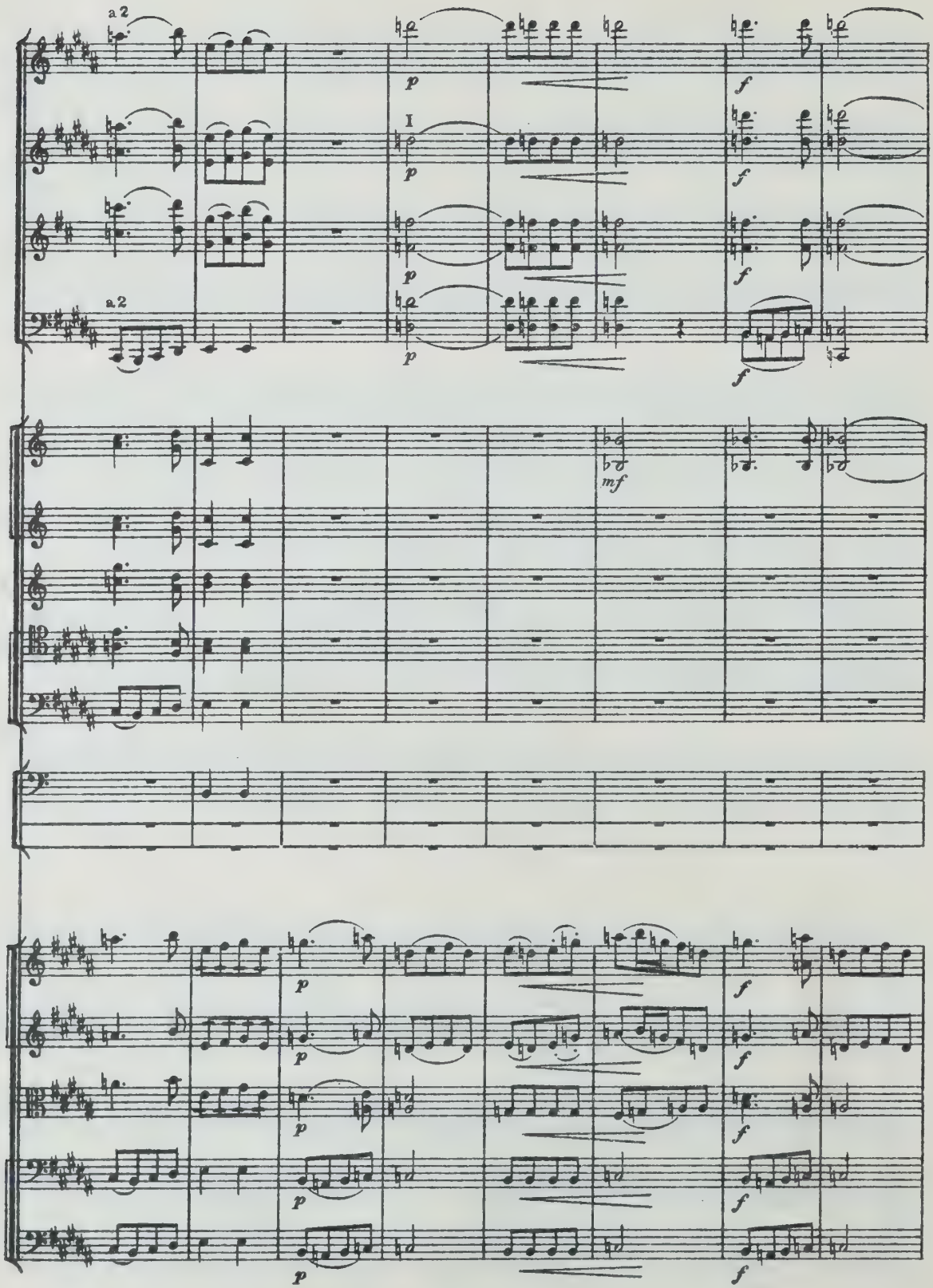
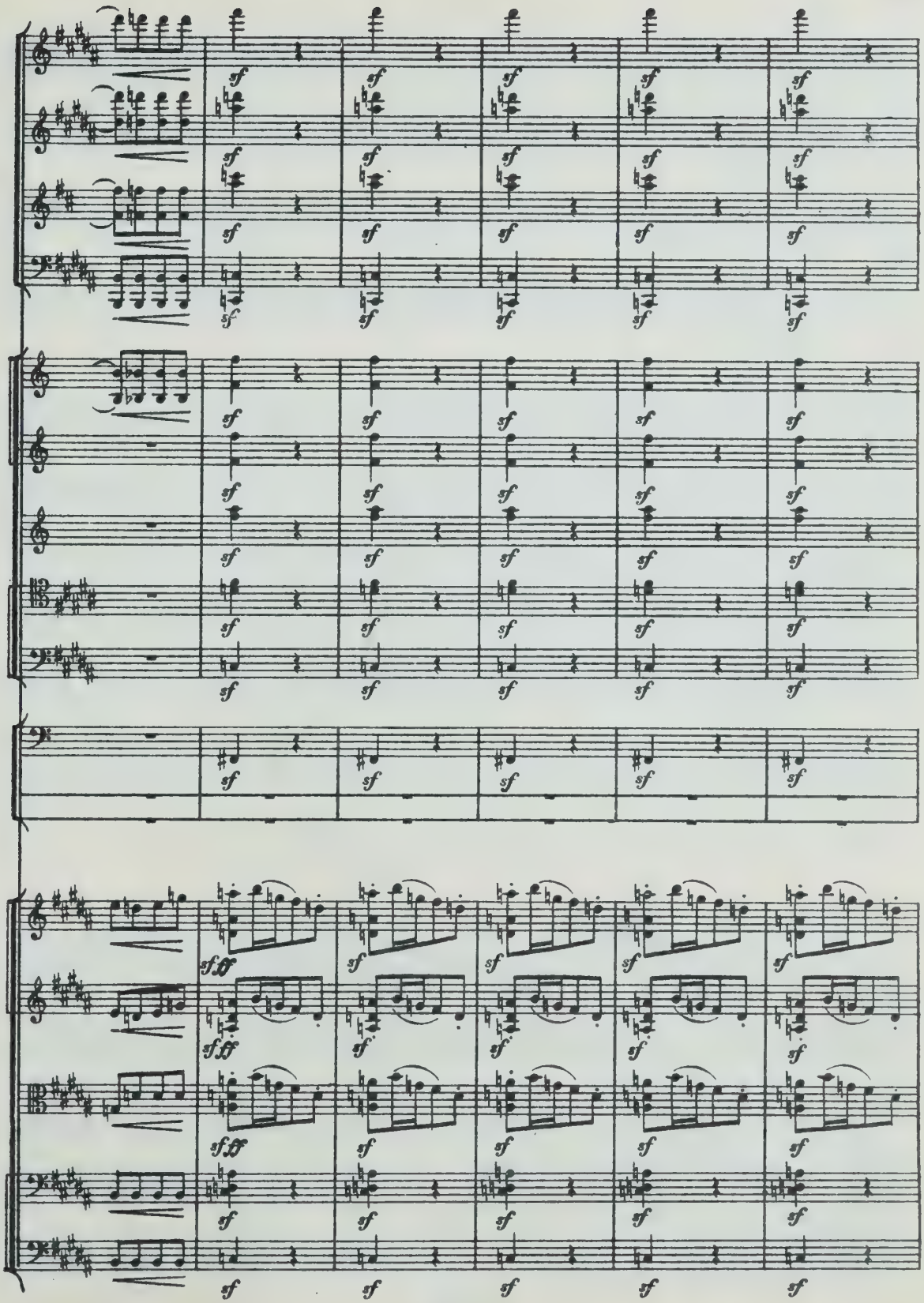
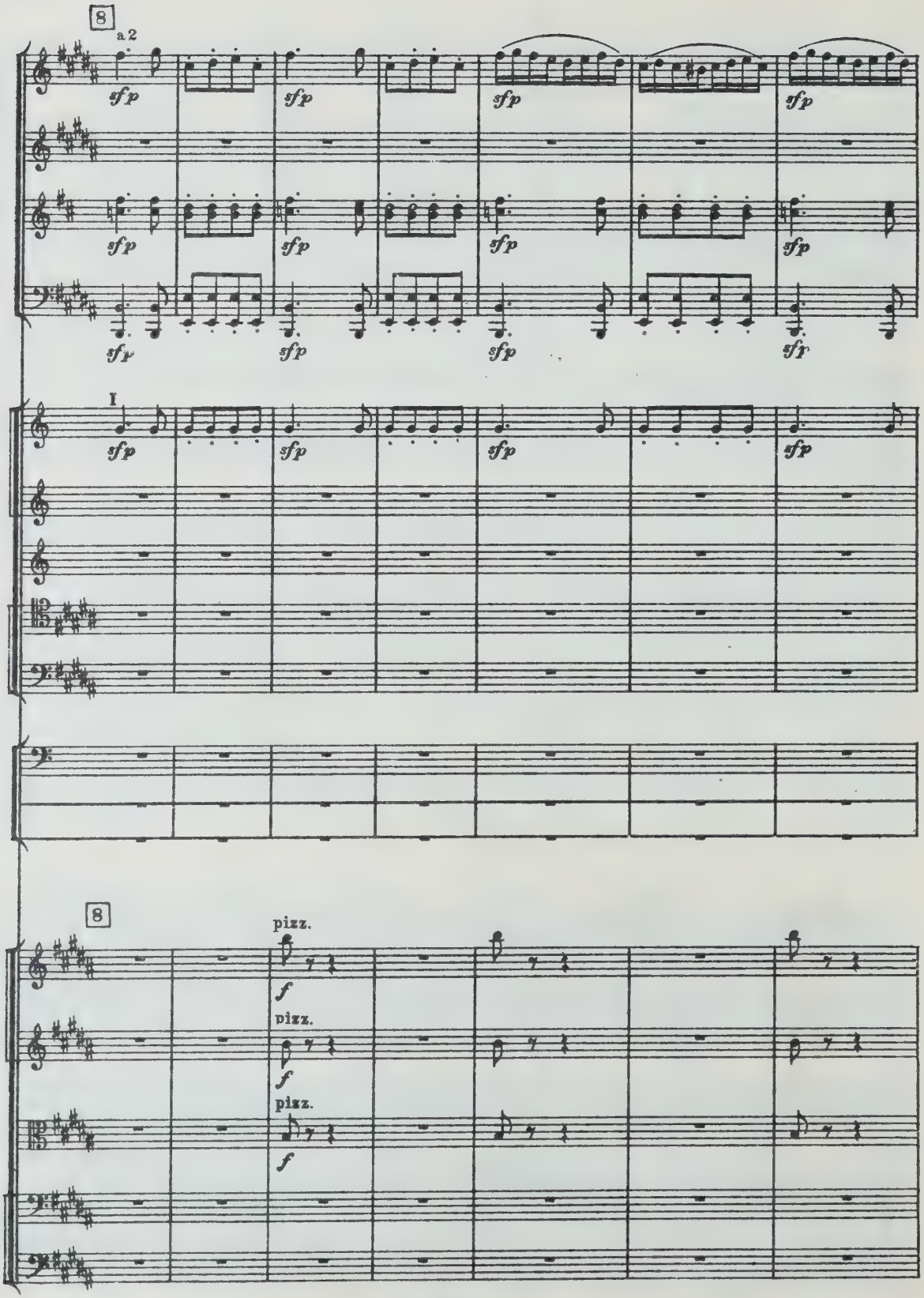
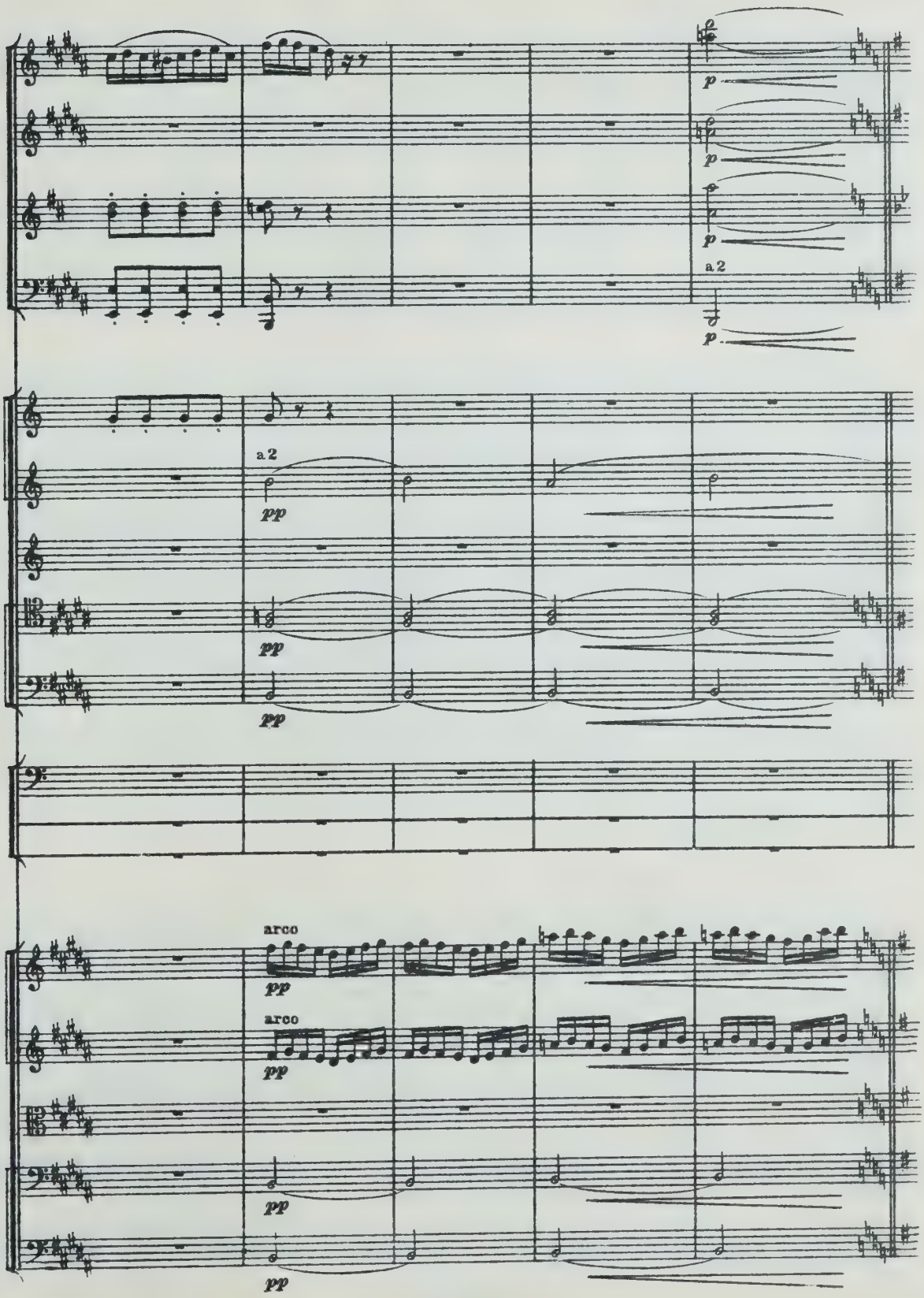

a2
7
mf
II
I
pizz.
p

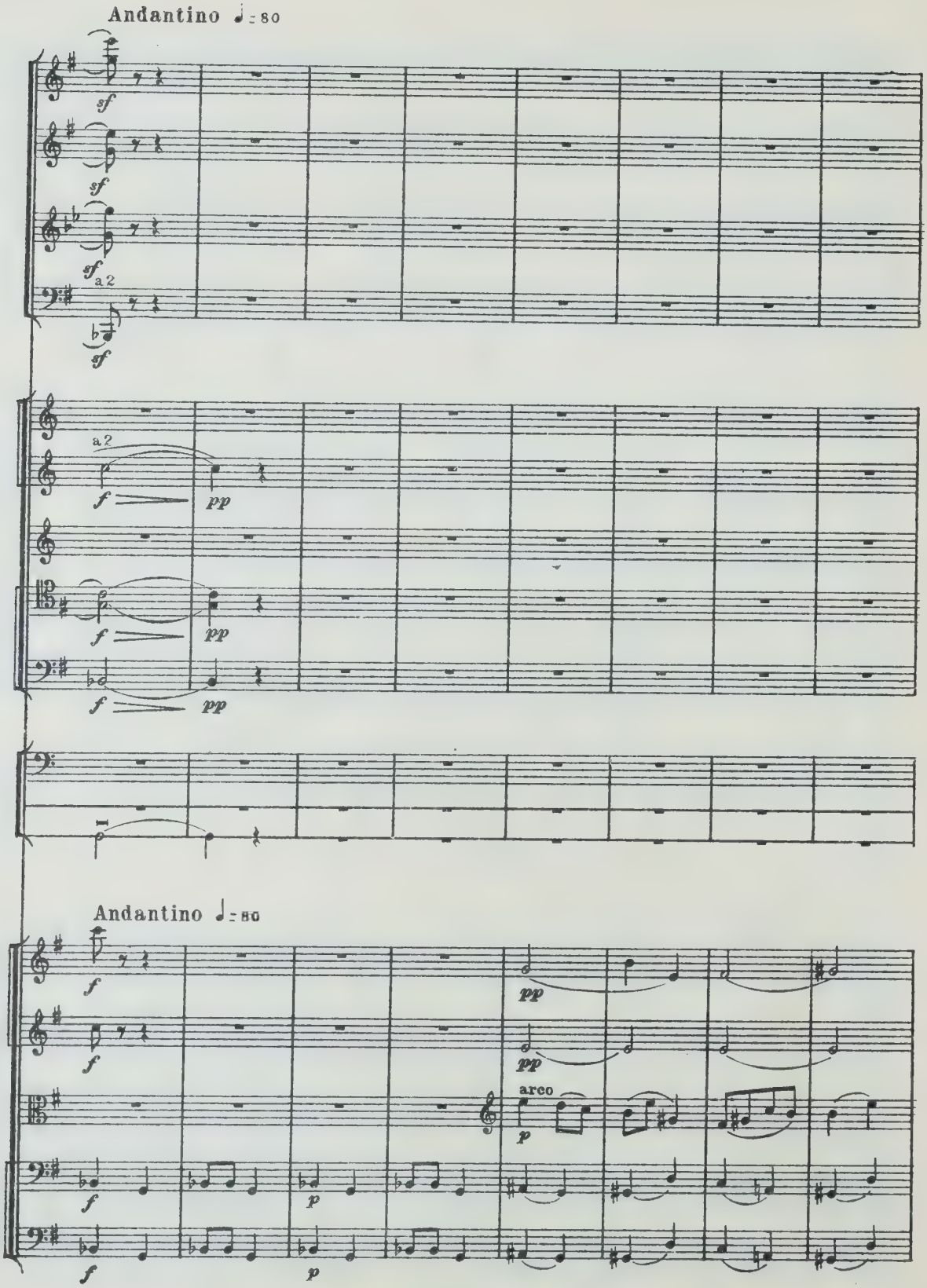

a 2
a 2
a 2
mf
I
marcato
arco
arco
div.
arco

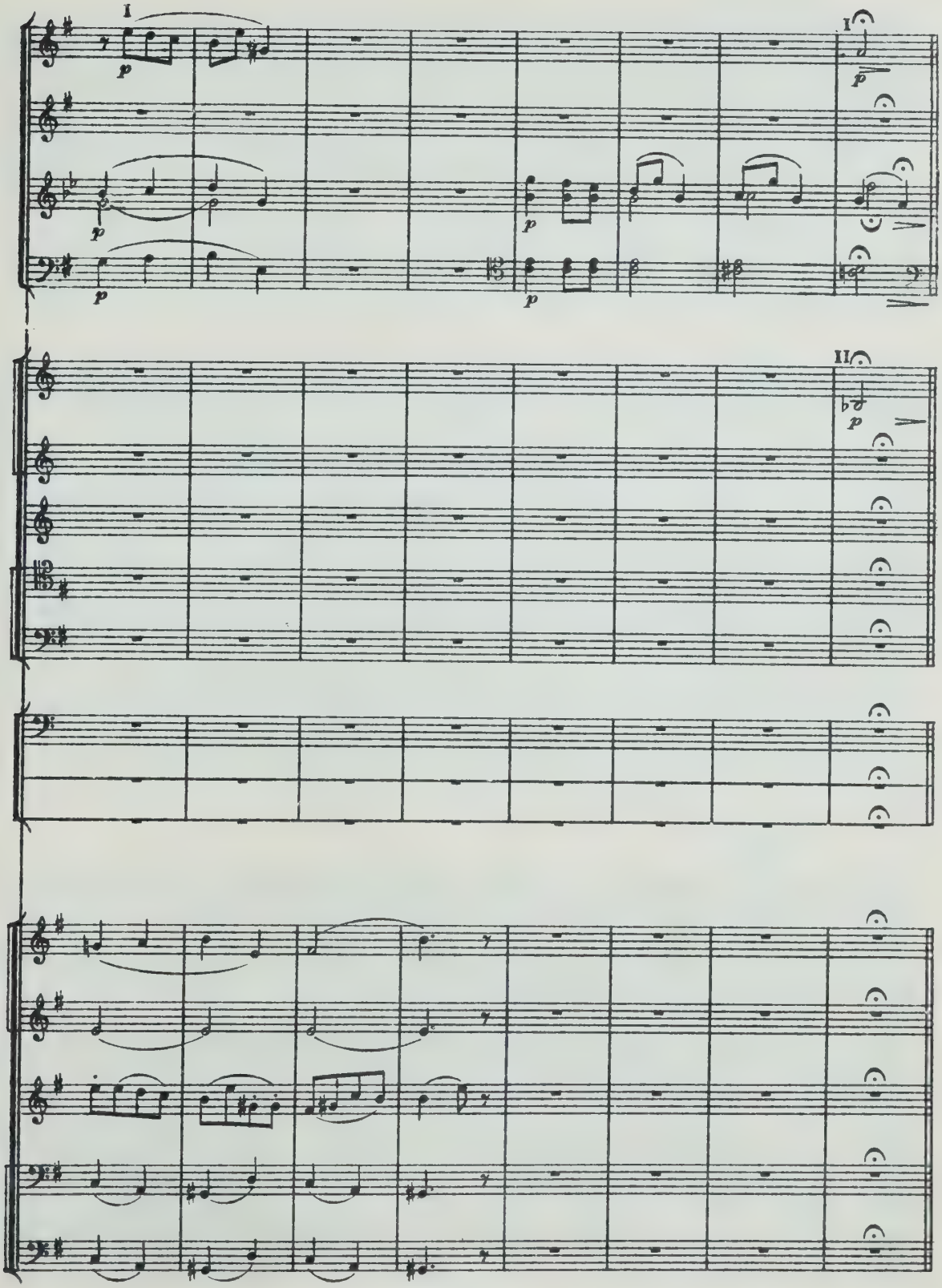

a 2
I
a 2
p
f
mf




8
a 2
sfp
I
8
pizz.
f
pizz.
f
pizz.
f


p
p
p
a 2
p
a 2
pp
pp
pp
arco
pp
arco
pp
pp
pp


Andantino ♩= 80
sf
a 2
f
pp
Andantino ♩= 80
arco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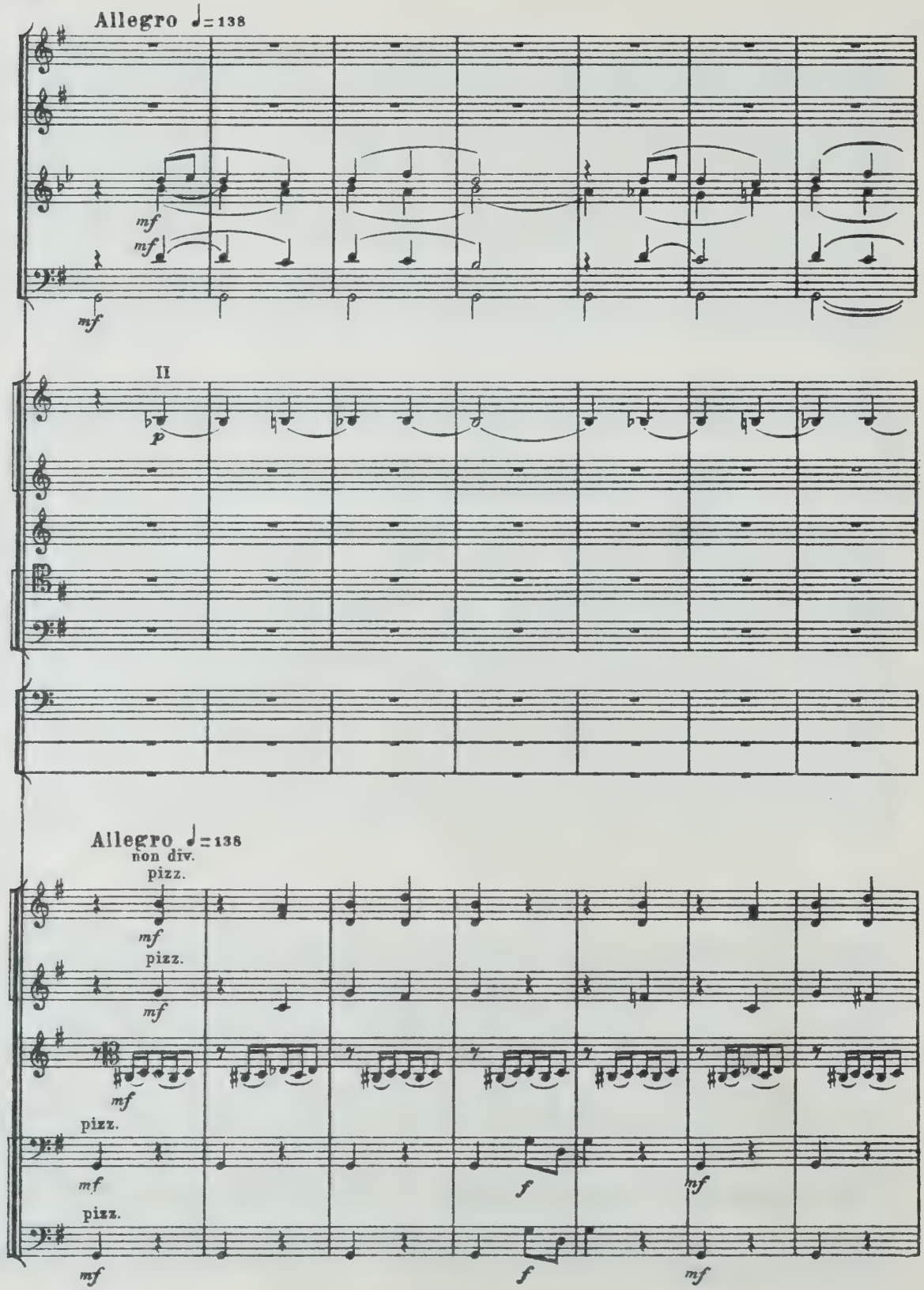
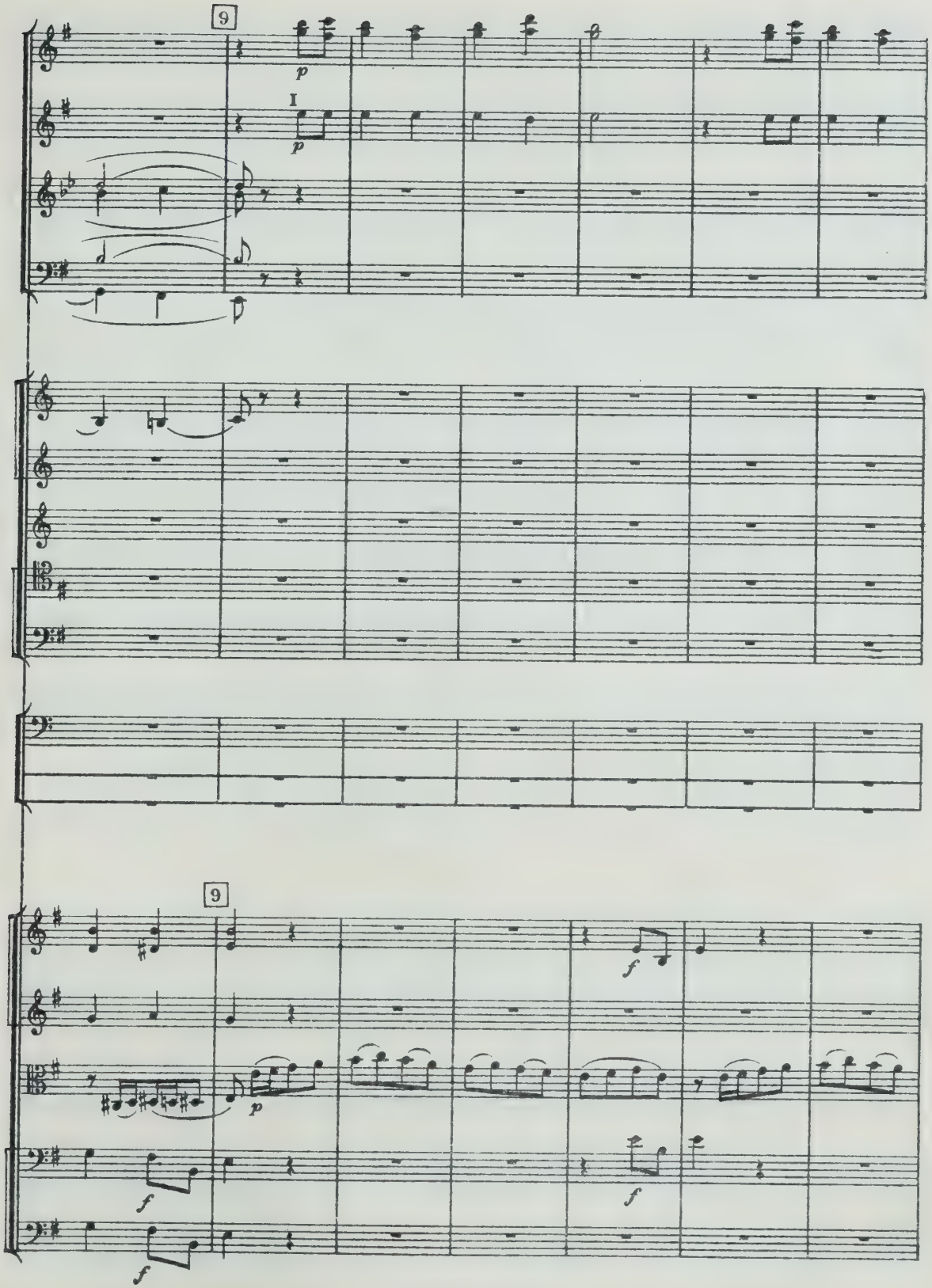
p
I
p
II
p


Allegro ♩= 138
mf
mf
mf
II
p
Allegro ♩= 138
non div.
pizz.
mf
pizz.
mf
mf
pizz.
mf
f
mf
pizz.
mf
f
mf


9
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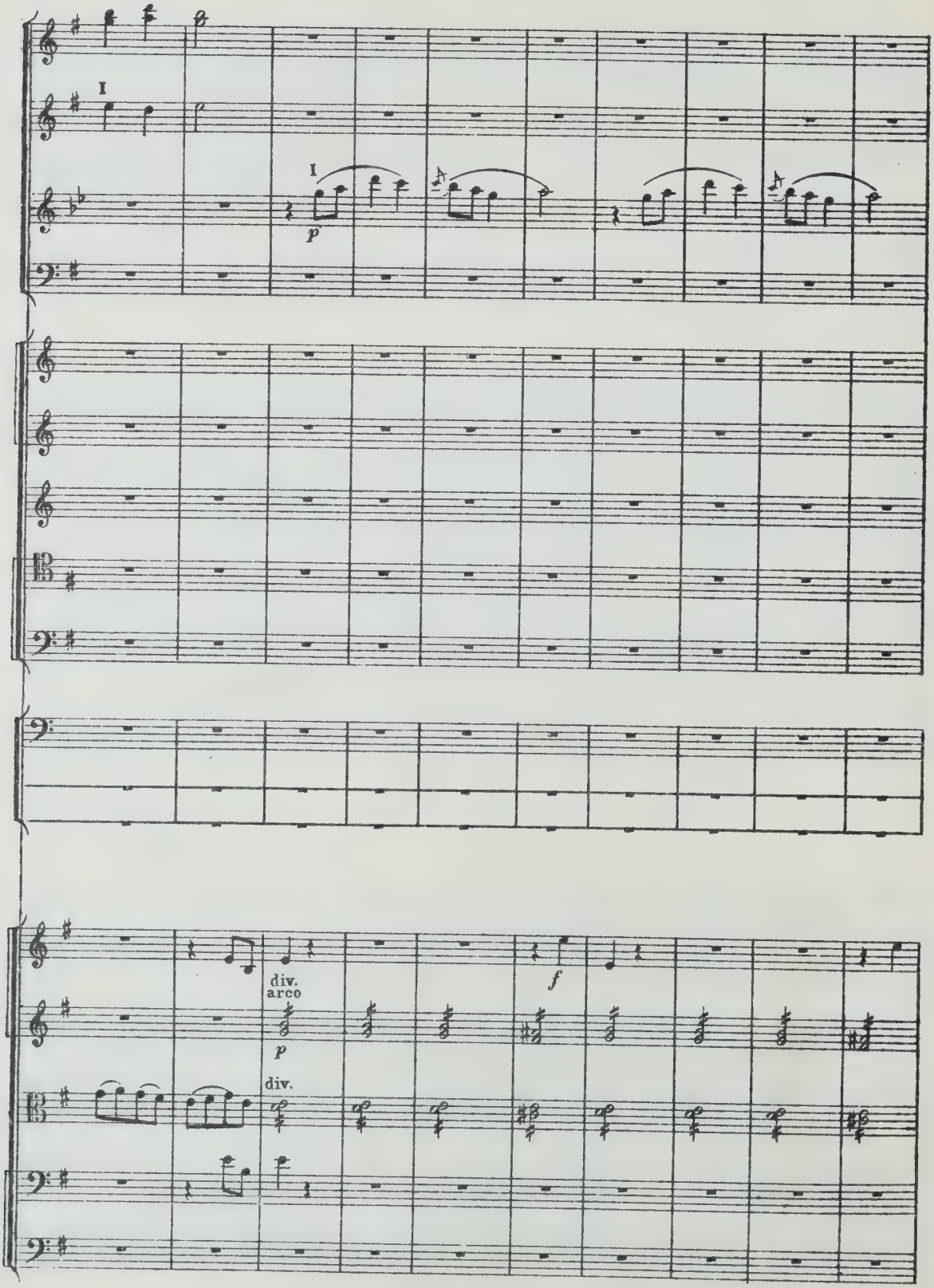
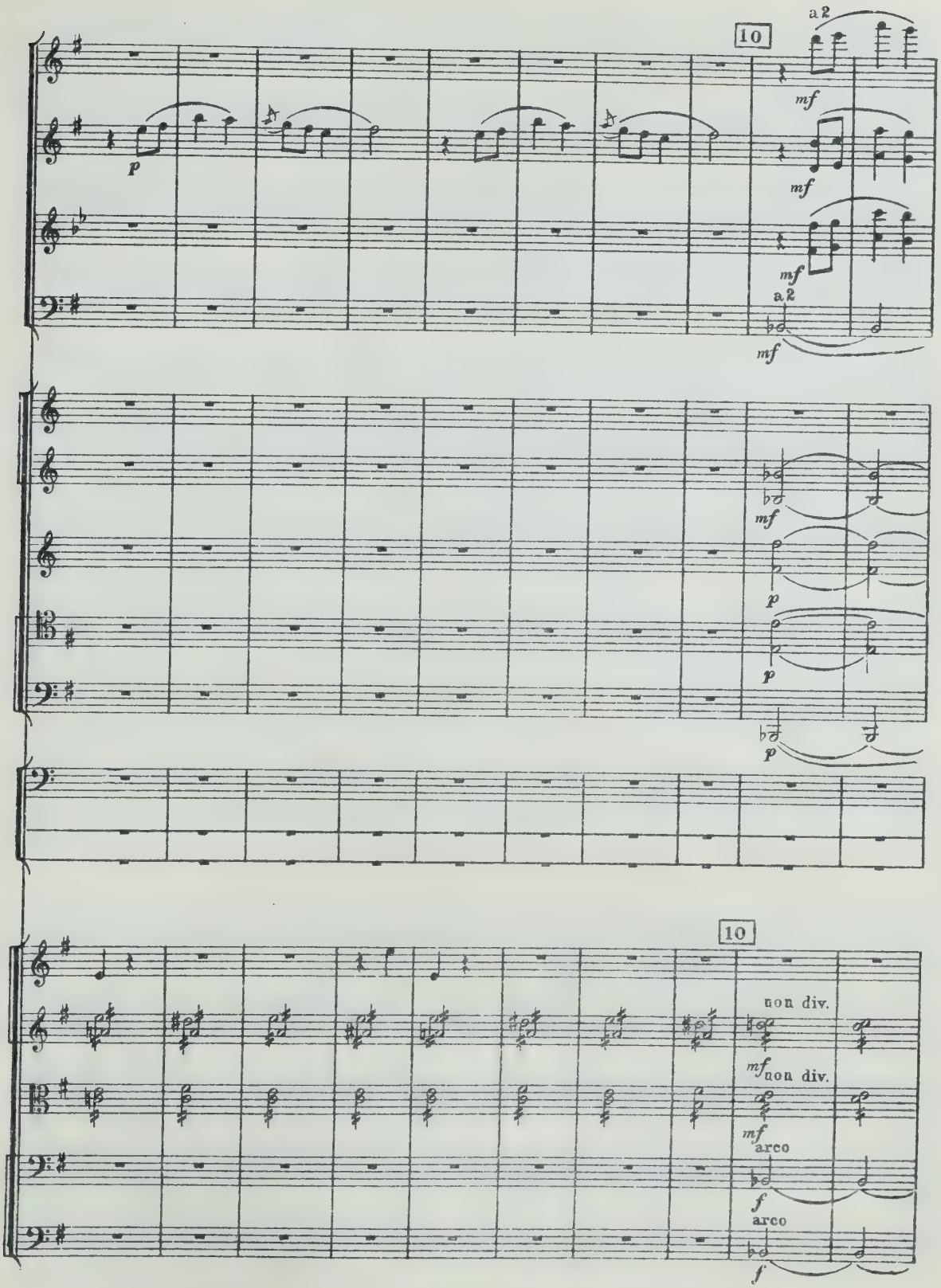
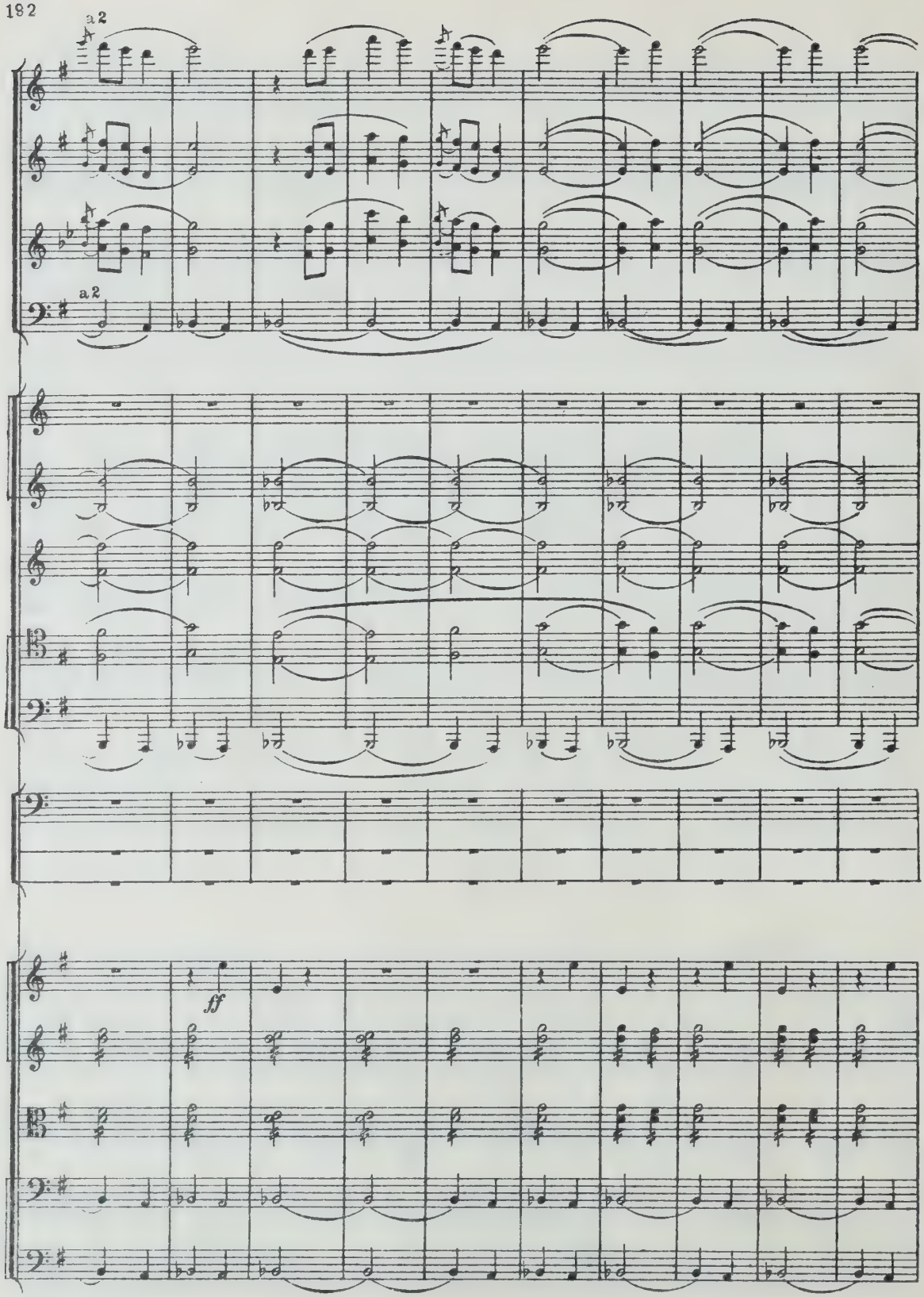
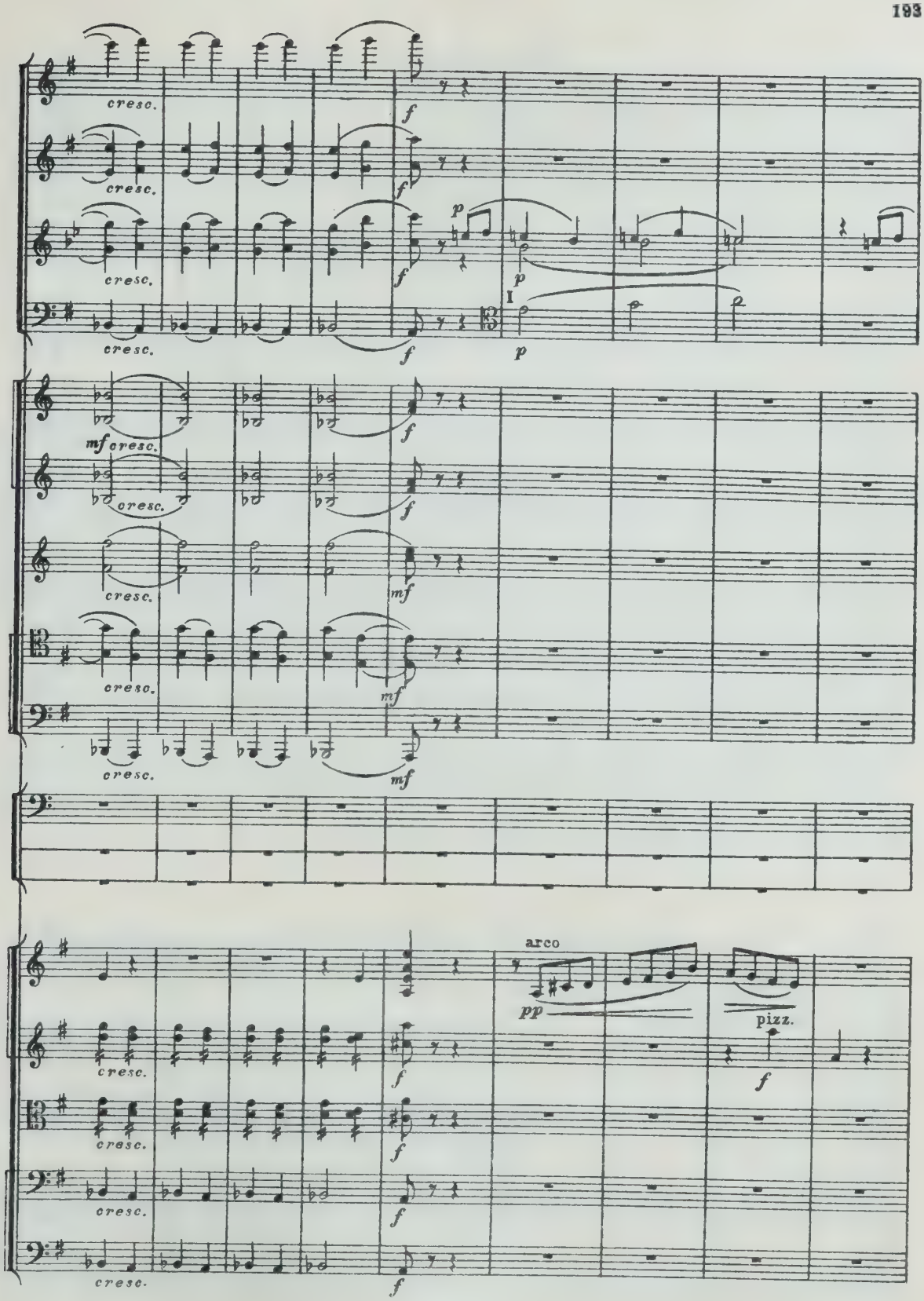
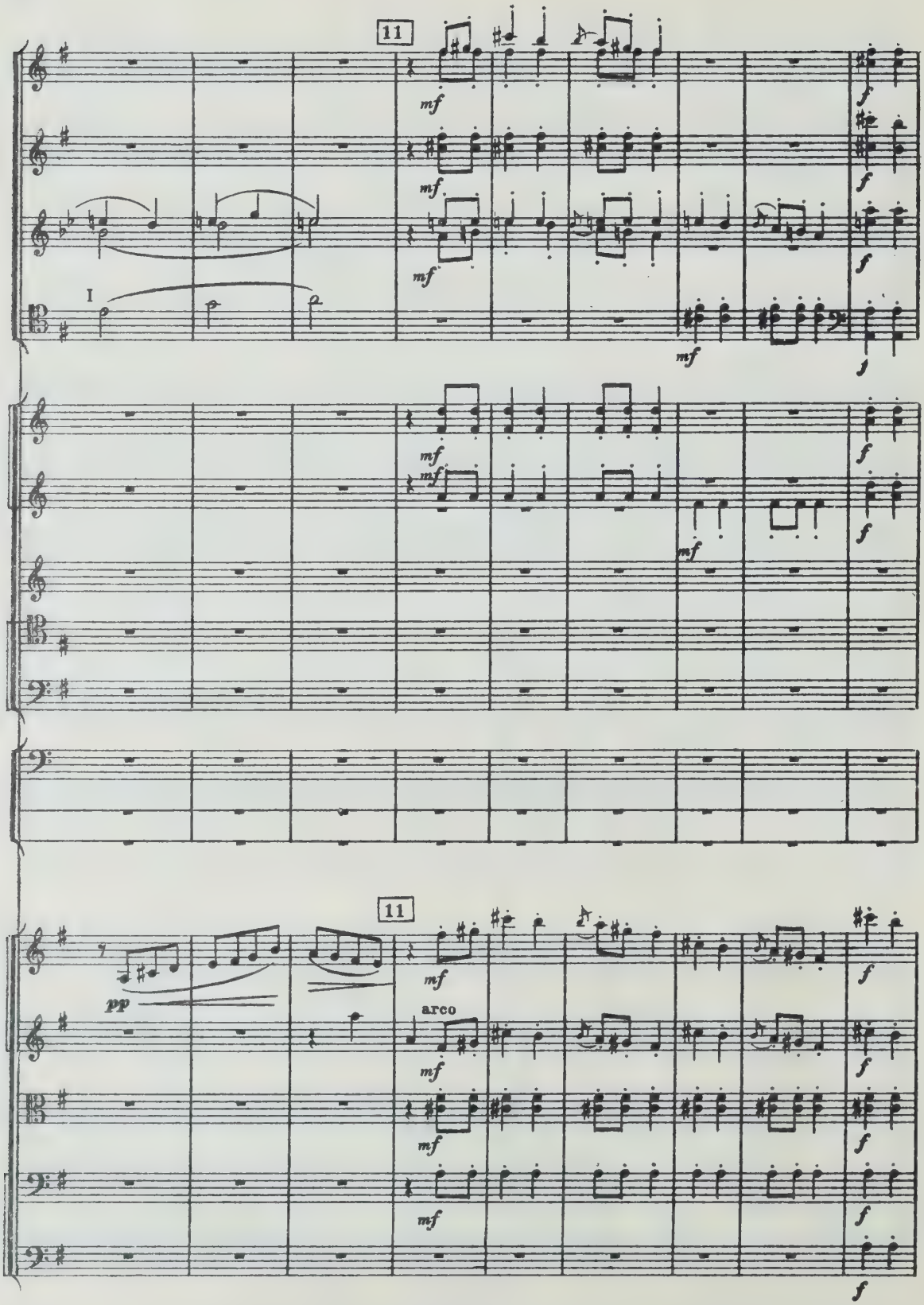
9

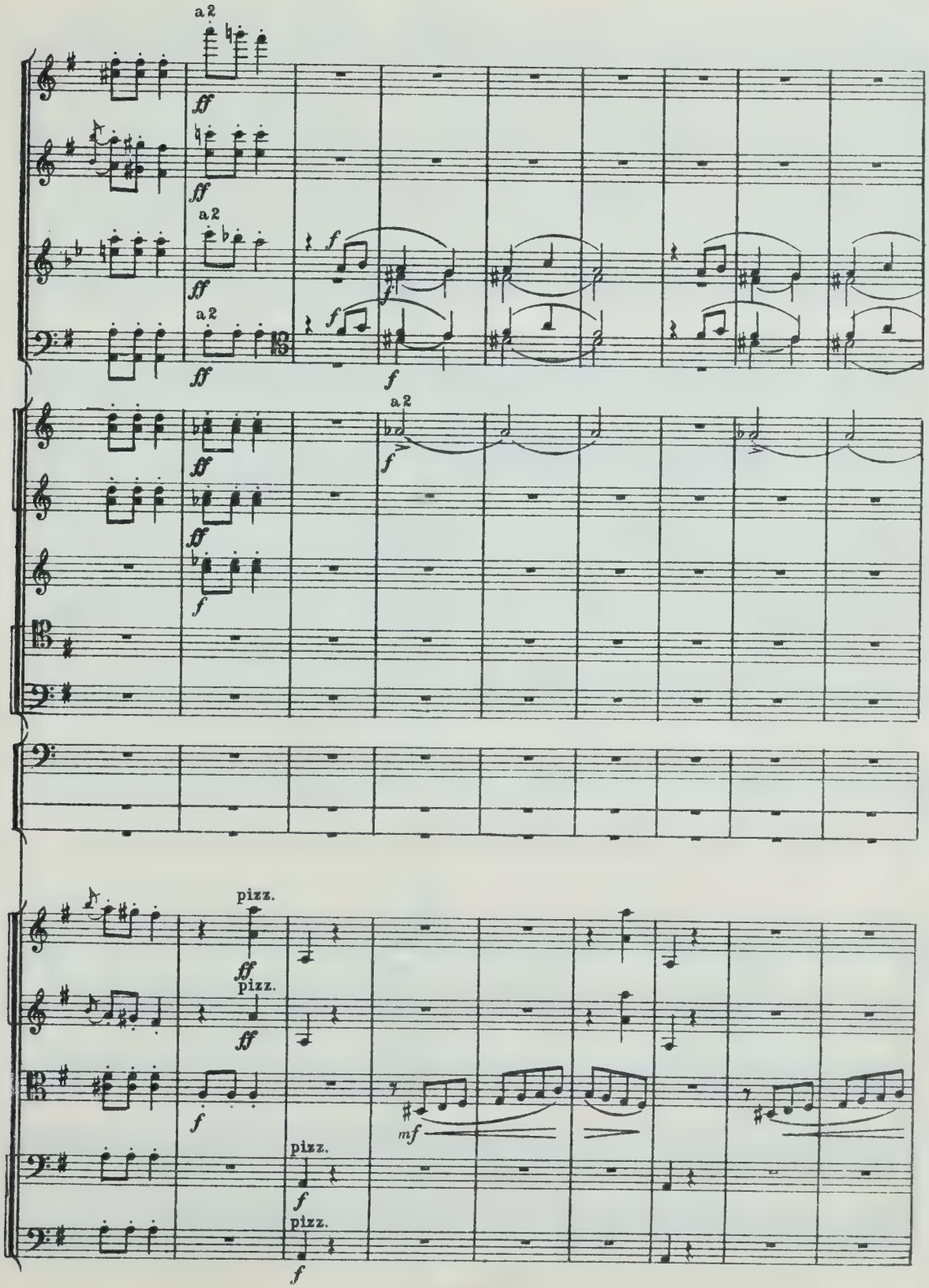

I
I
p
div.
arco
p
div.
f

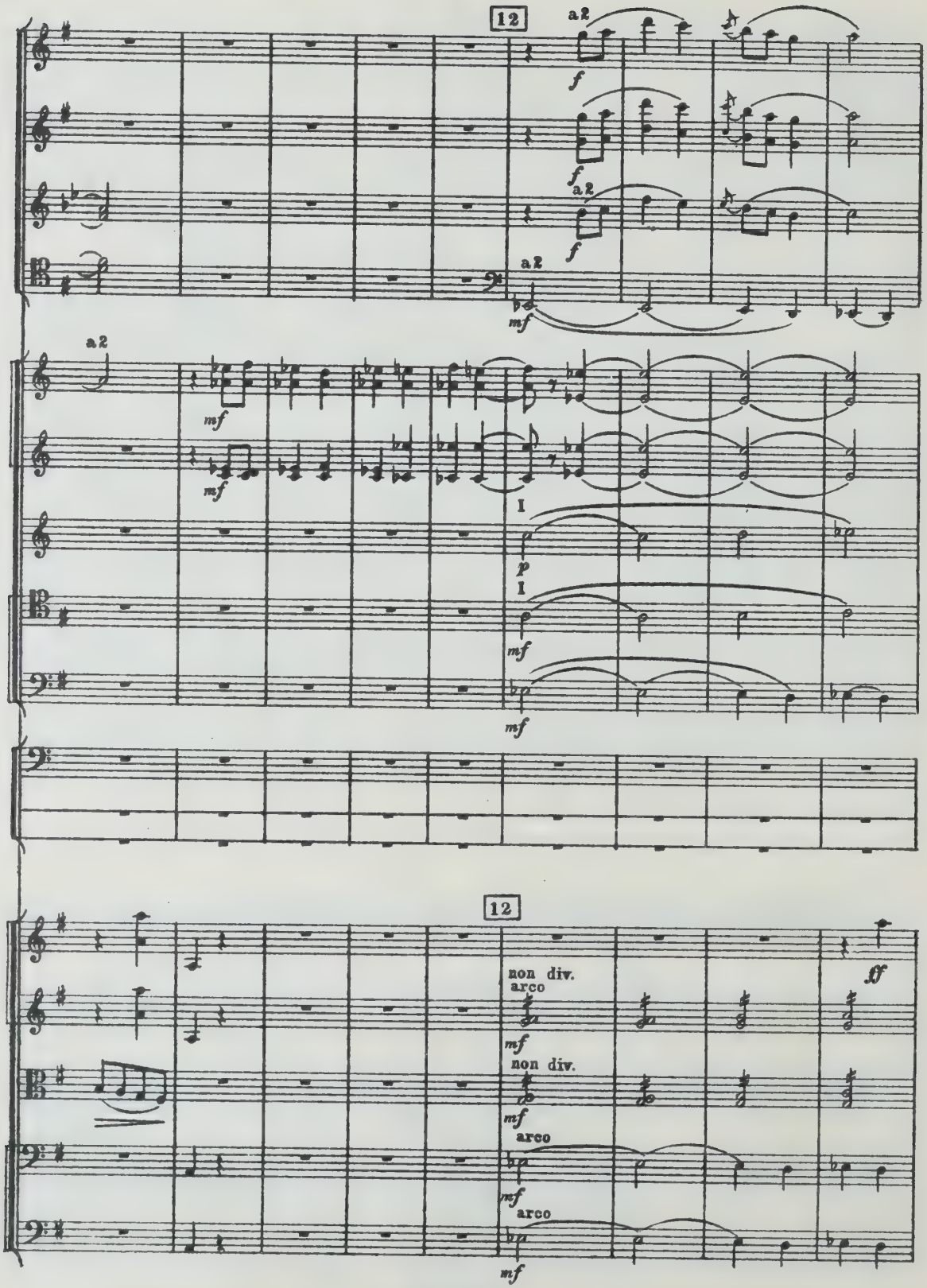

10
a 2
mf
p
mf
mf
a 2
mf
mf
p
p
p
10
non div.
mf non div.
mf
arco
f
arco
f

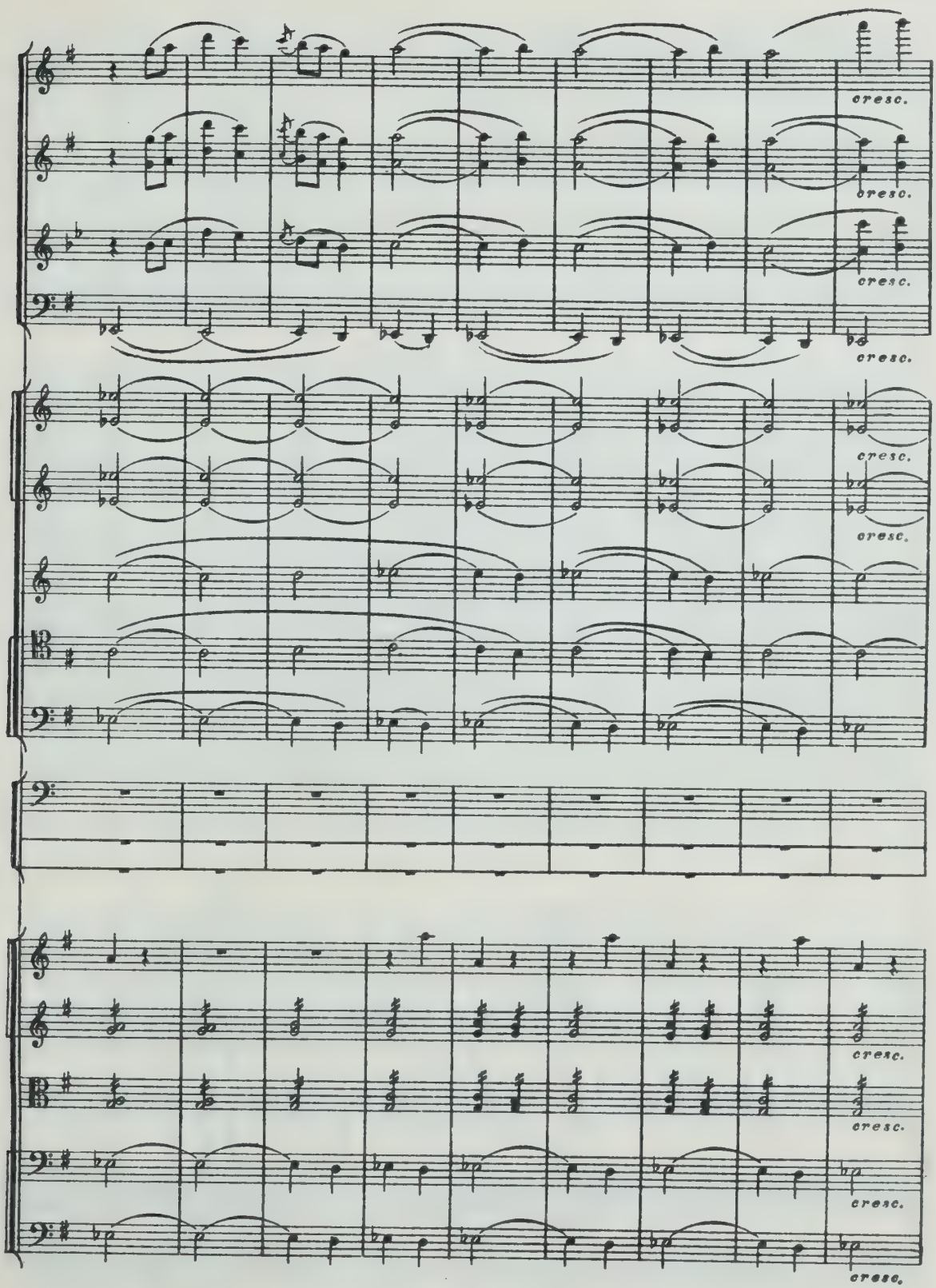

a 2
a 2
ff

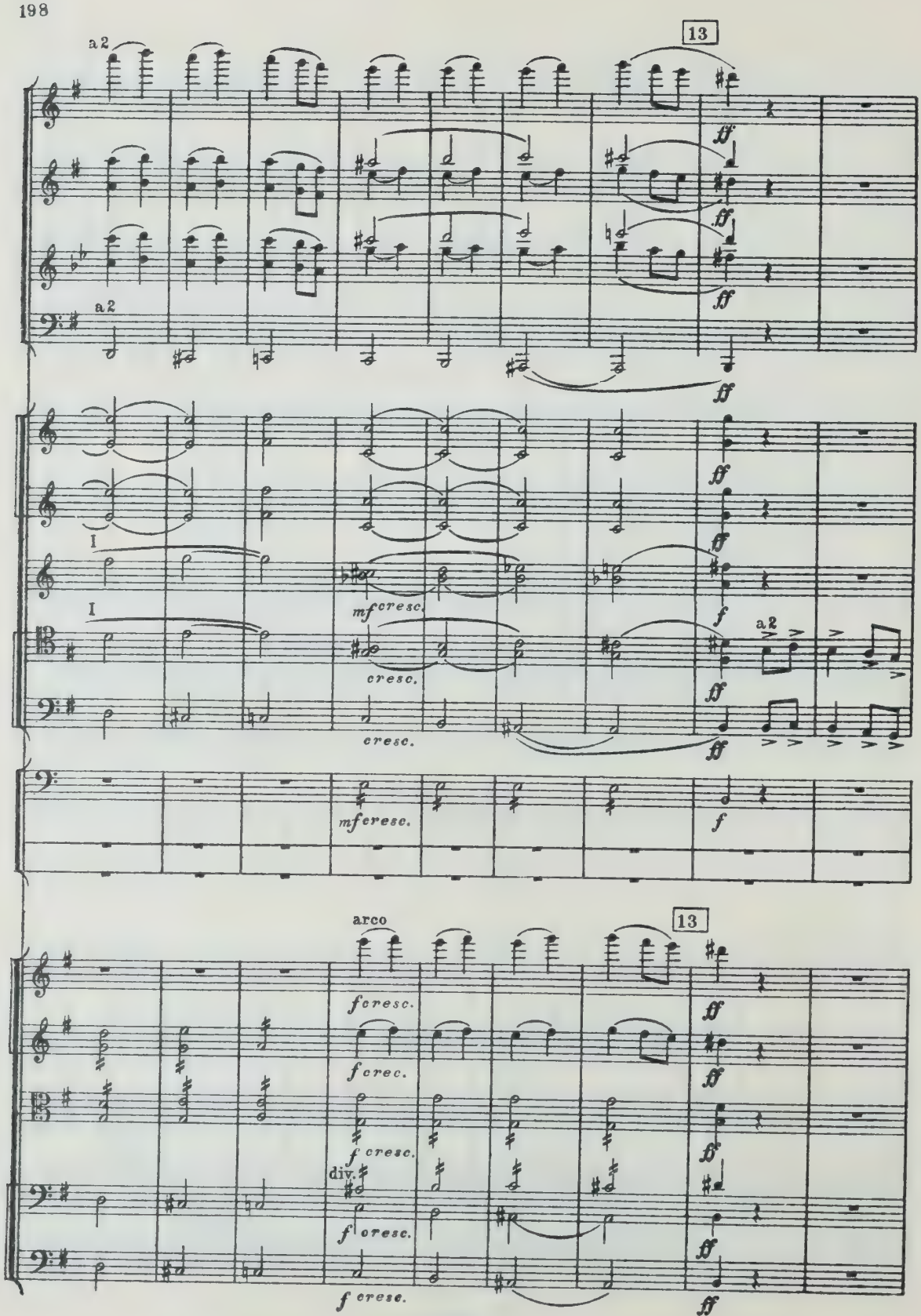

cresc.
f
p
I
mf
arco
pp
pizz.


11
mf
f
I
pp
arco


a2
ff
a2
ff
a2
ff
a2
ff
f
f
f
a2
f
ff
ff
f
pizz.
ff
pizz.
ff
f
mf
pizz.
f
pizz.
f


12
a2
f
a2
f
a2
f
a2
mf
a2
mf
mf
I
p
I
mf
mf
12
non div.
arco
mf
non div.
mf
arco
mf
arco
mf
ff


cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.


13
a2
a2
ff
I
I
mf cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
a2
mf cresc.
f
arco
13
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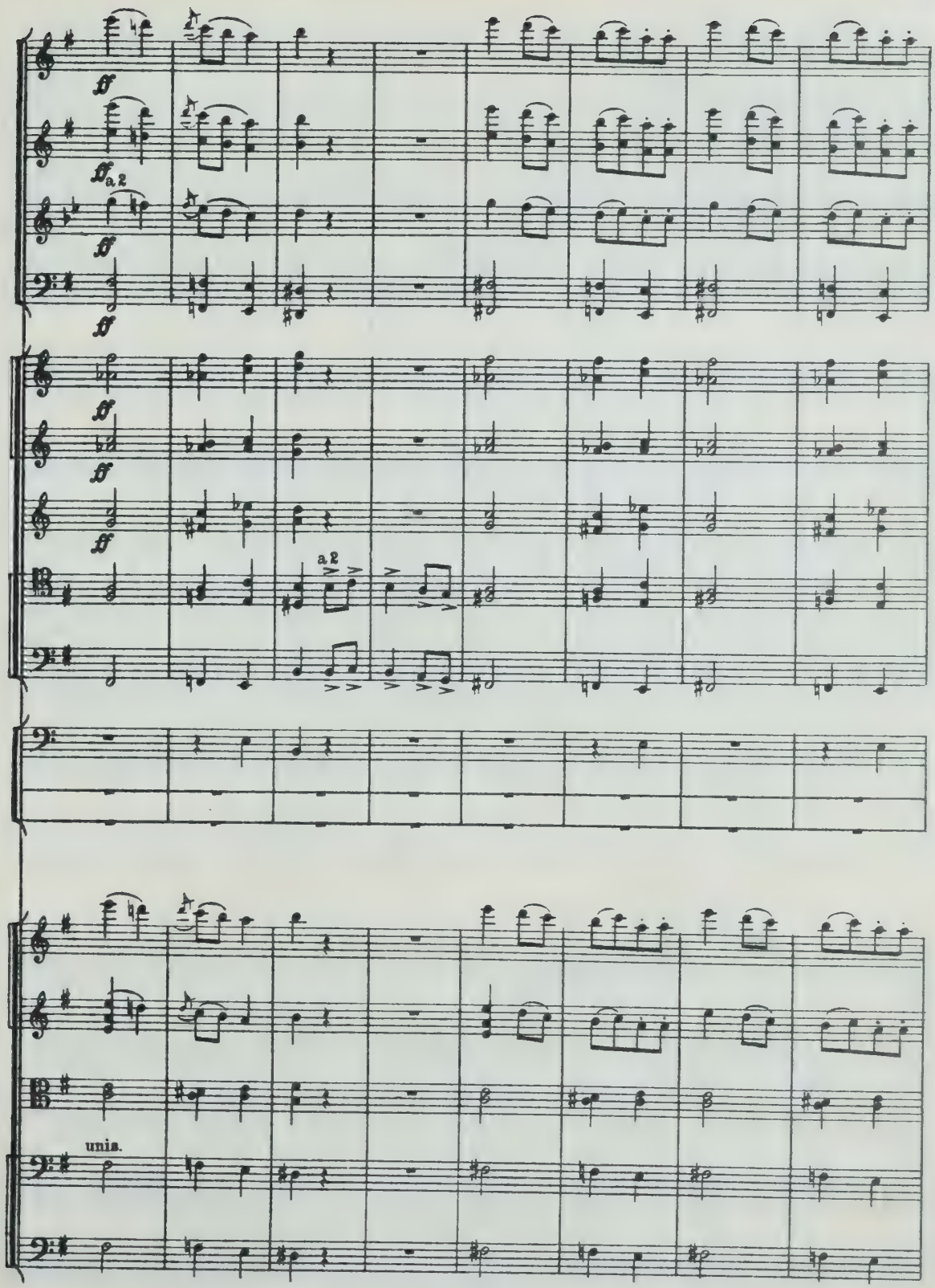
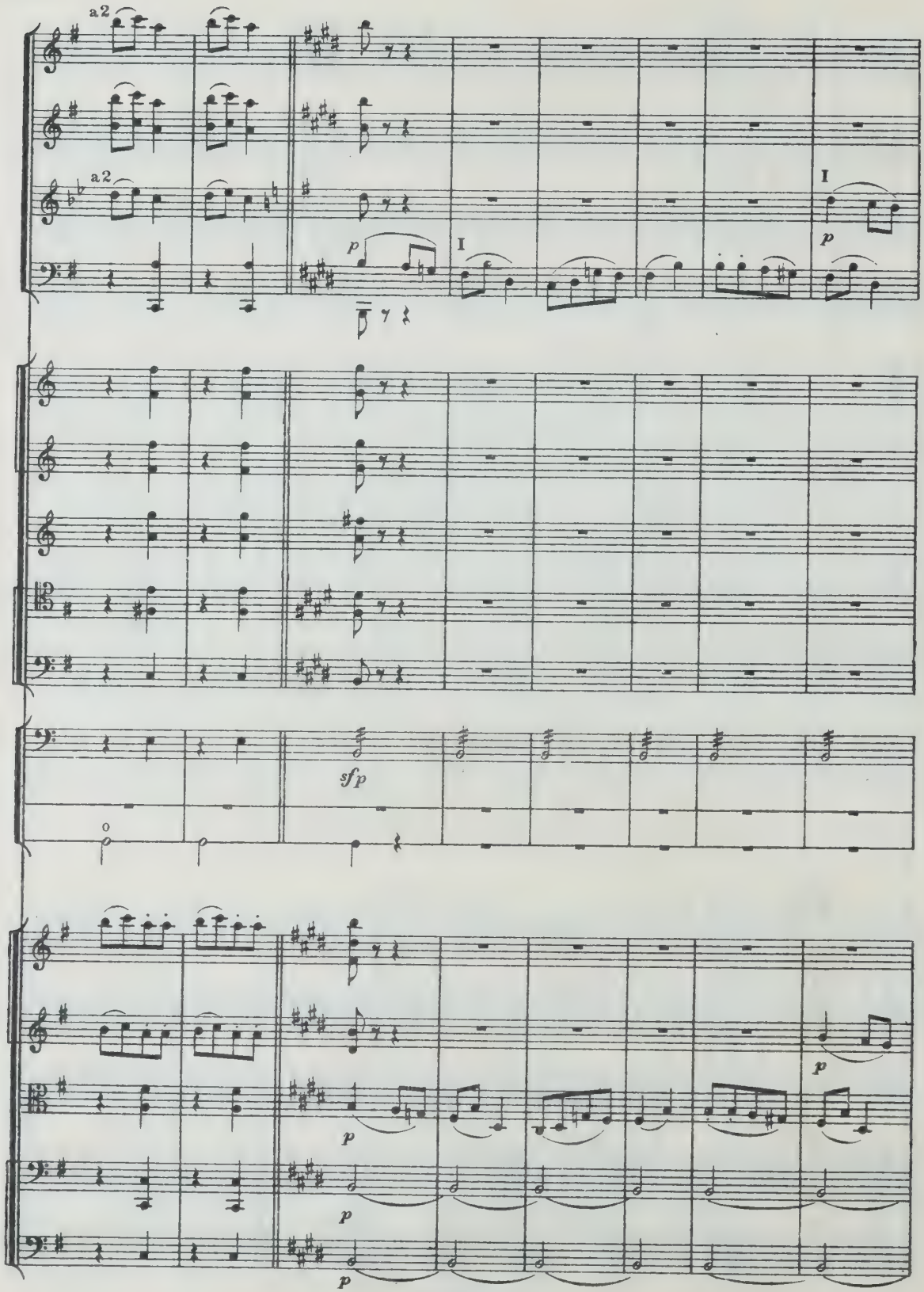
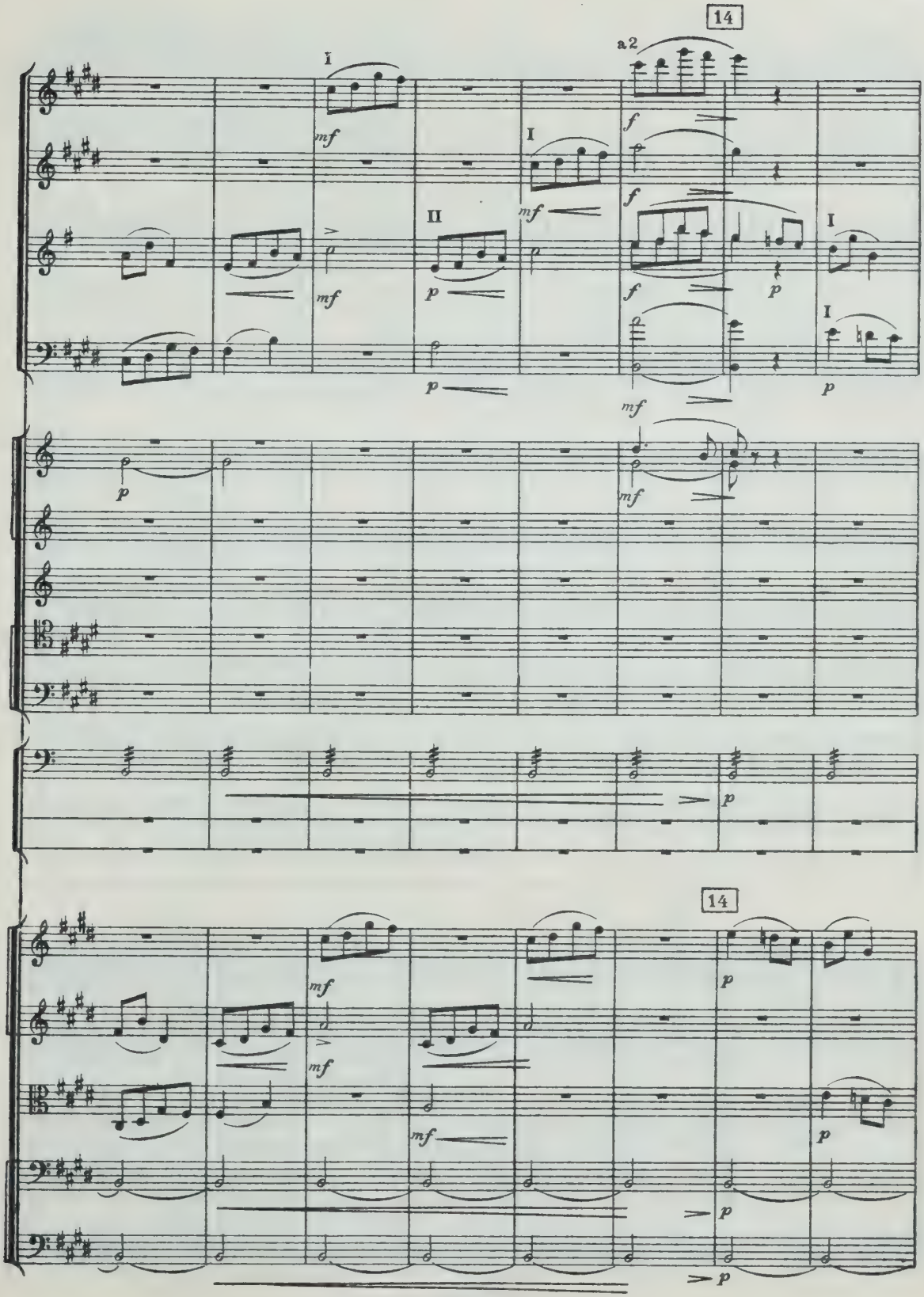
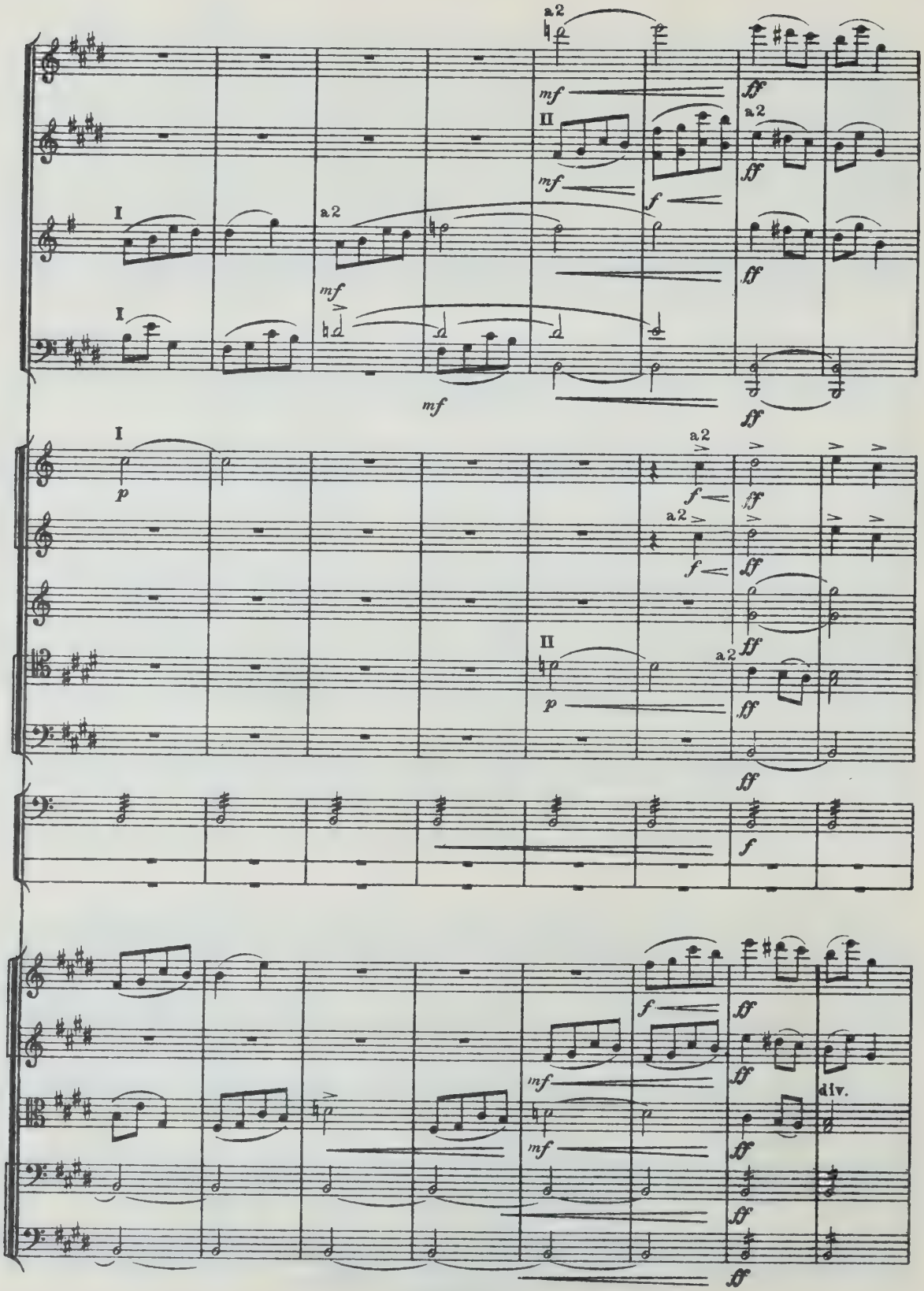
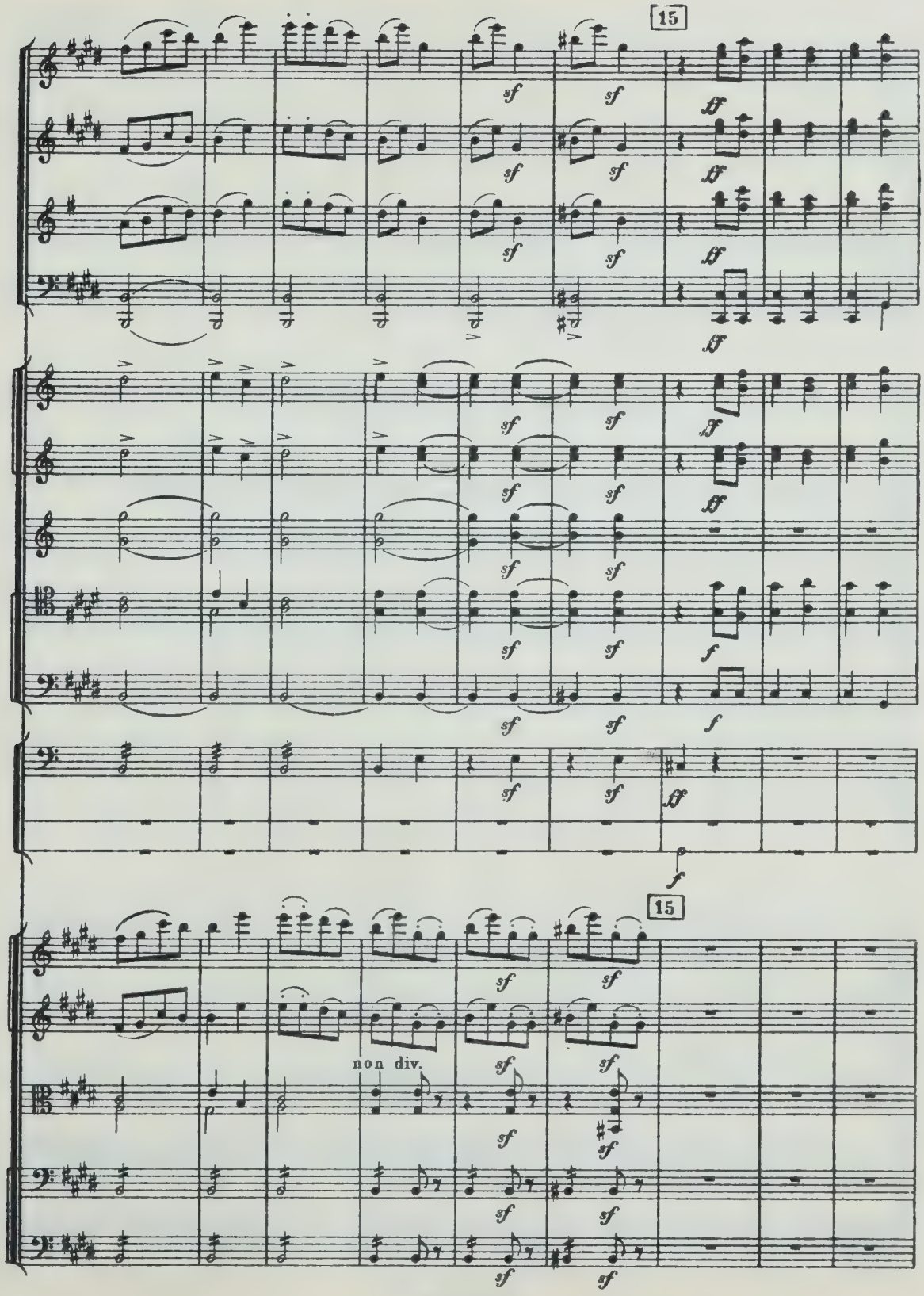
f cresc.
f cresc.
div.
f cresc.
f cresc.

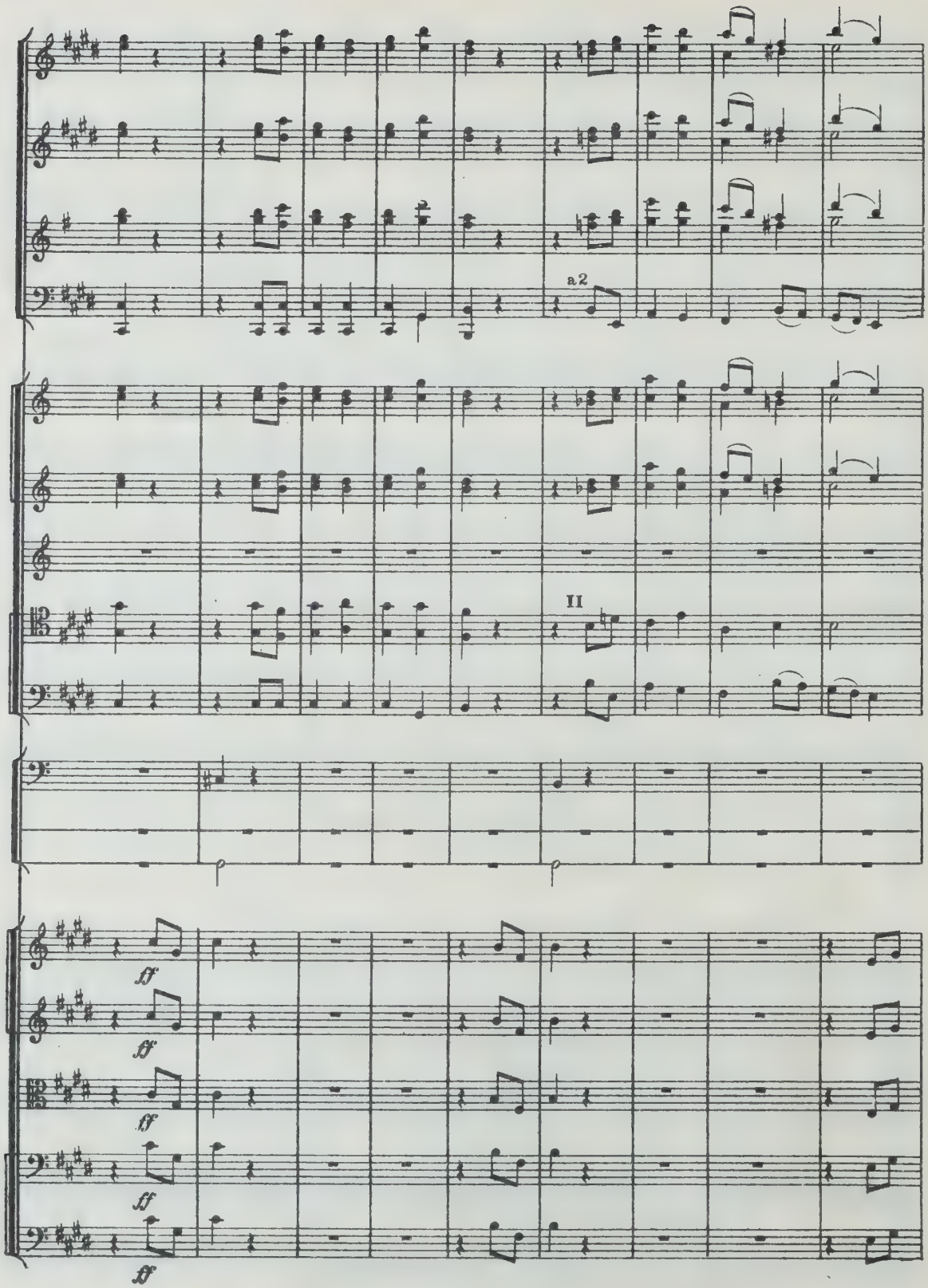

ff
ff a 2
ff
ff
ff
ff
ff
a 2
unis.

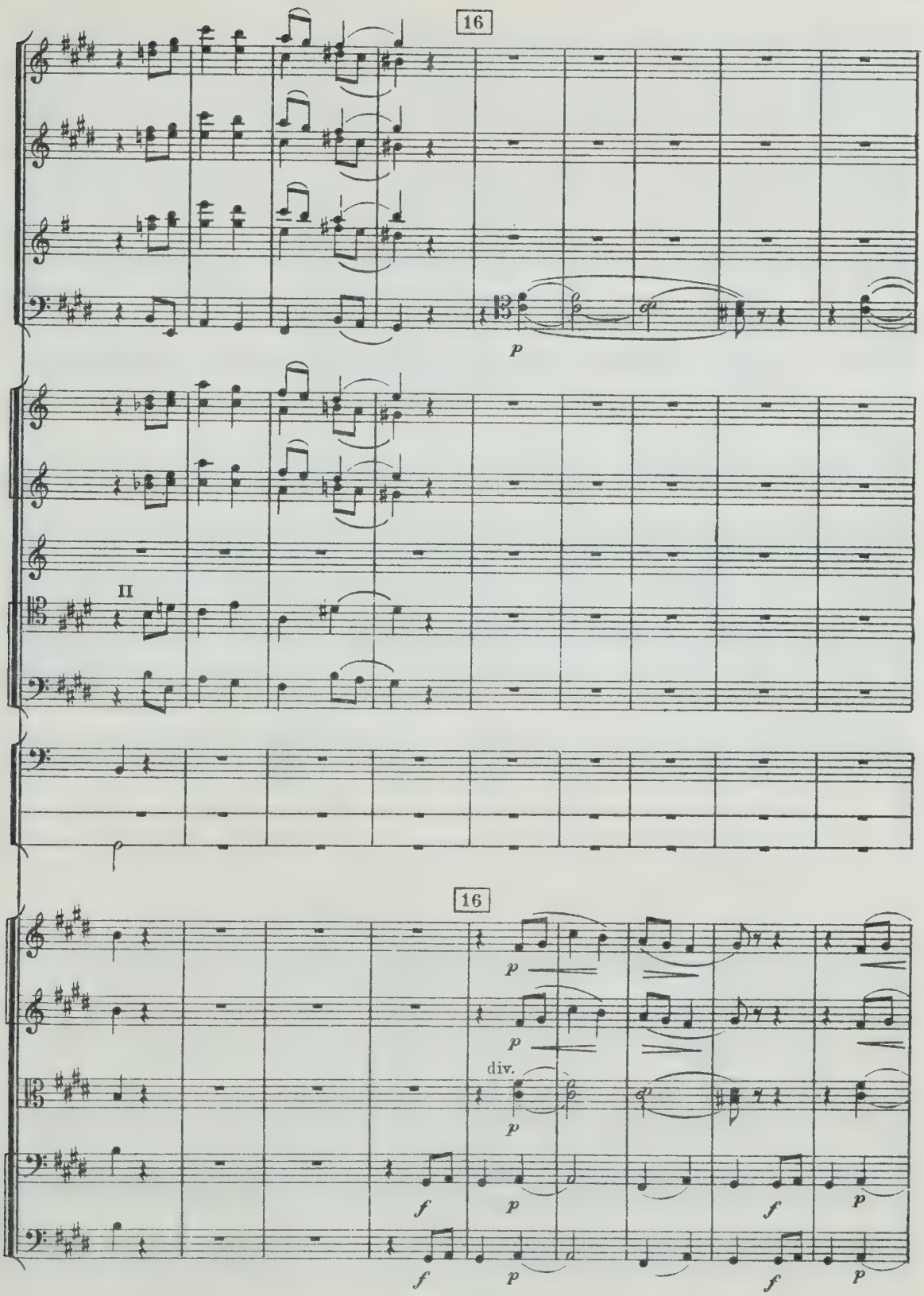

a2
a2
I
p
I
p
sfp
p
p
p
p

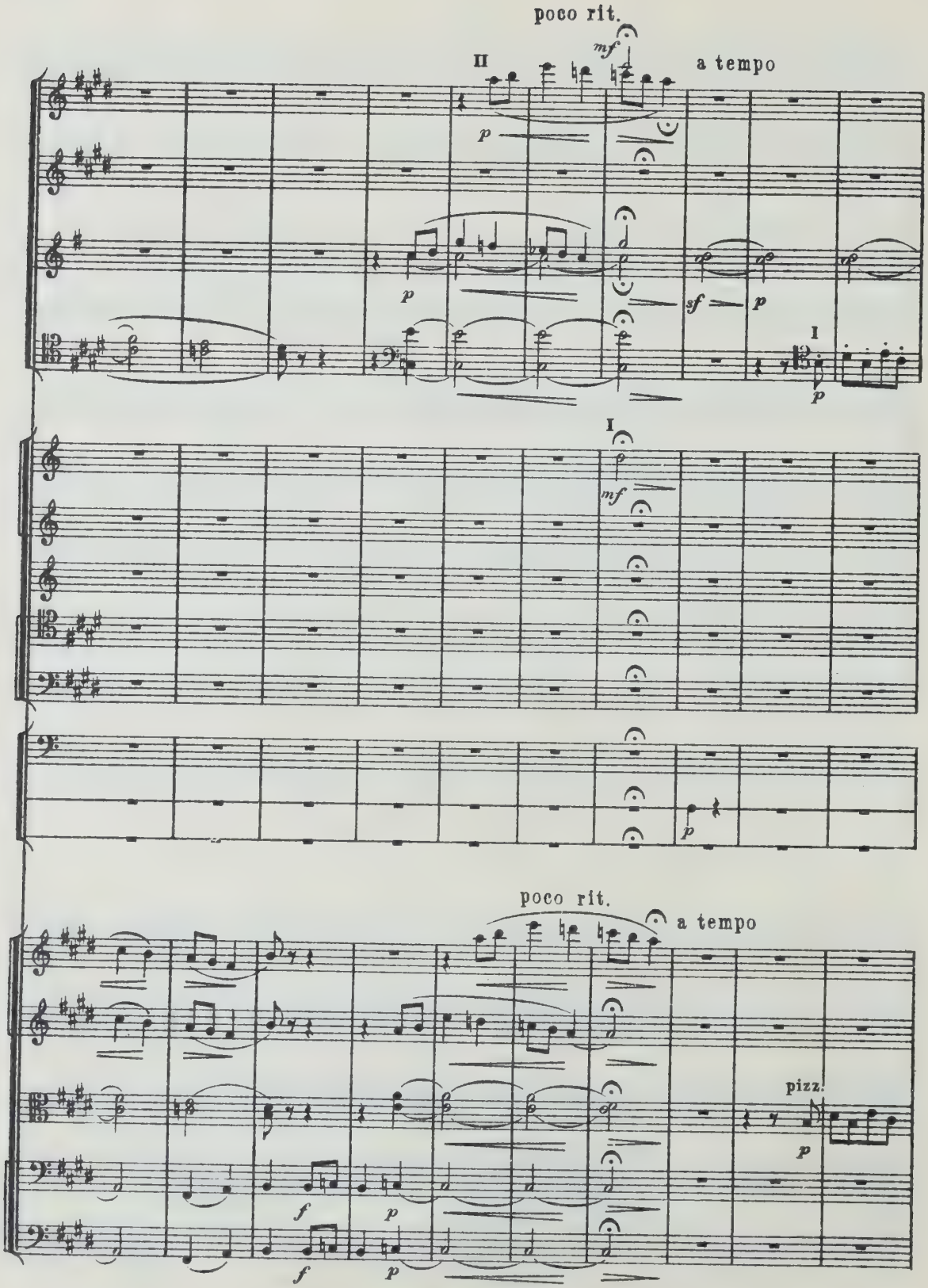

14
a2
I
II
mf
f
p
14

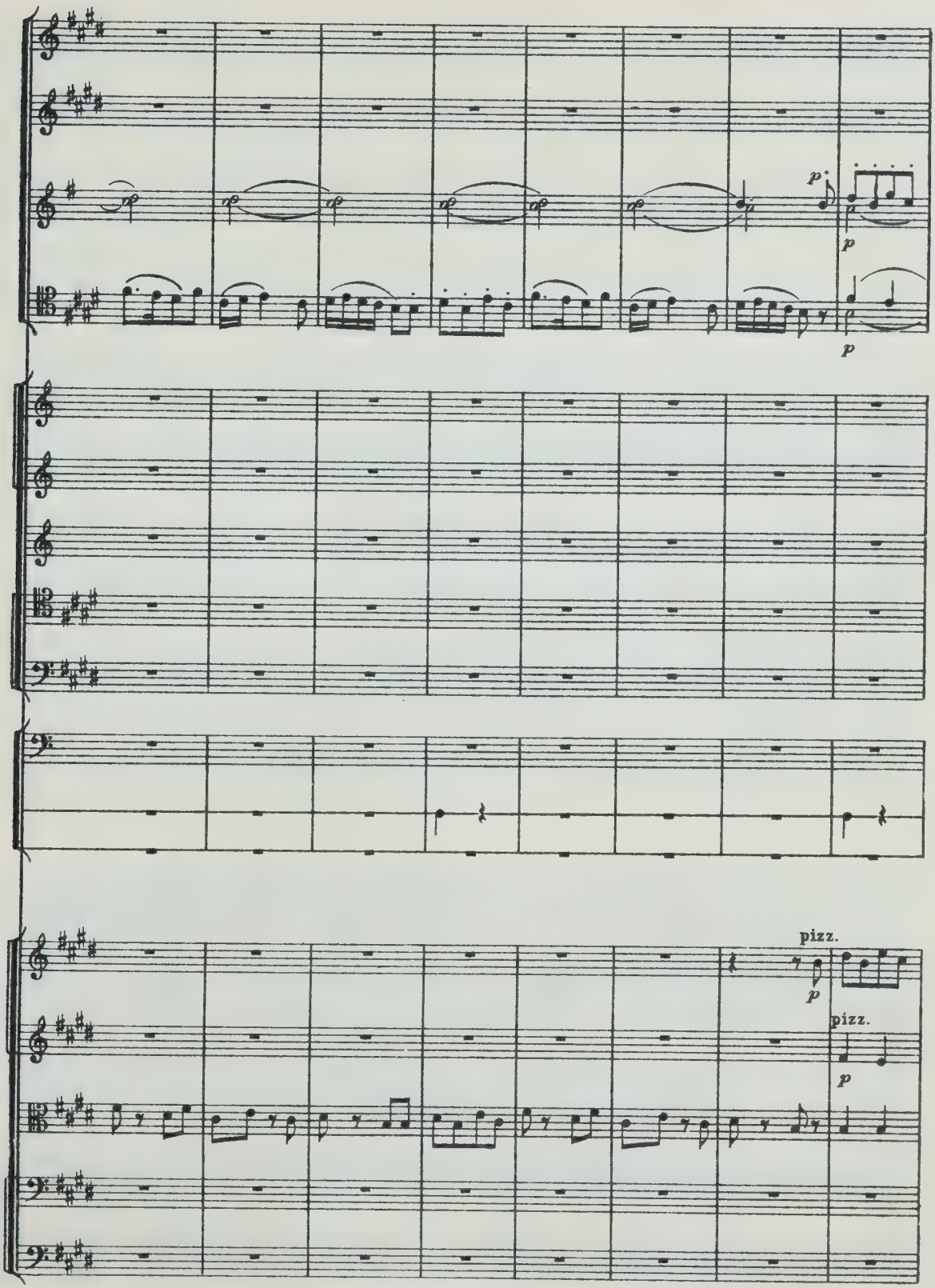

a2
mf
ff
II
I
p
f
div.

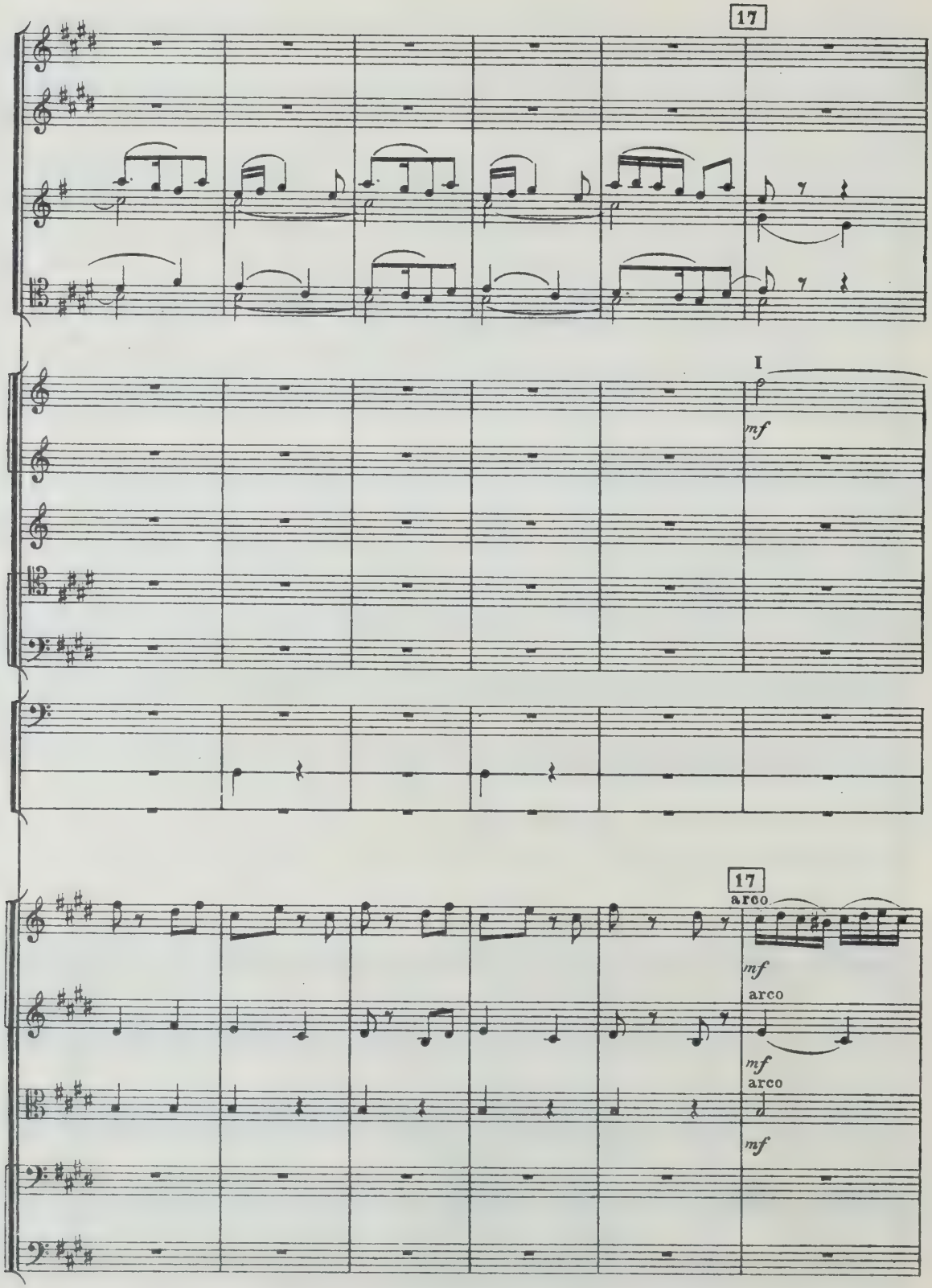

15
sf
ff
f
15
non div.

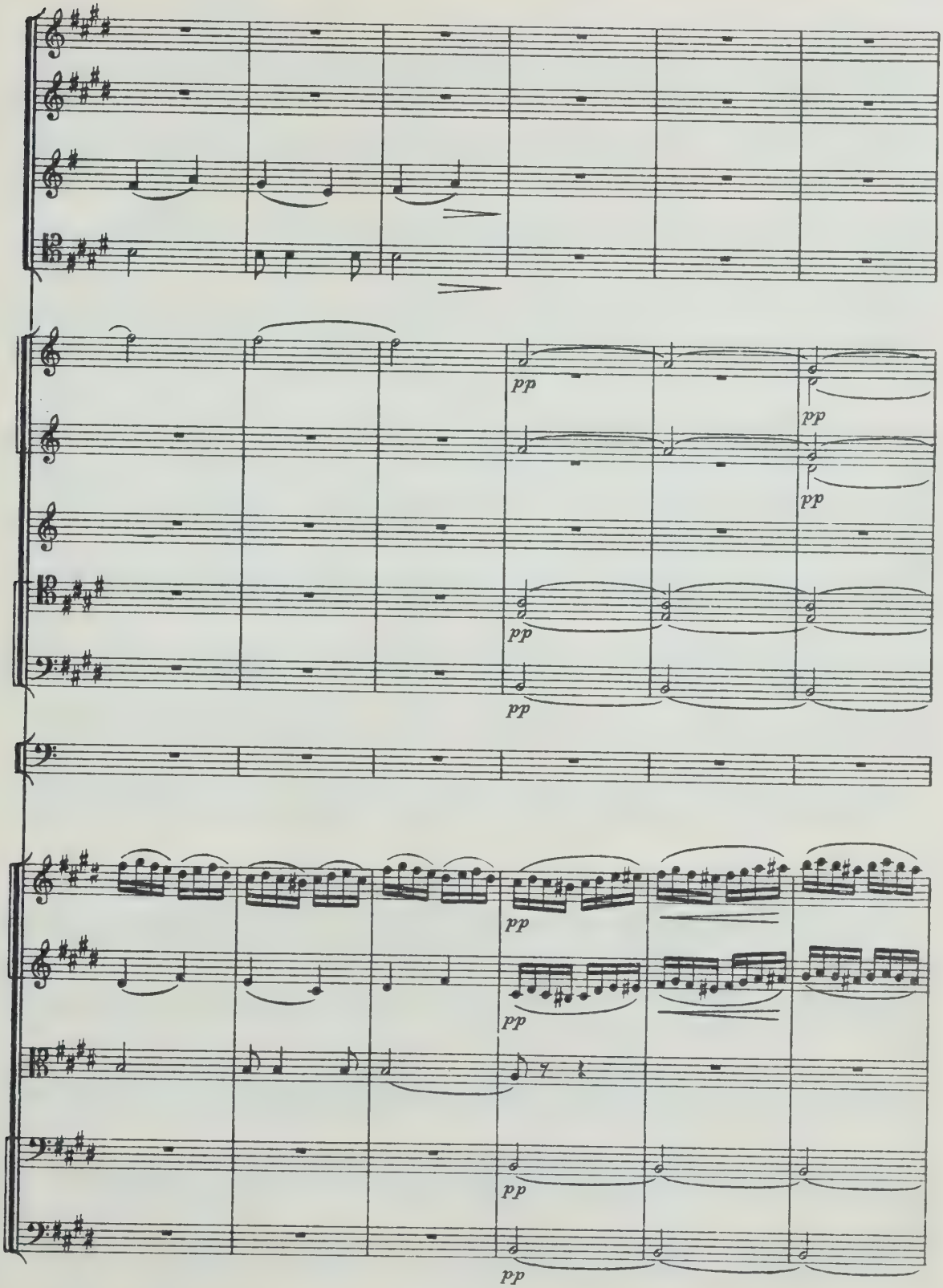

a2
II
ff
ff
ff
ff
ff

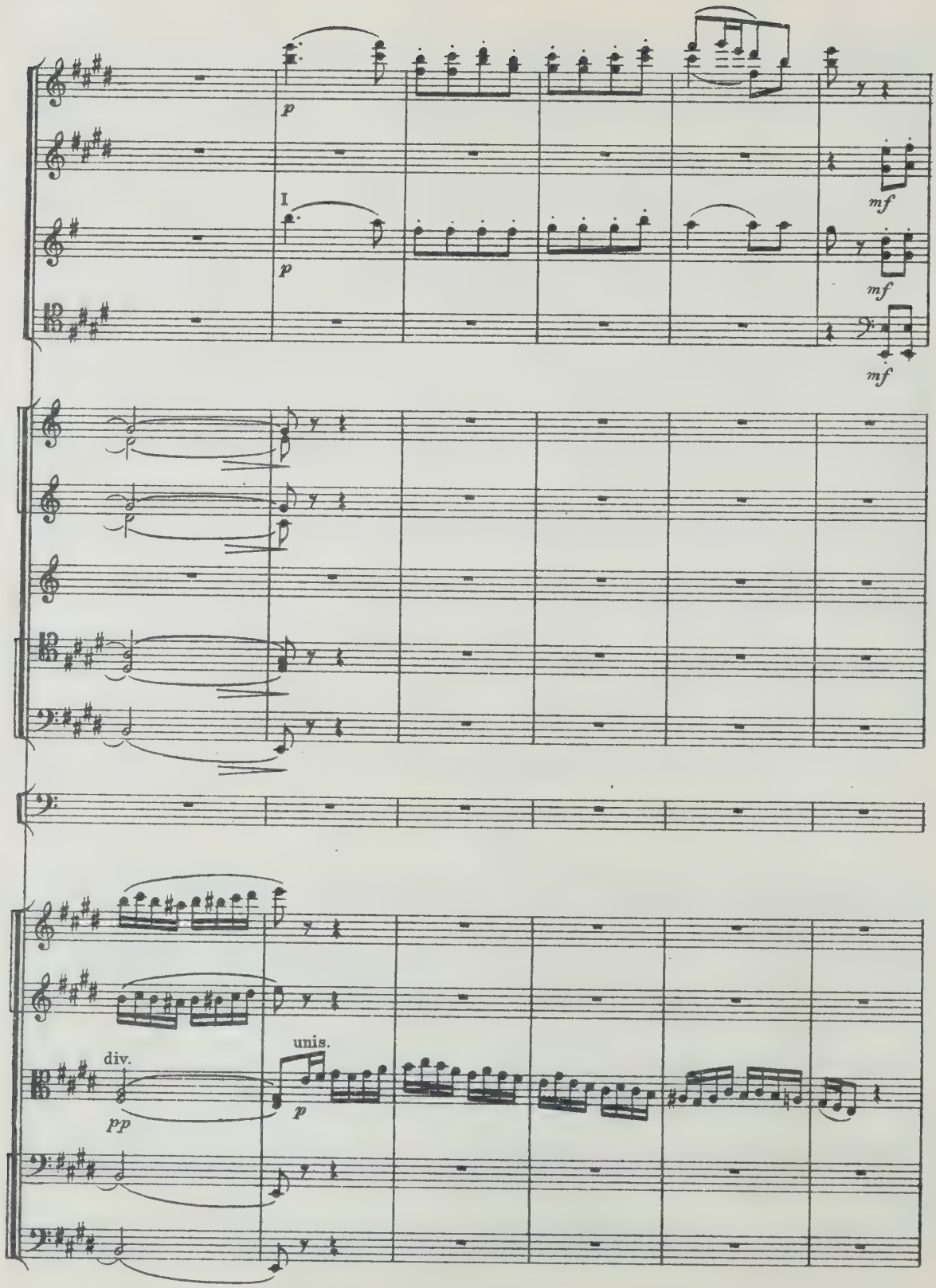

16
p
II
16
p
p
div.
p
f
p
f
p
f
p
f
p

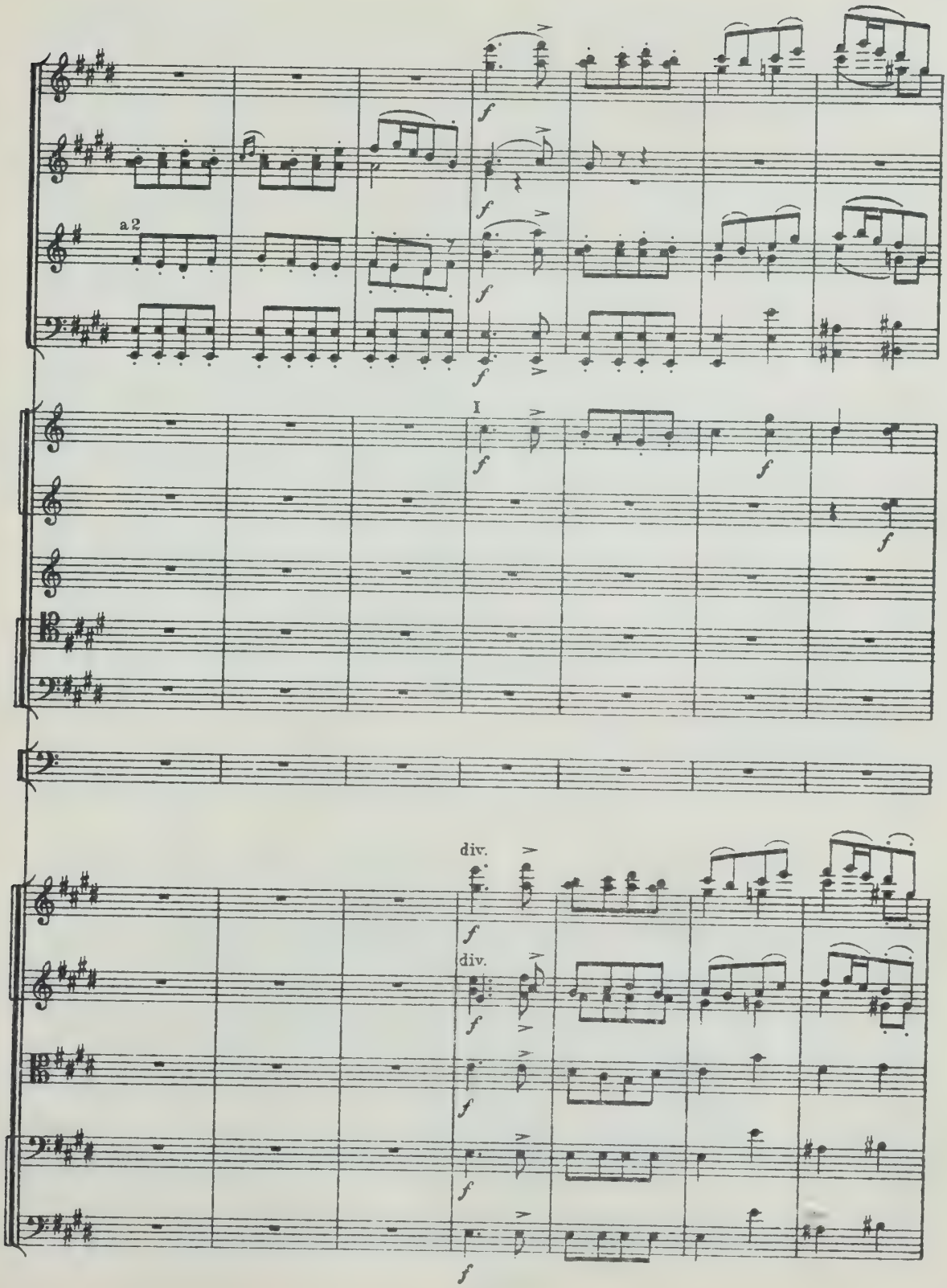

poco rit.
II
mf
a tempo
p
p
sf
p
I
p
I
mf
p
poco rit.
a tempo
pizz.
p
f
p
f
p

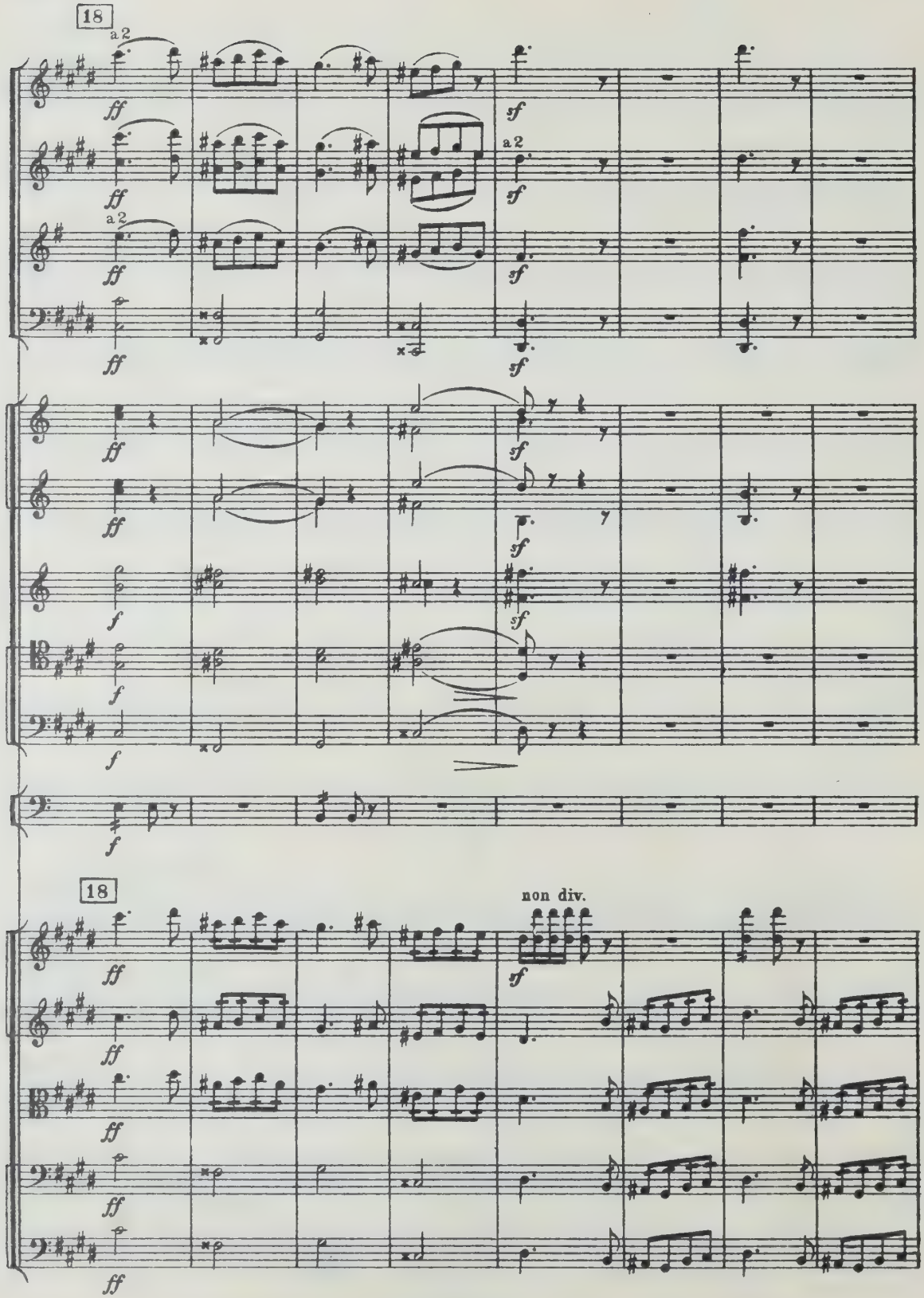

p
p
p
p
pizz.
p
pizz.
p

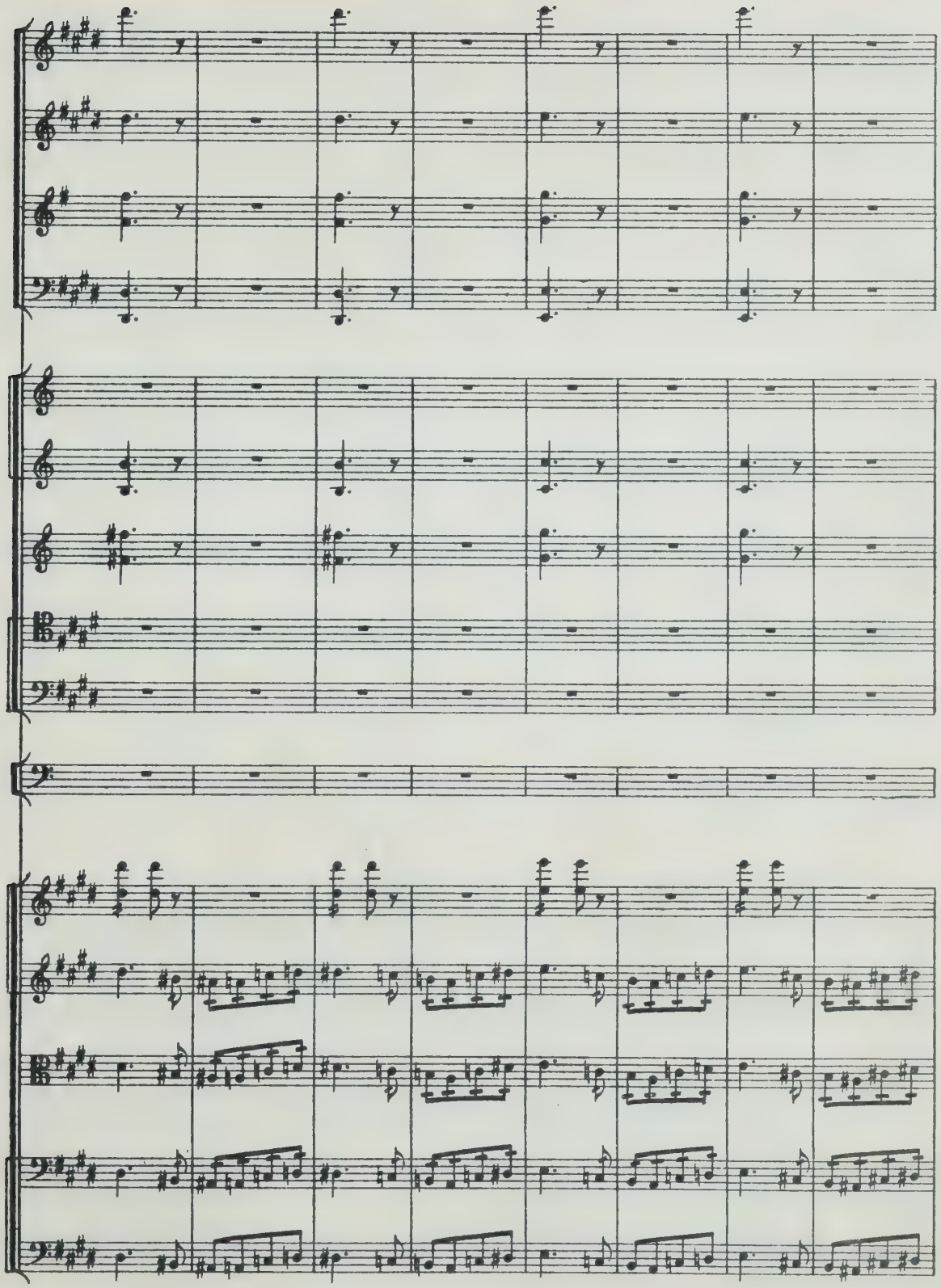

17
I
mf
17
arco
mf
arco
mf
arco
mf

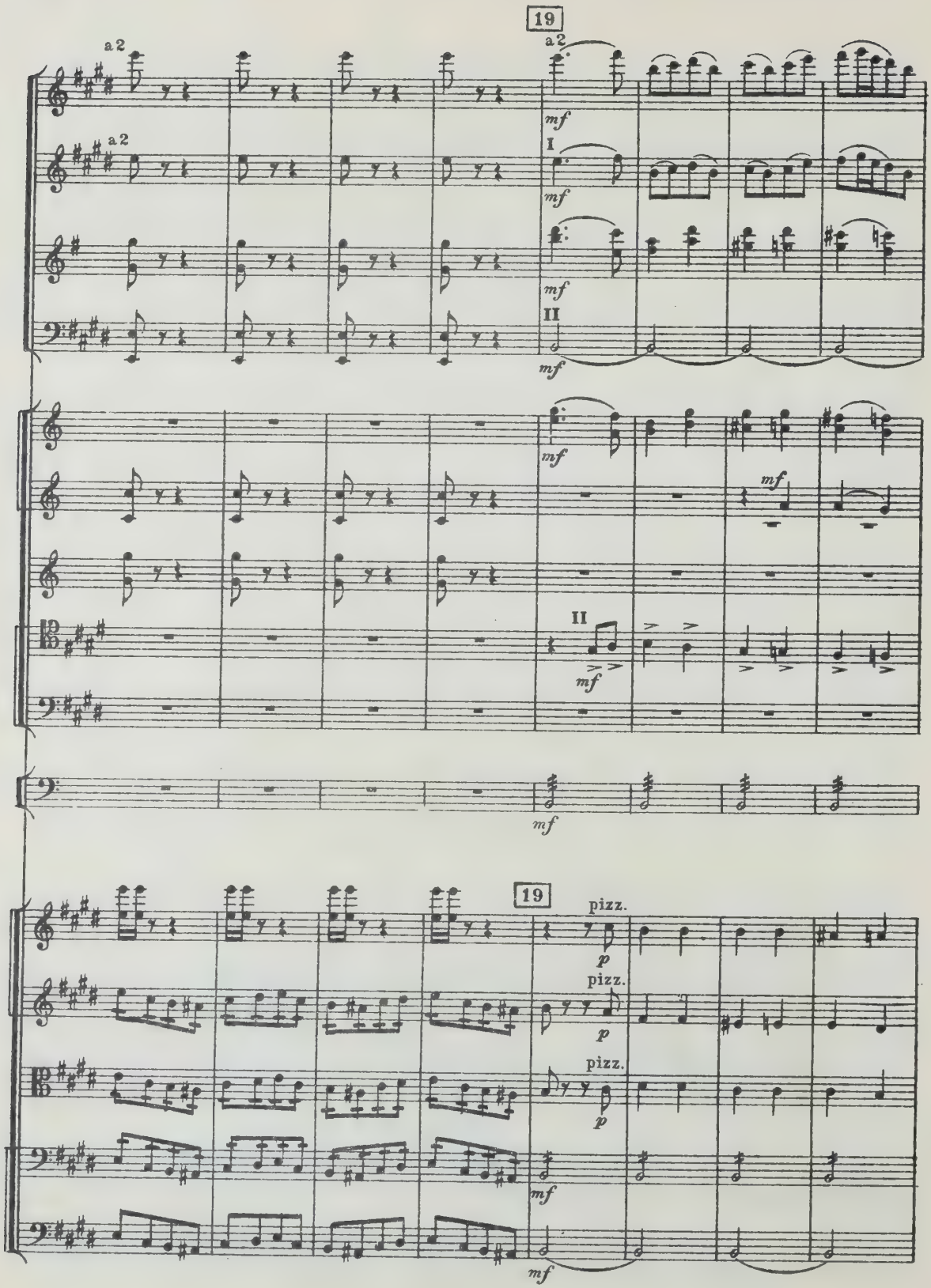

pp
pp
pp
pp
pp
pp
pp
pp
pp

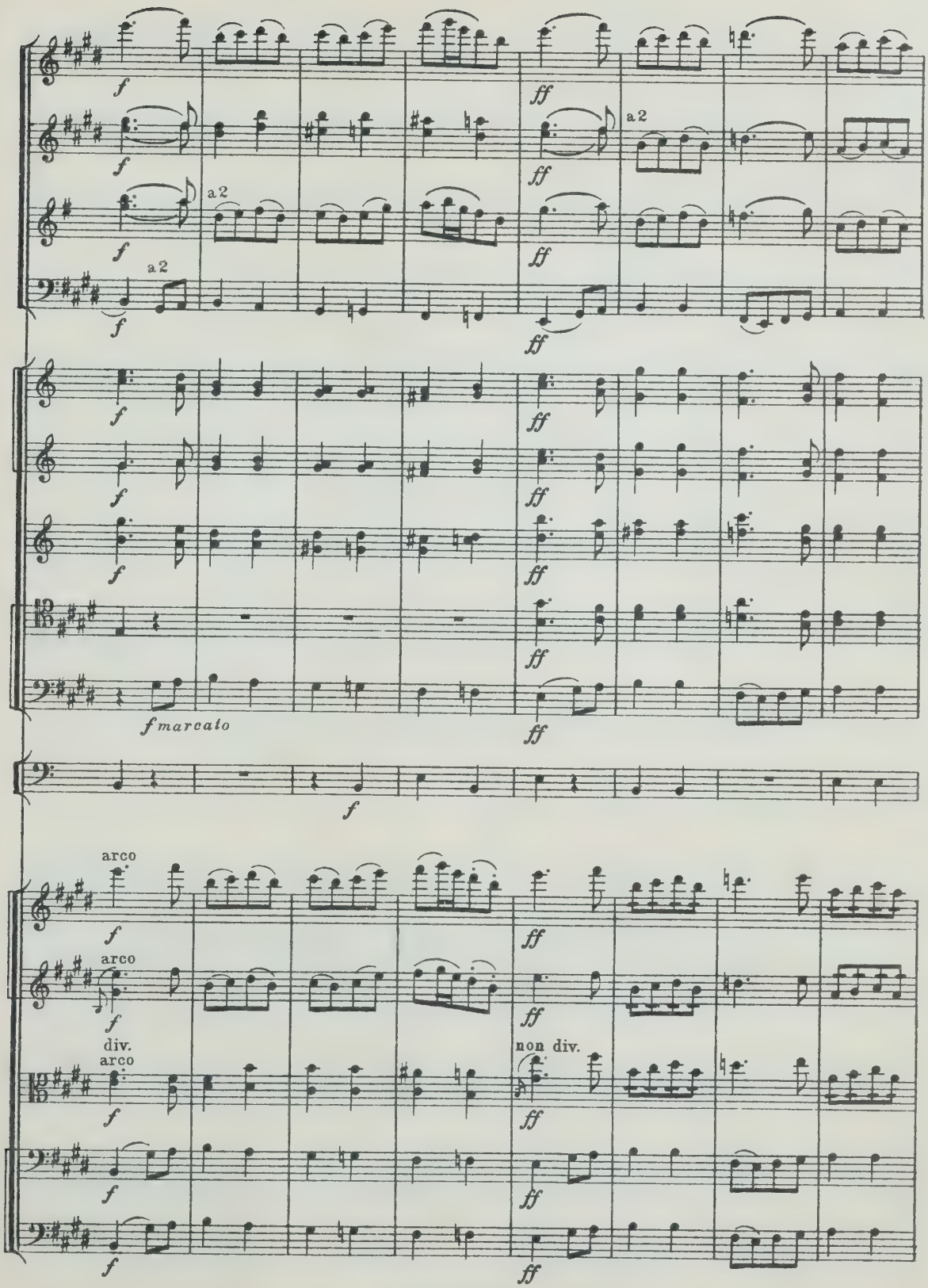

p
mf
I
p
mf
mf
div.
pp
unis.
p

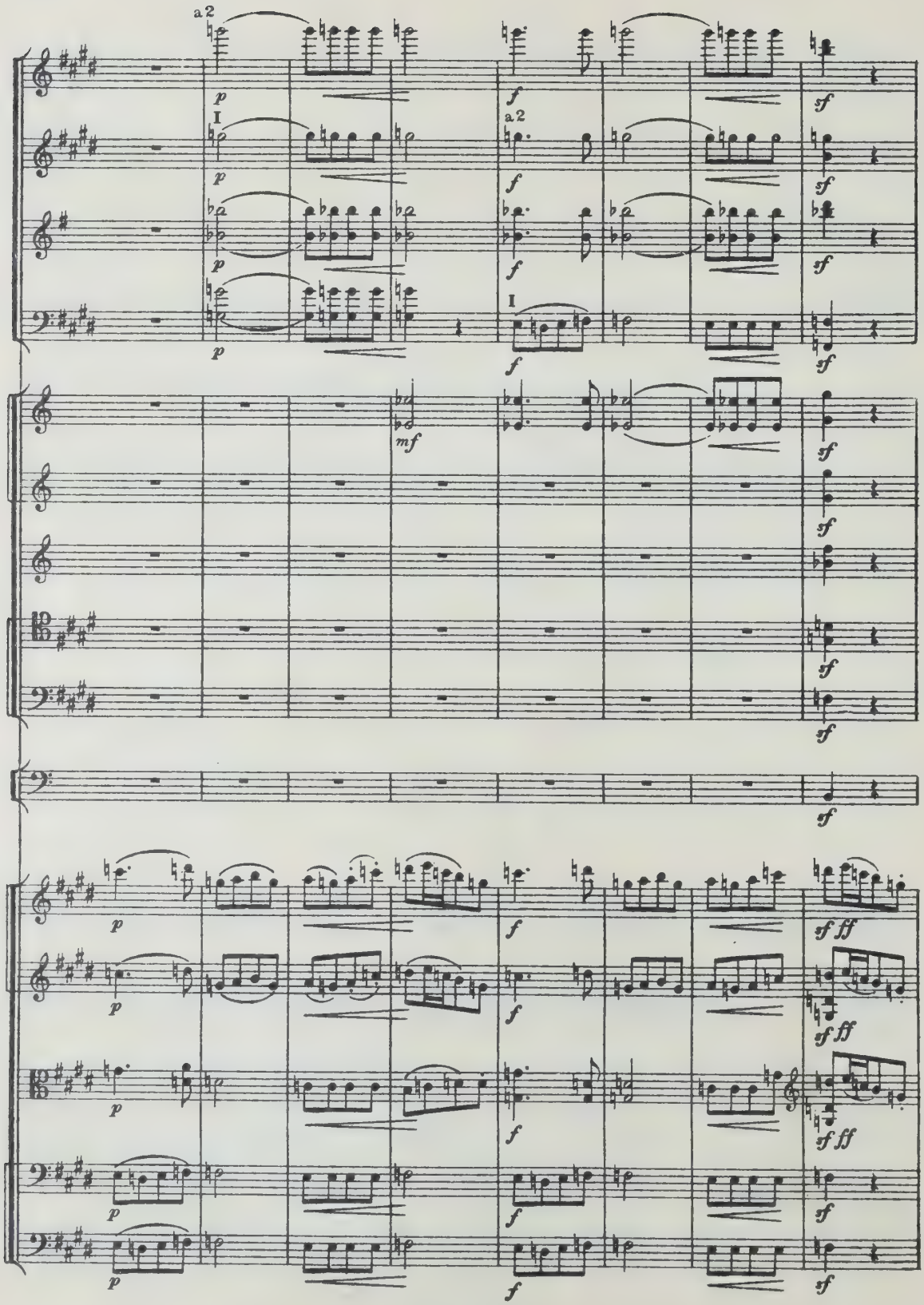

a 2
I
div.
div.

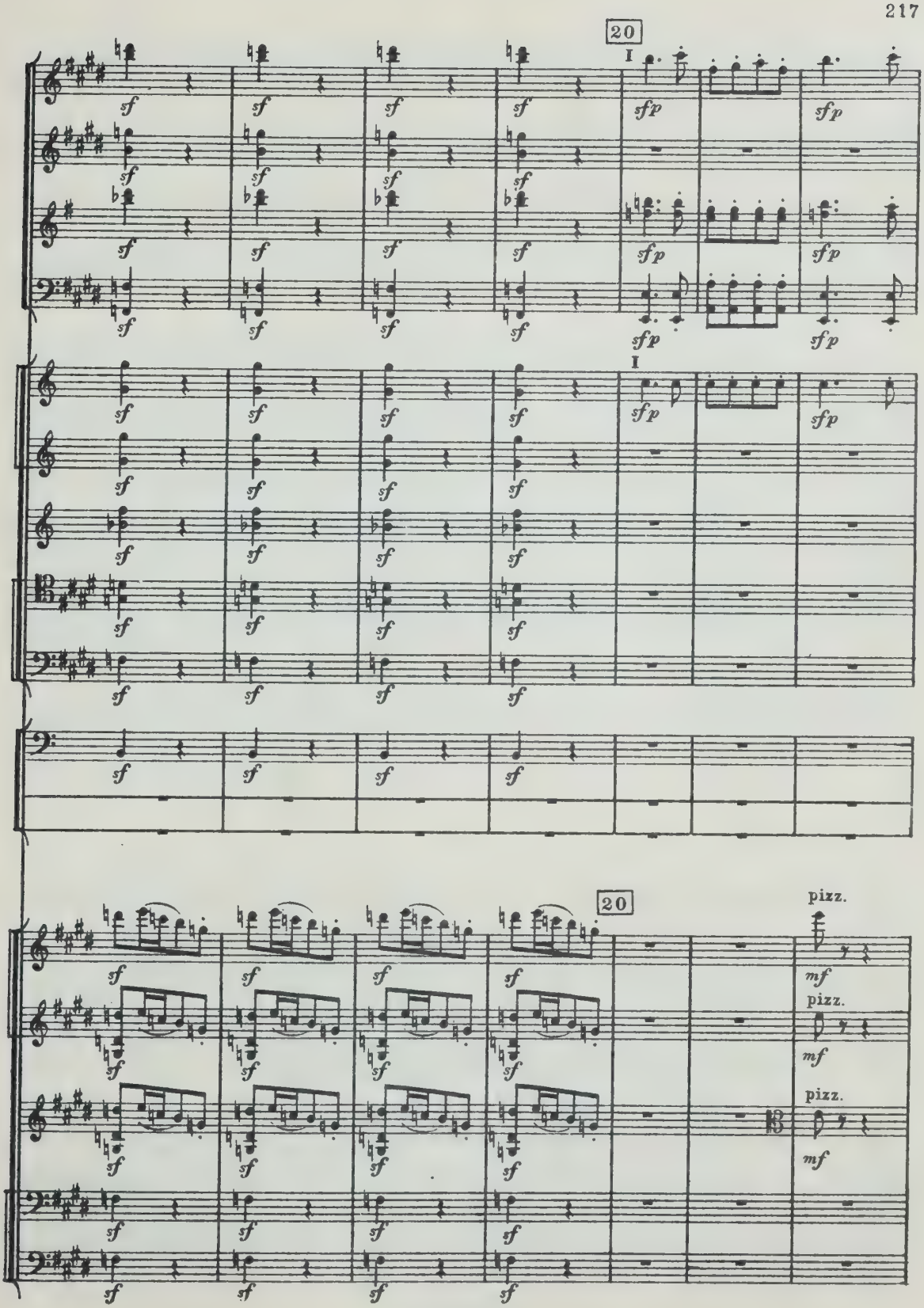

18
a 2
ff
sf
a 2
ff
sf
a 2
ff
sf
ff
sf
ff
sf
f
sf
f
f
f
18
non div.
ff
sf
ff
ff
ff
ff

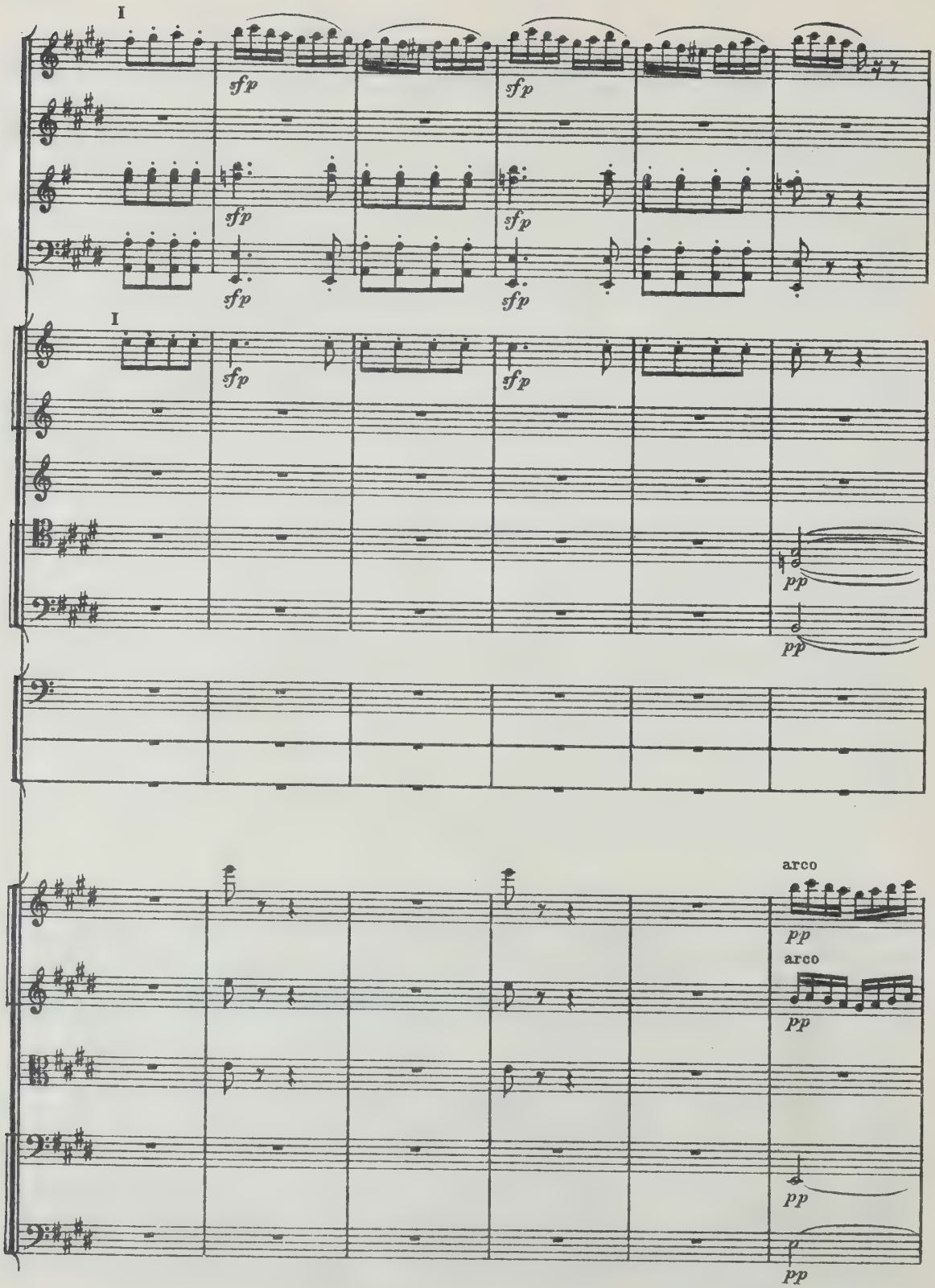


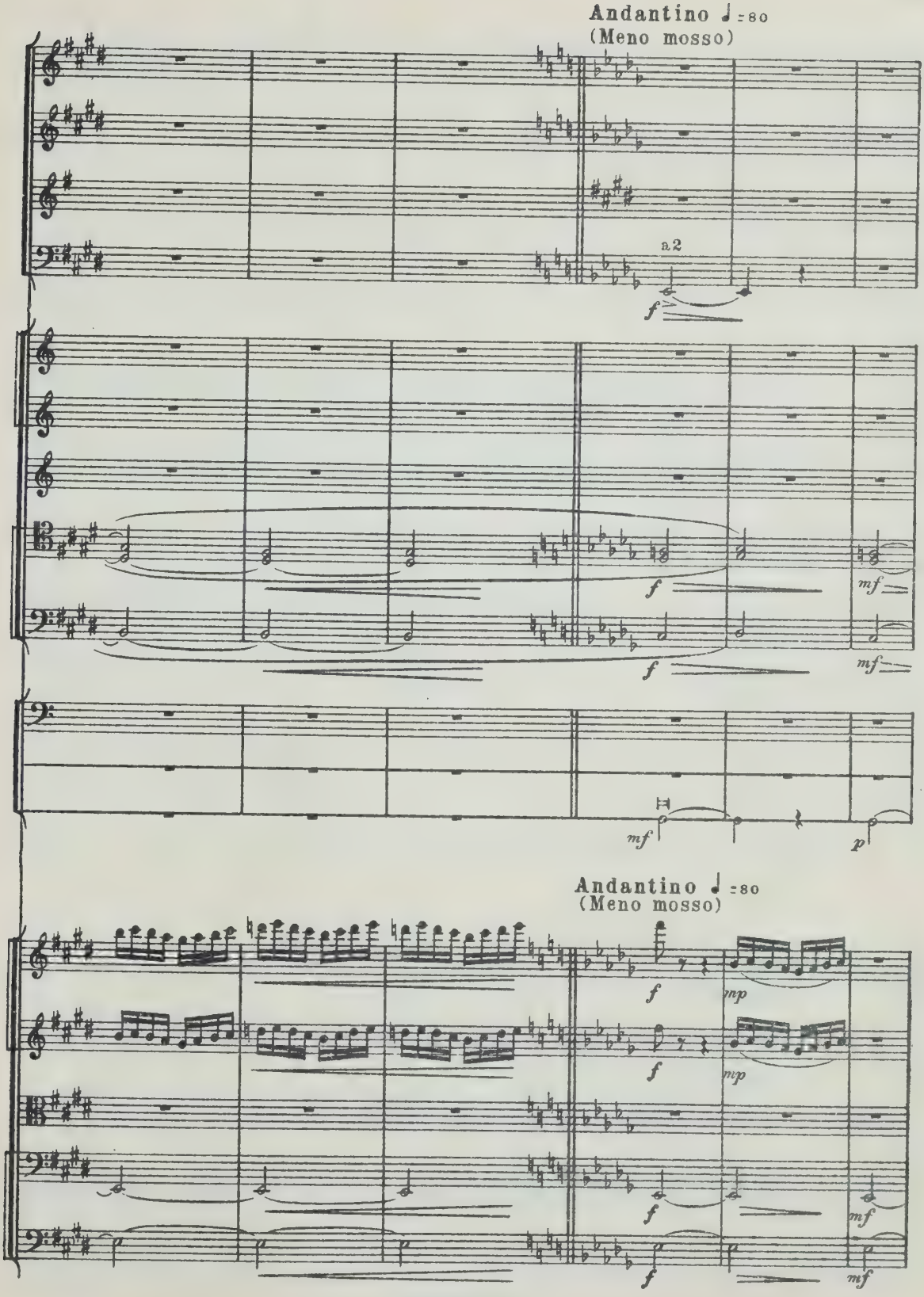

19
a 2
a 2
mf
I
II
pizz.
p

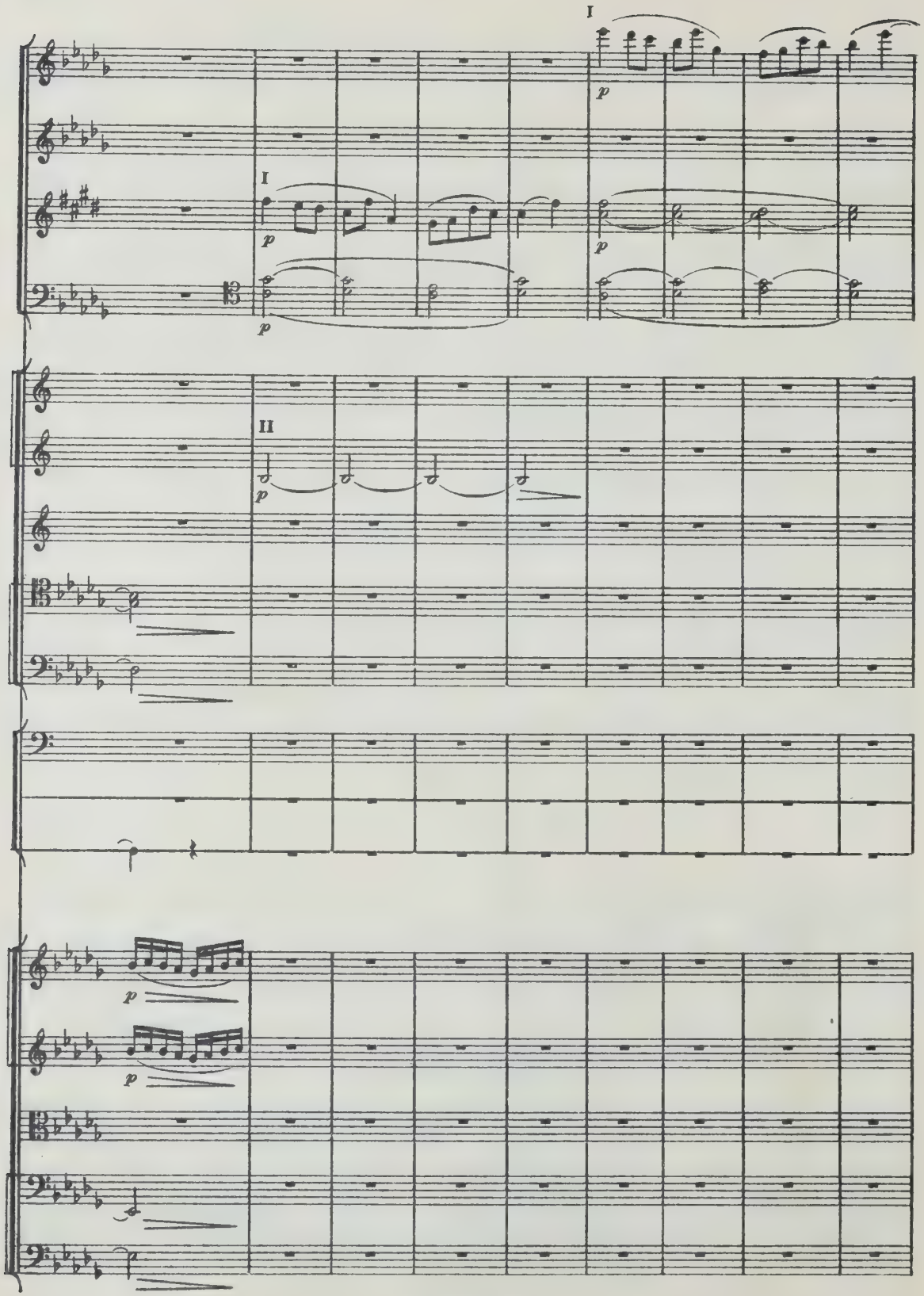

a2
a2
a2
fmarcato
arco
arco
div.
arco
non div.

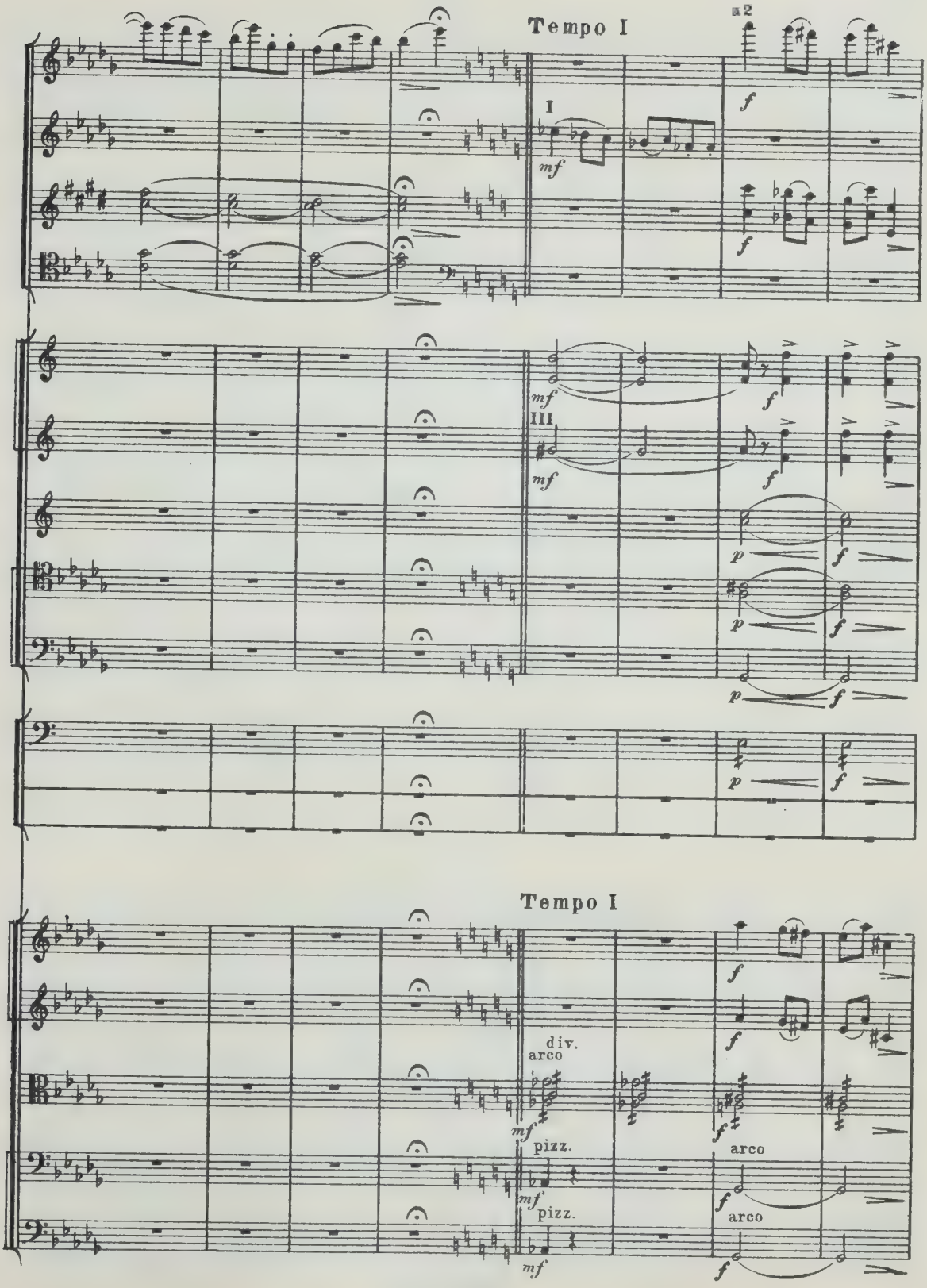

a2
I
a2
I

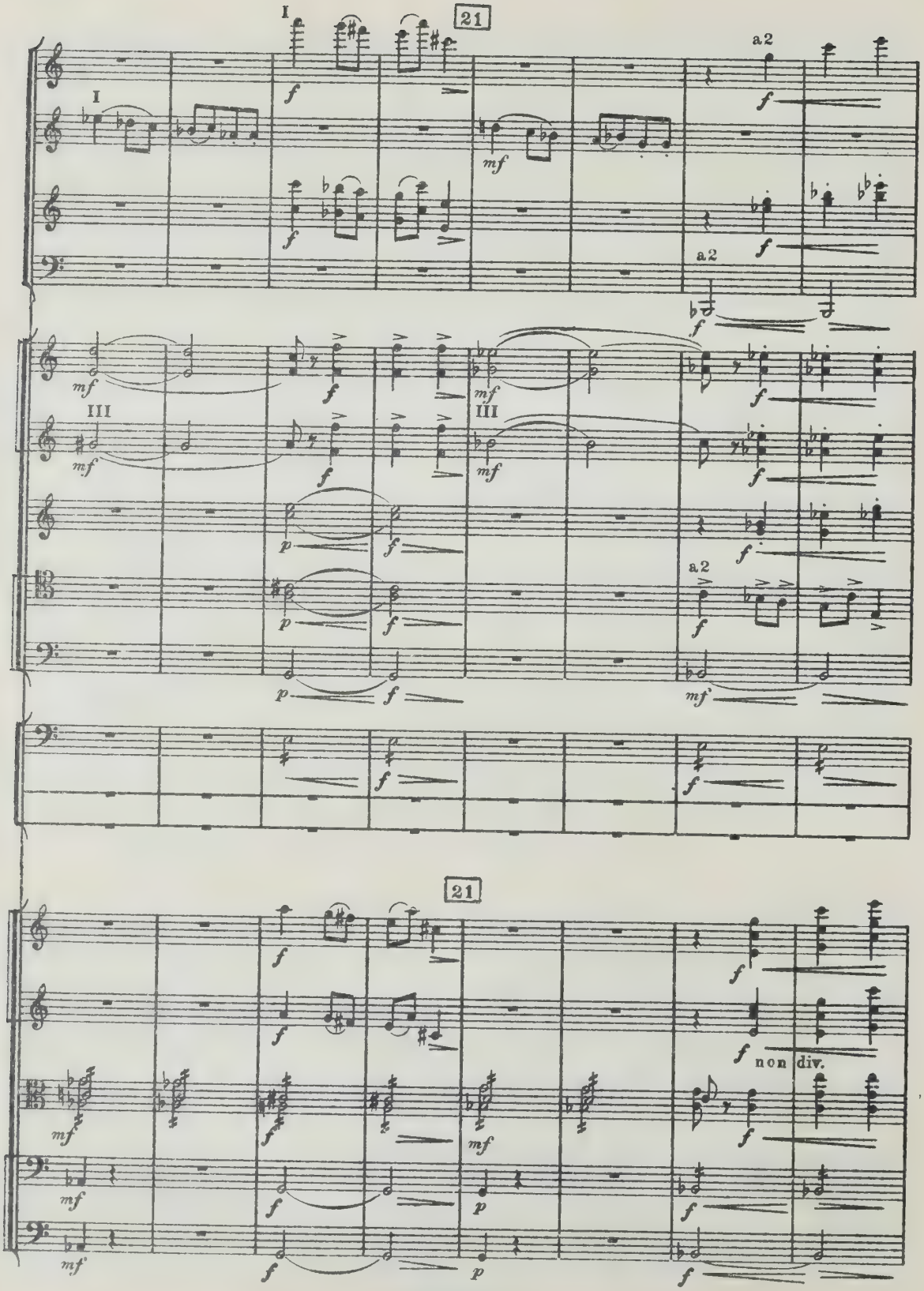

20
I
sf
sfp
20
pizz.
mf

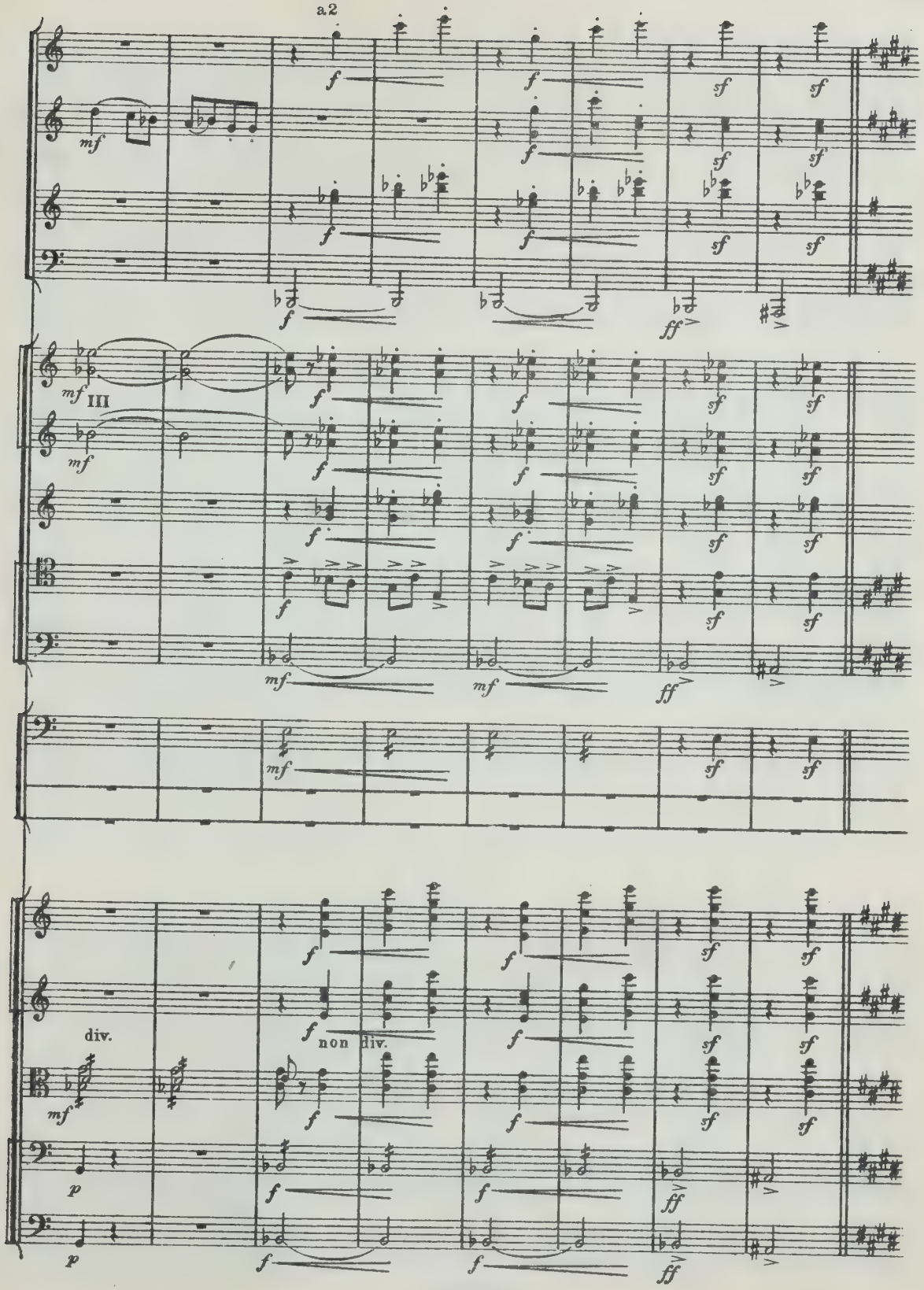

I
sfp
I
pp
arco
pp
arco
pp
pp
pp

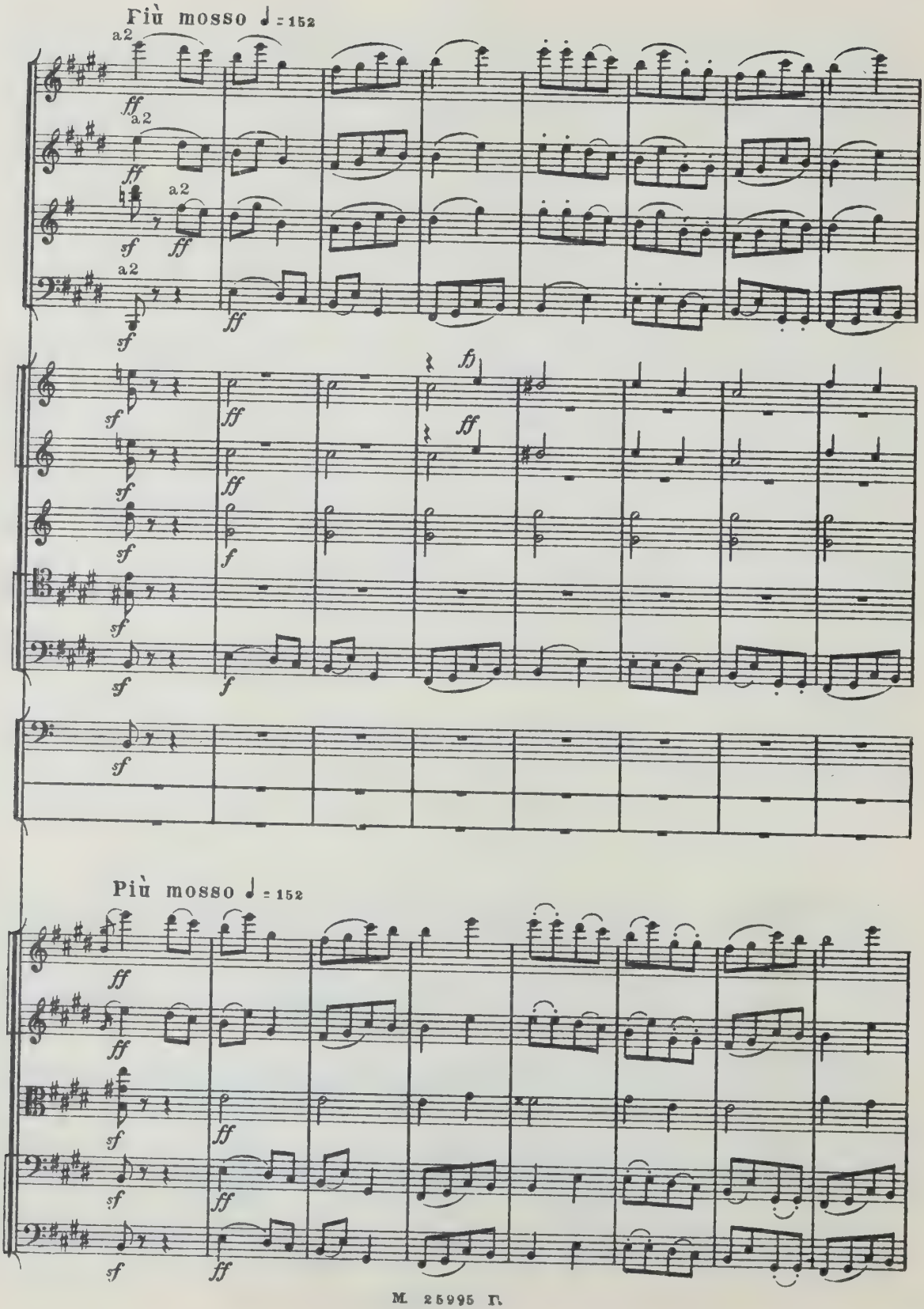

Andantino ♩ = 80
(Meno mosso)
a 2
f
f
mf
f
mf
mf
p
Andantino ♩ = 80
(Meno mosso)
f
mp
f
mp
f
mf
f
mf

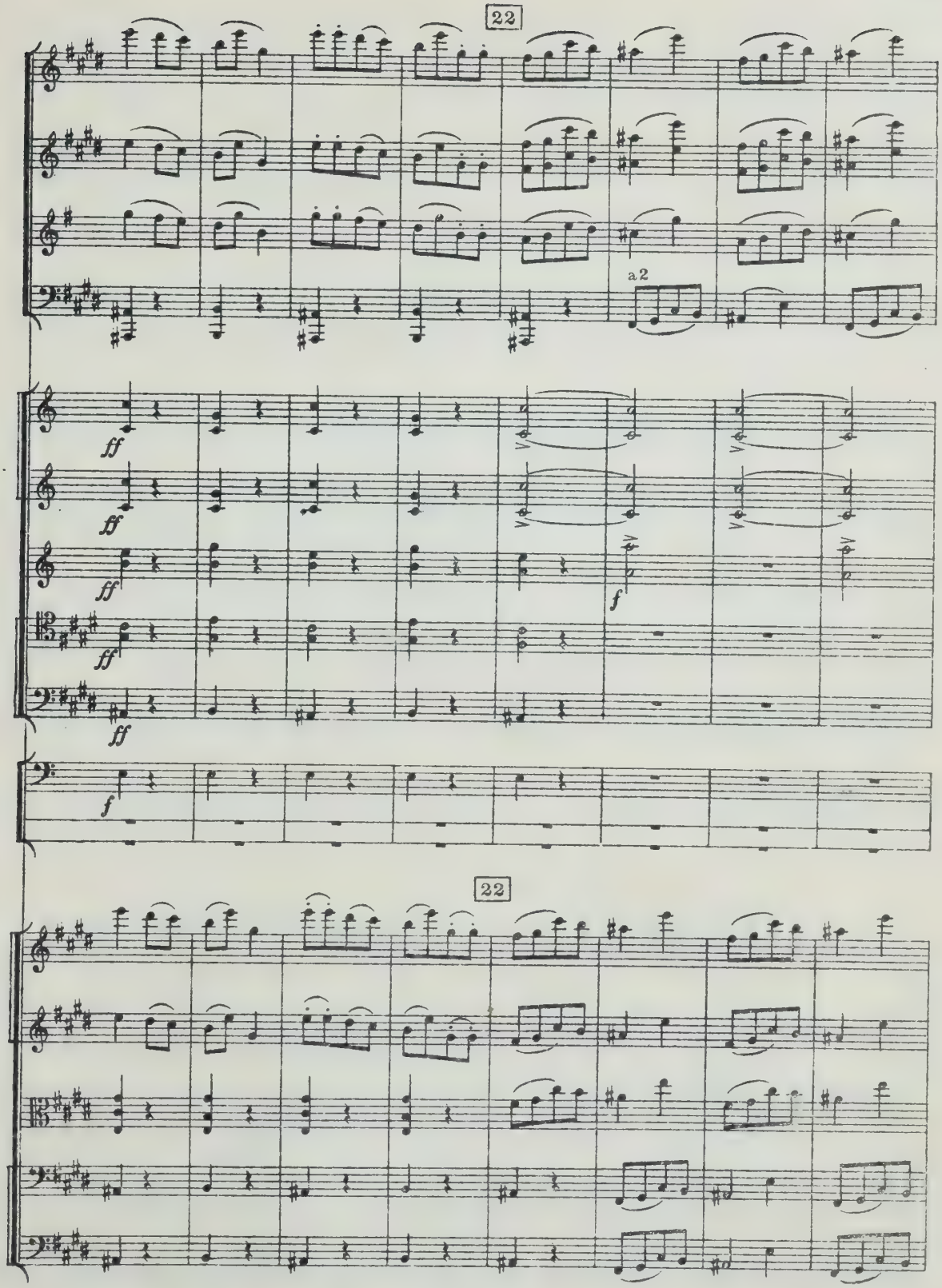

I
I
p
p
p
II
p
p
p

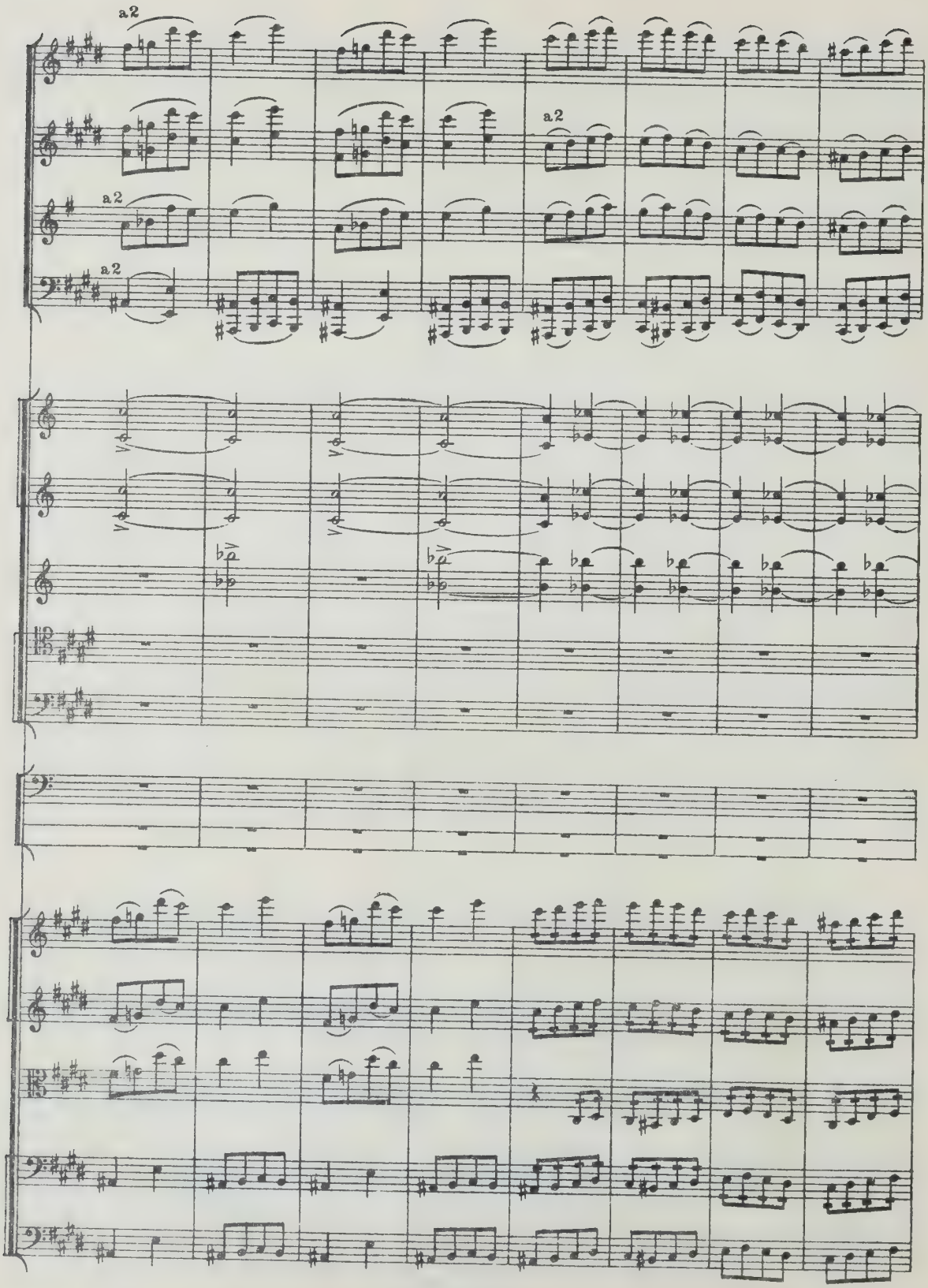

Tempo I
a2
I
III
Tempo I
div.
arco
pizz.
arco

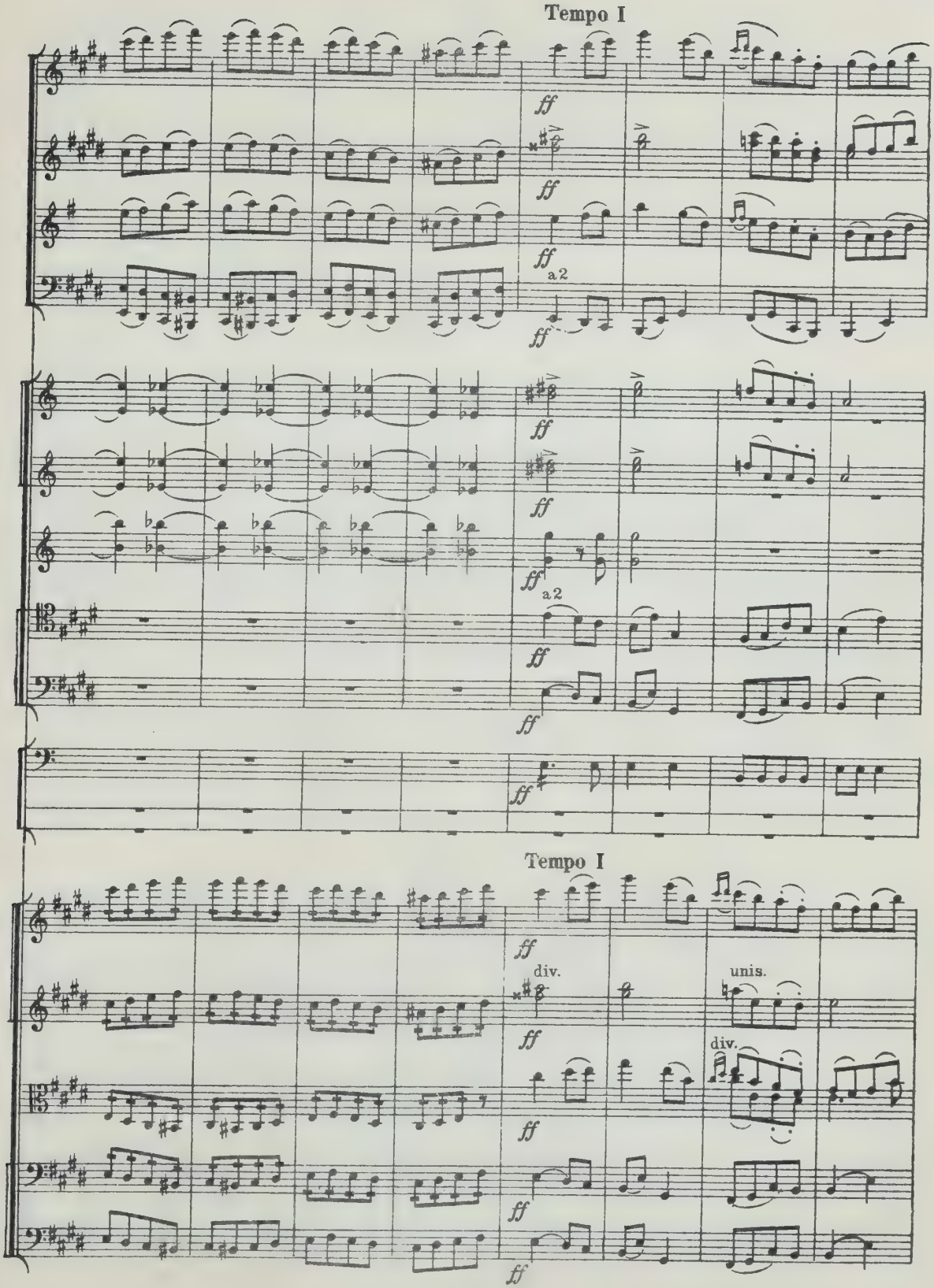

I
21
a2
III
non div.

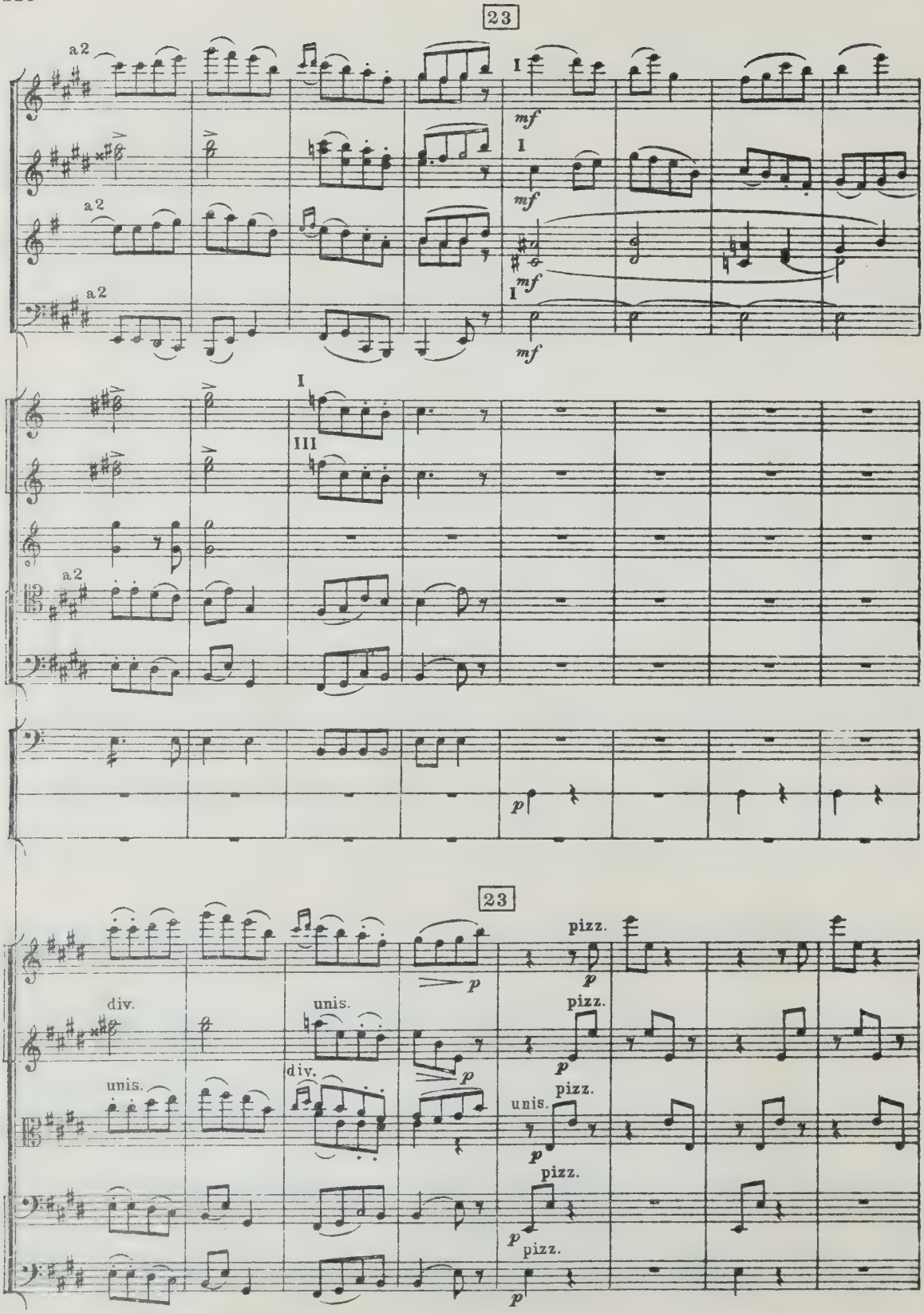

a2
mf
f
sf
ff
III
div.
non div.
p

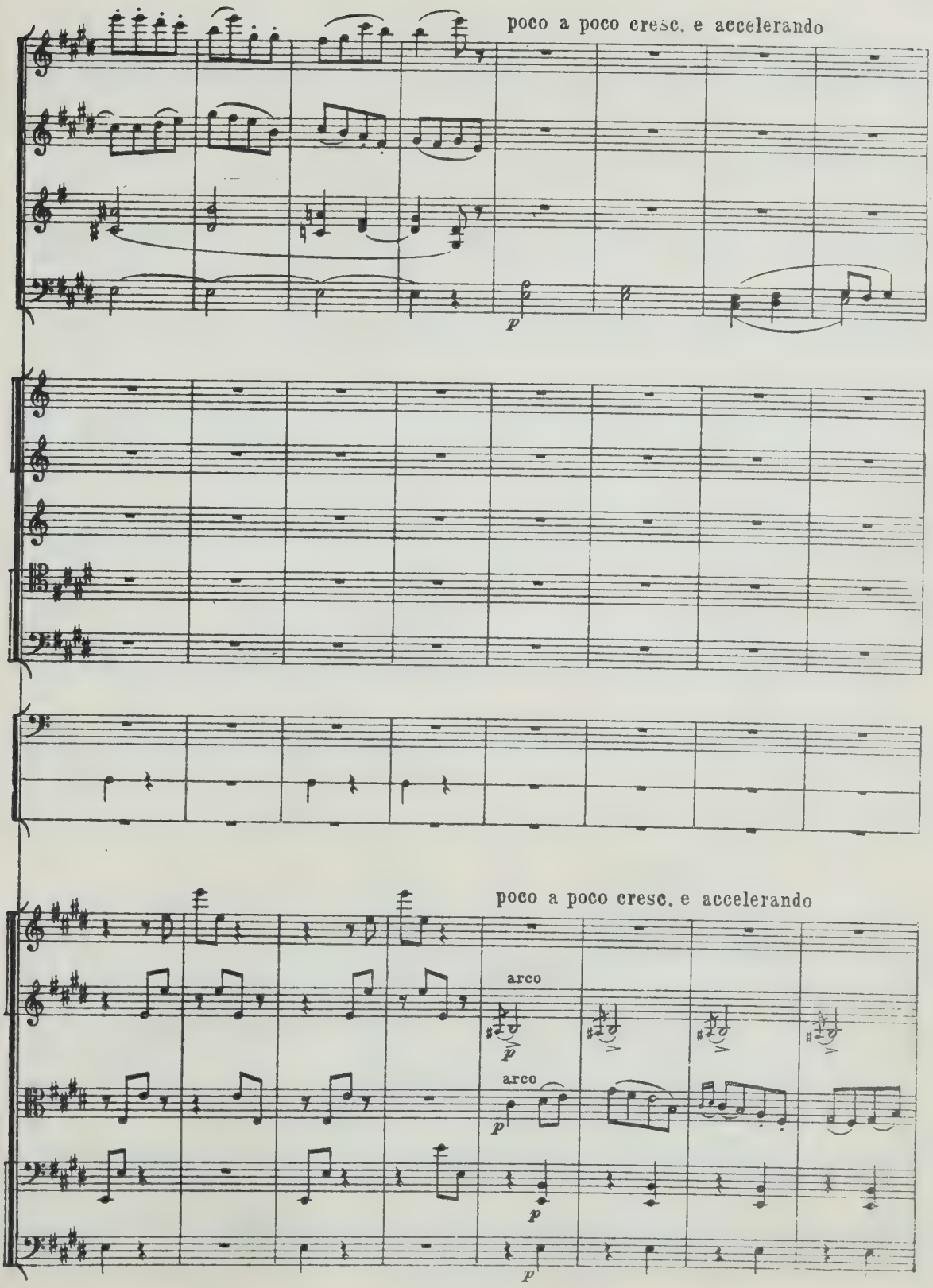

Più mosso ♩ = 152
a2
ff
sf
fp
Più mosso ♩ = 152

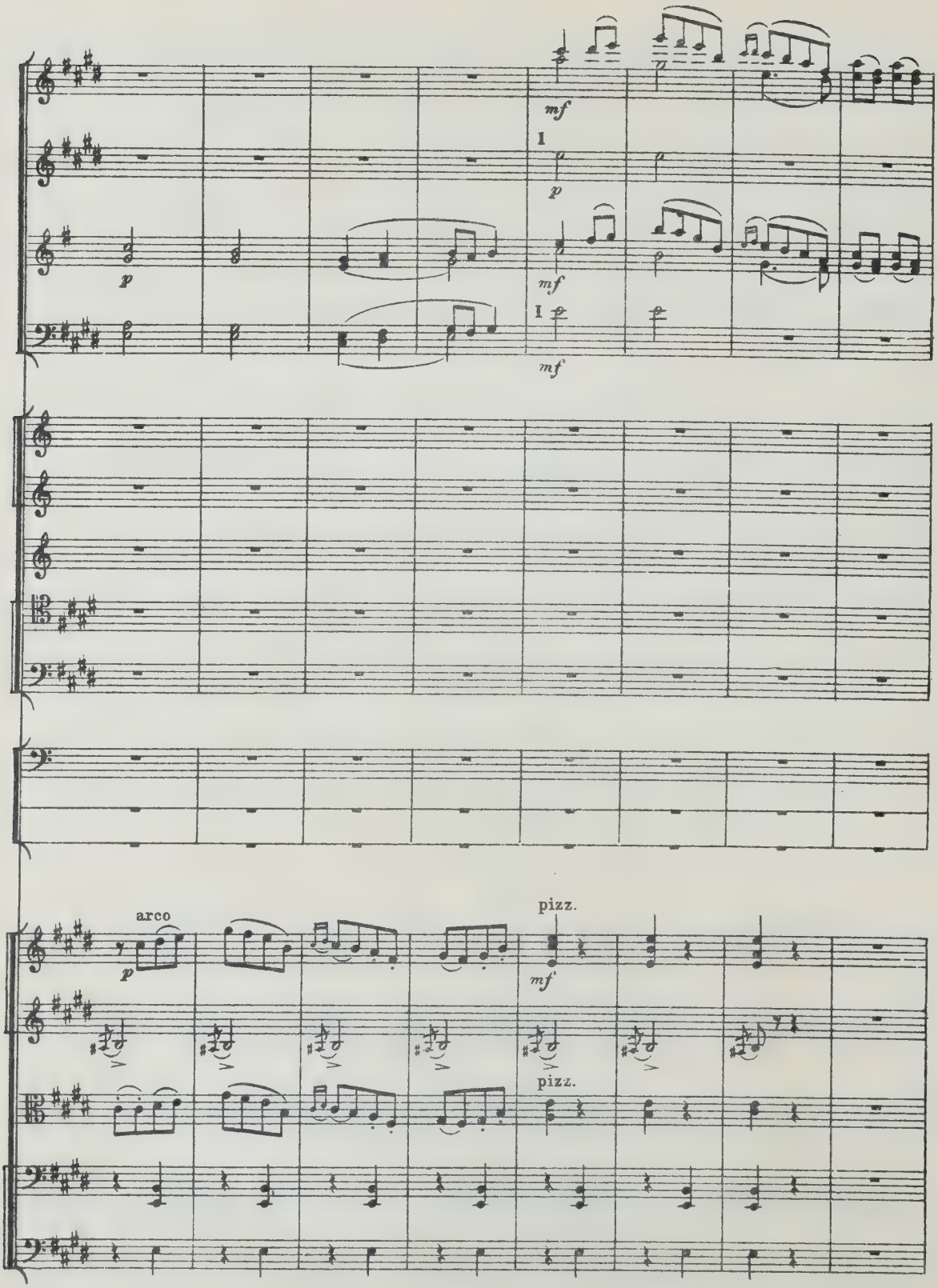

22
a 2
ff
f
22

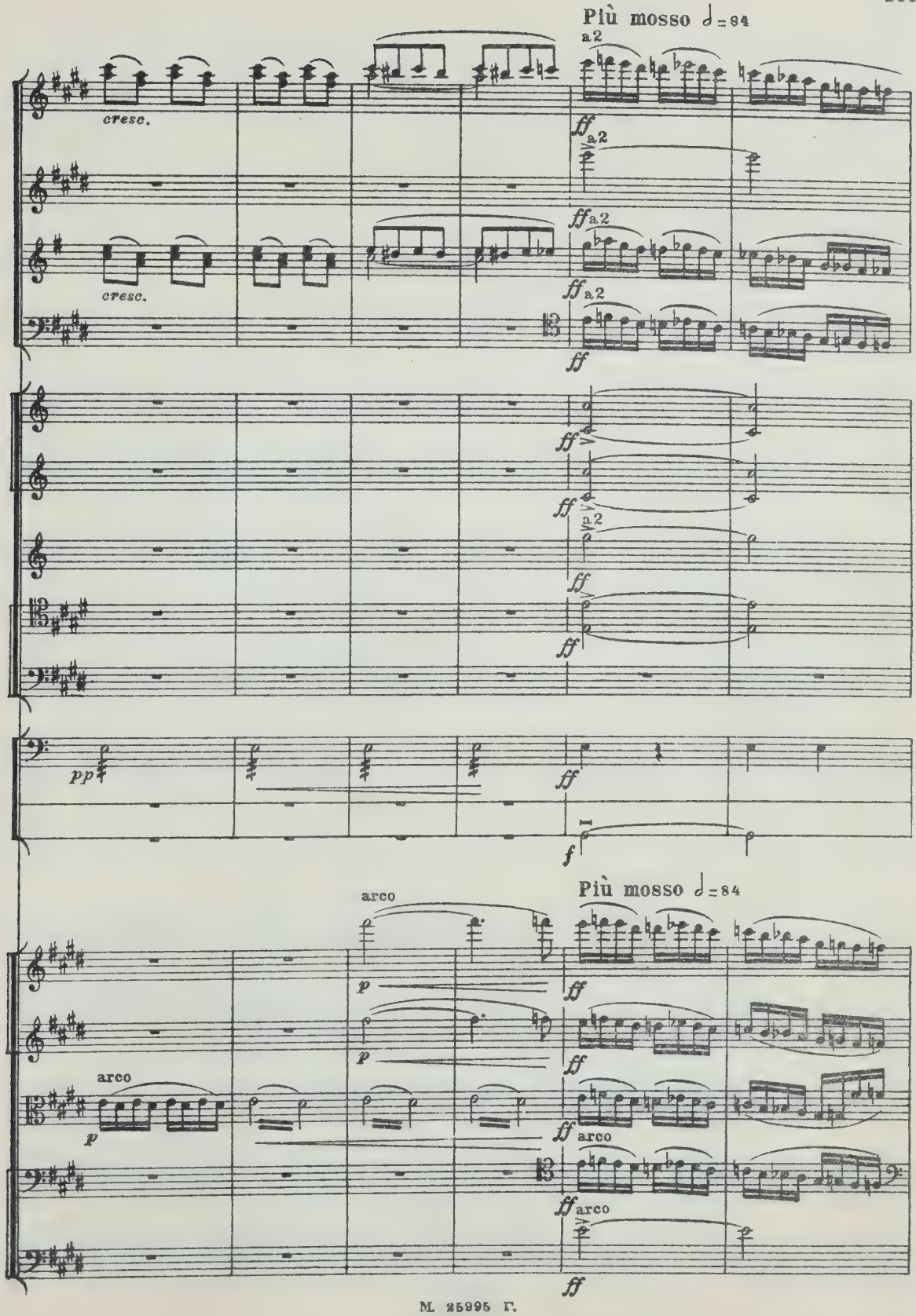

a2
a2
a2
a2
a2

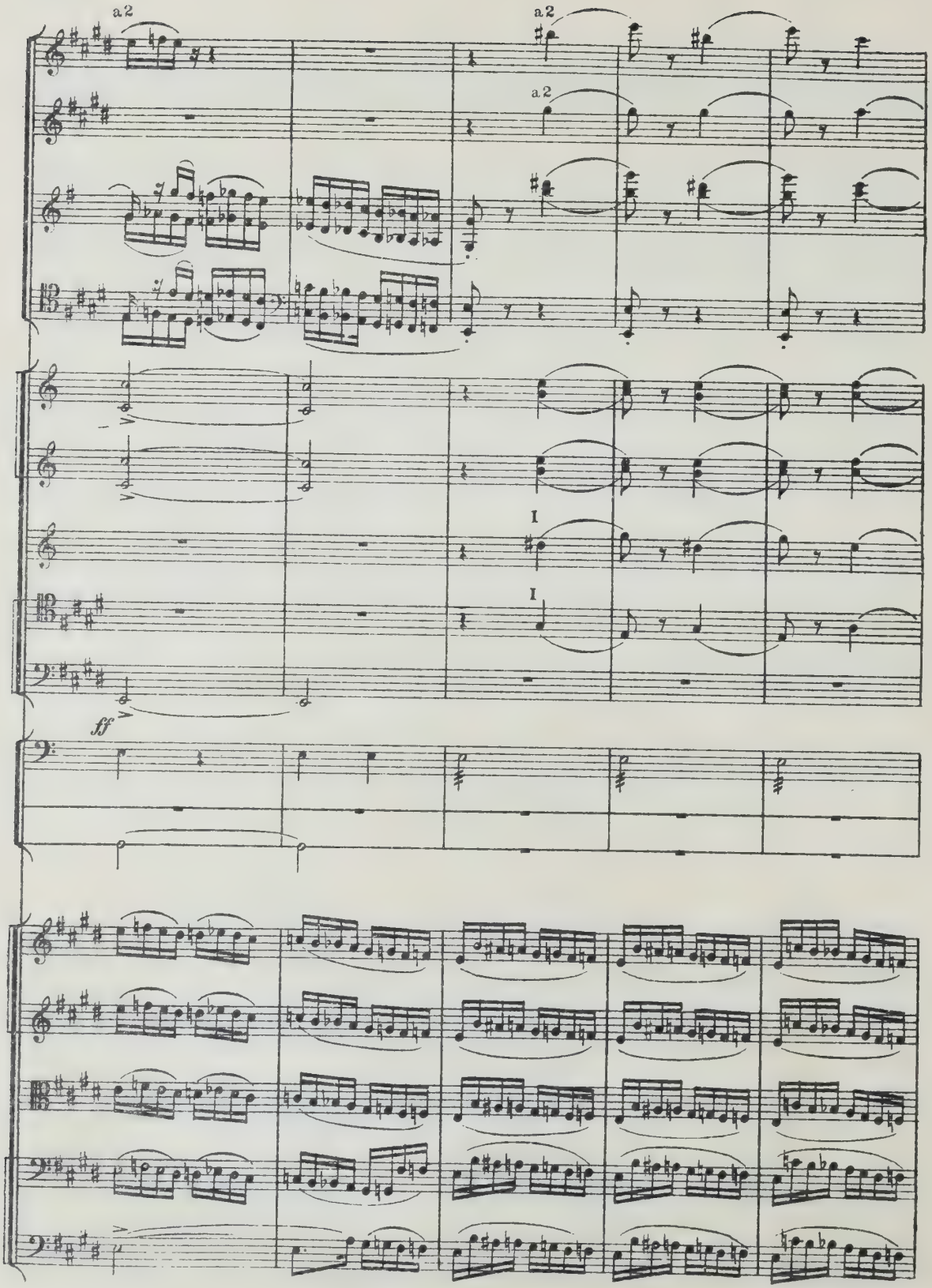

Tempo I
ff
a2
Tempo I
div.
unis.
div.

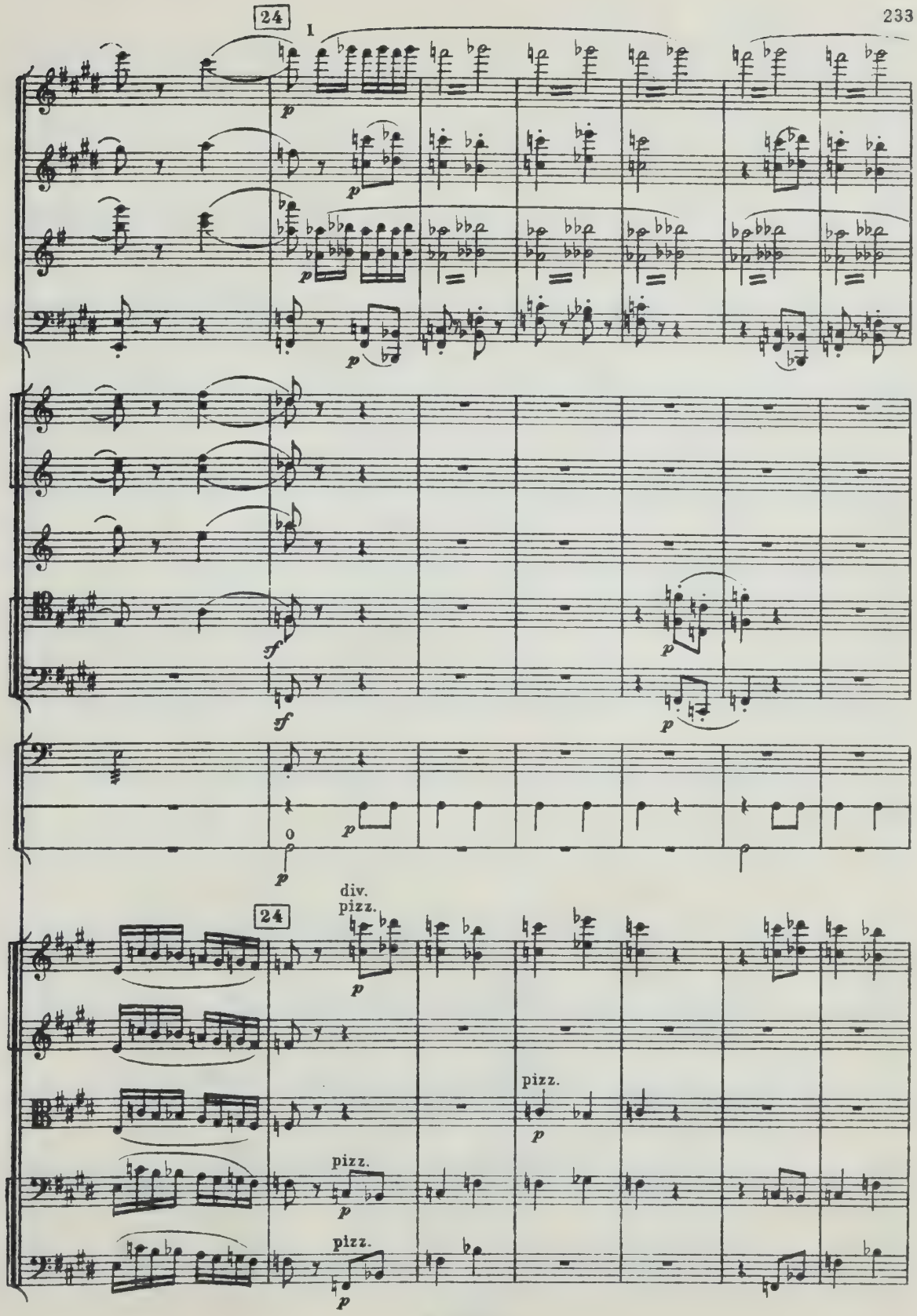

23
a2
I
mf
III
p
23
pizz.
div.
unis.

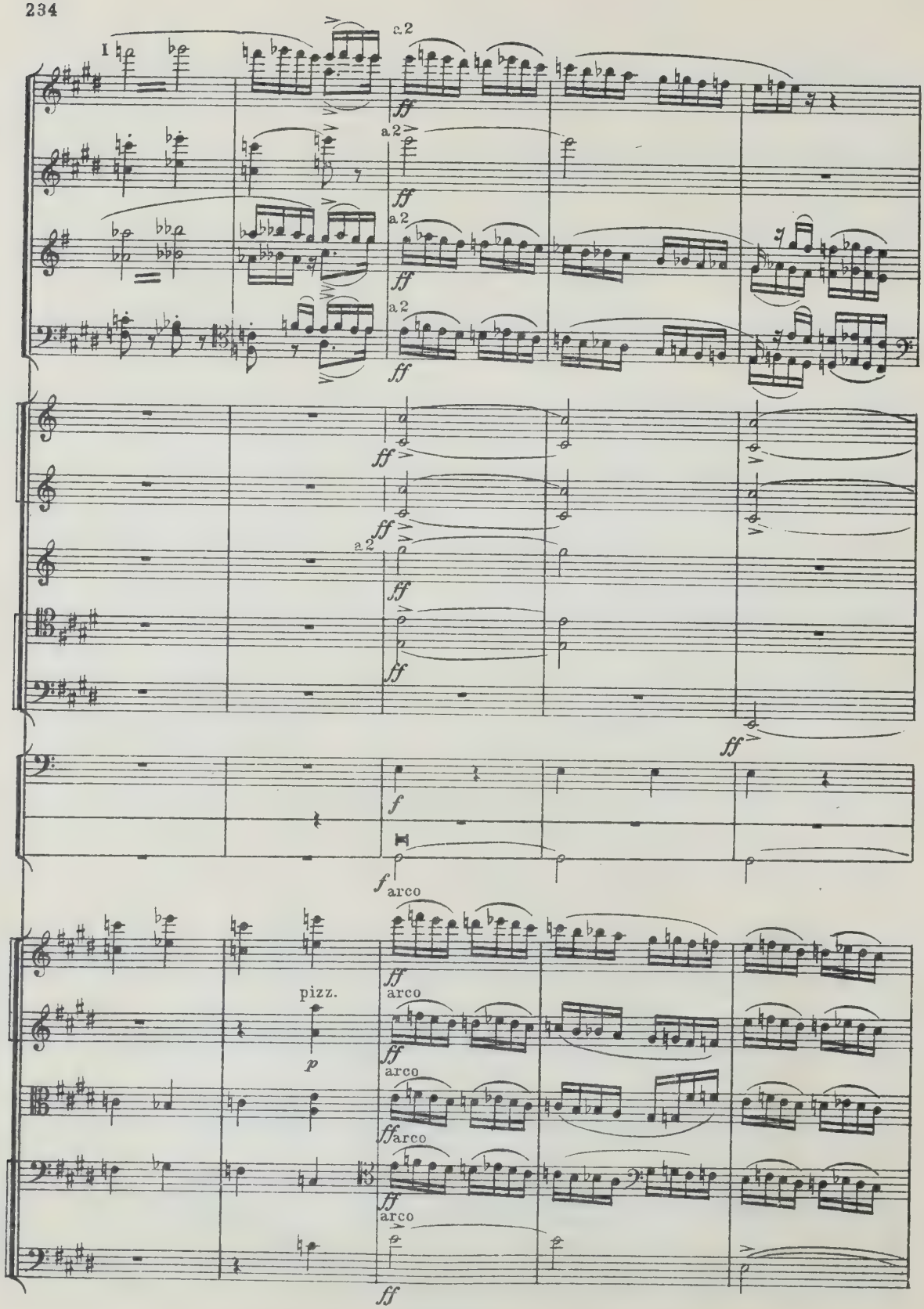

poco a poco cresc. e accelerando
p
poco a poco cresc. e accelerando
arco
p
arco
p
p
p

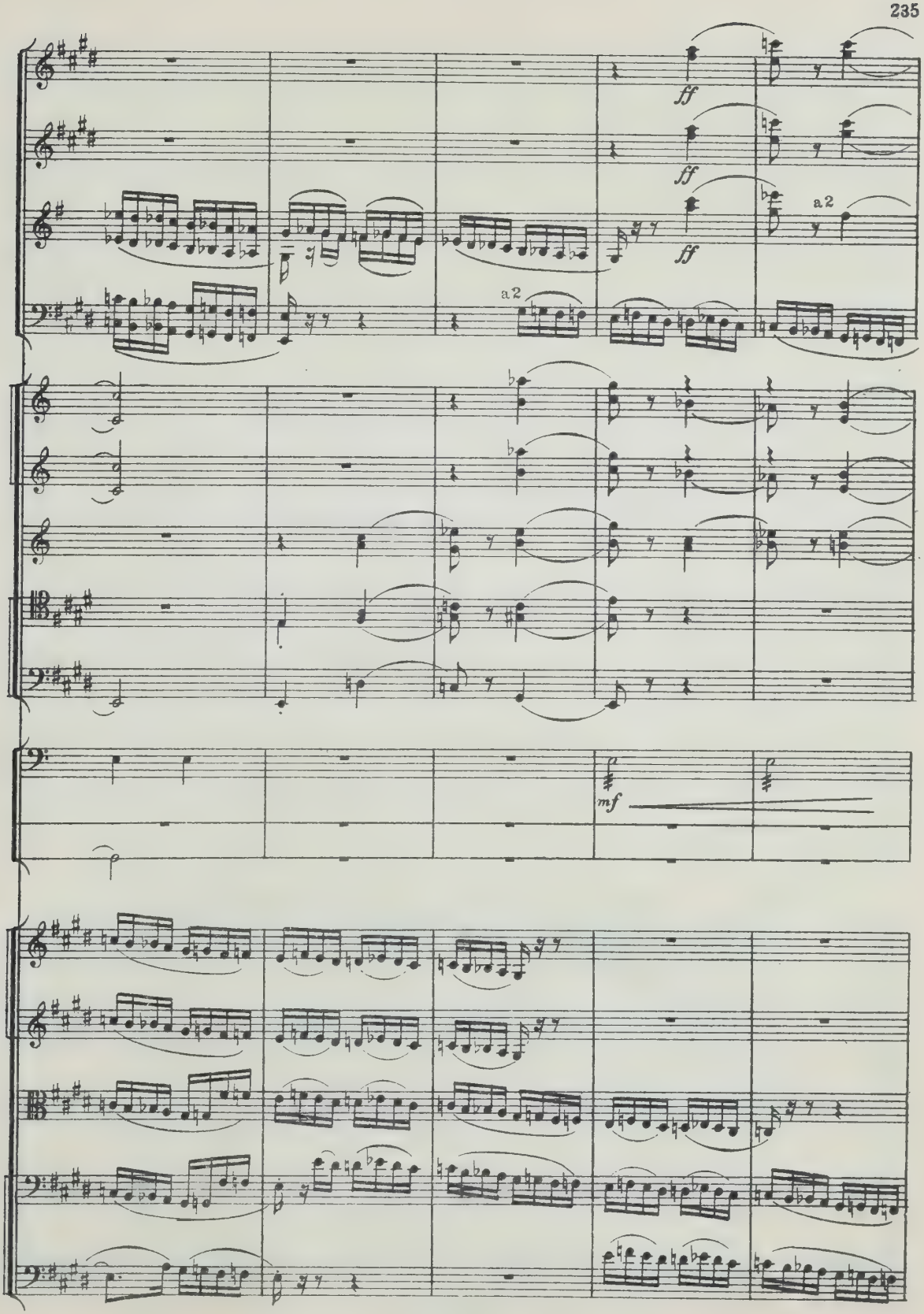

mf
I
p
mf
I
mf
p
arco
pizz.
mf
pizz.

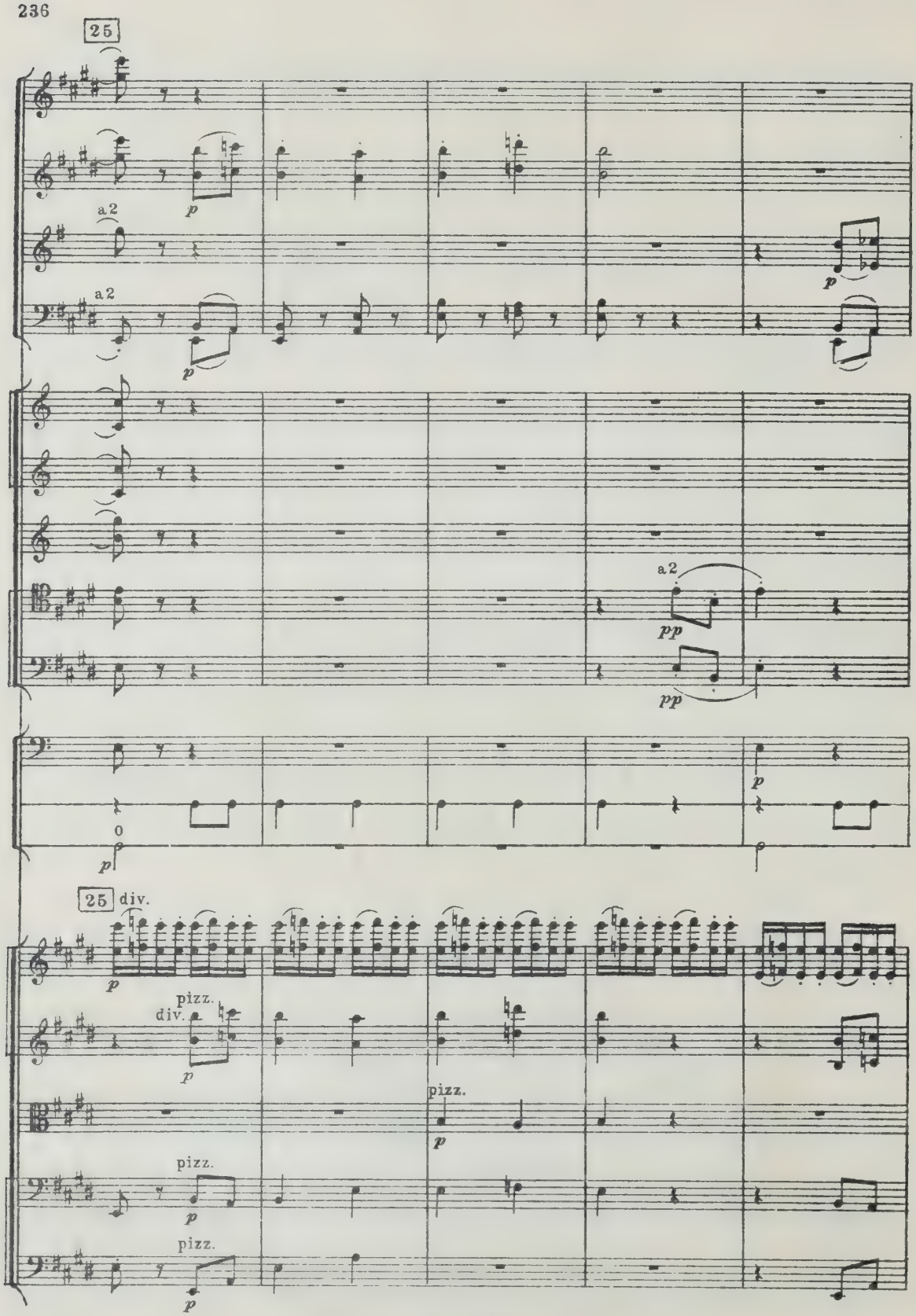

Più mosso 𝅗𝅥 = 84
a2
cresc.
ff
pp
f
arco
p

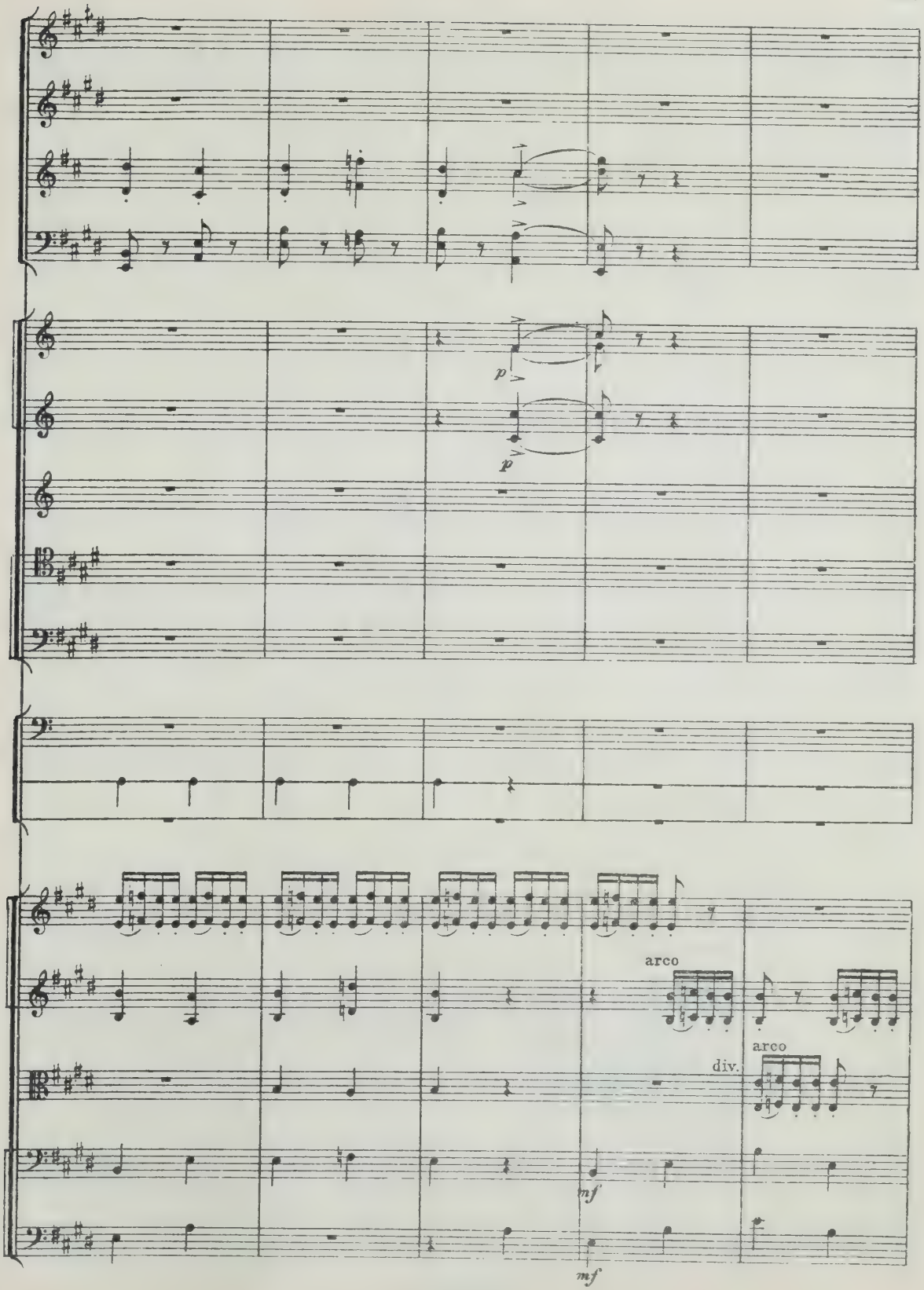

a2
a2
a2
I
I
ff

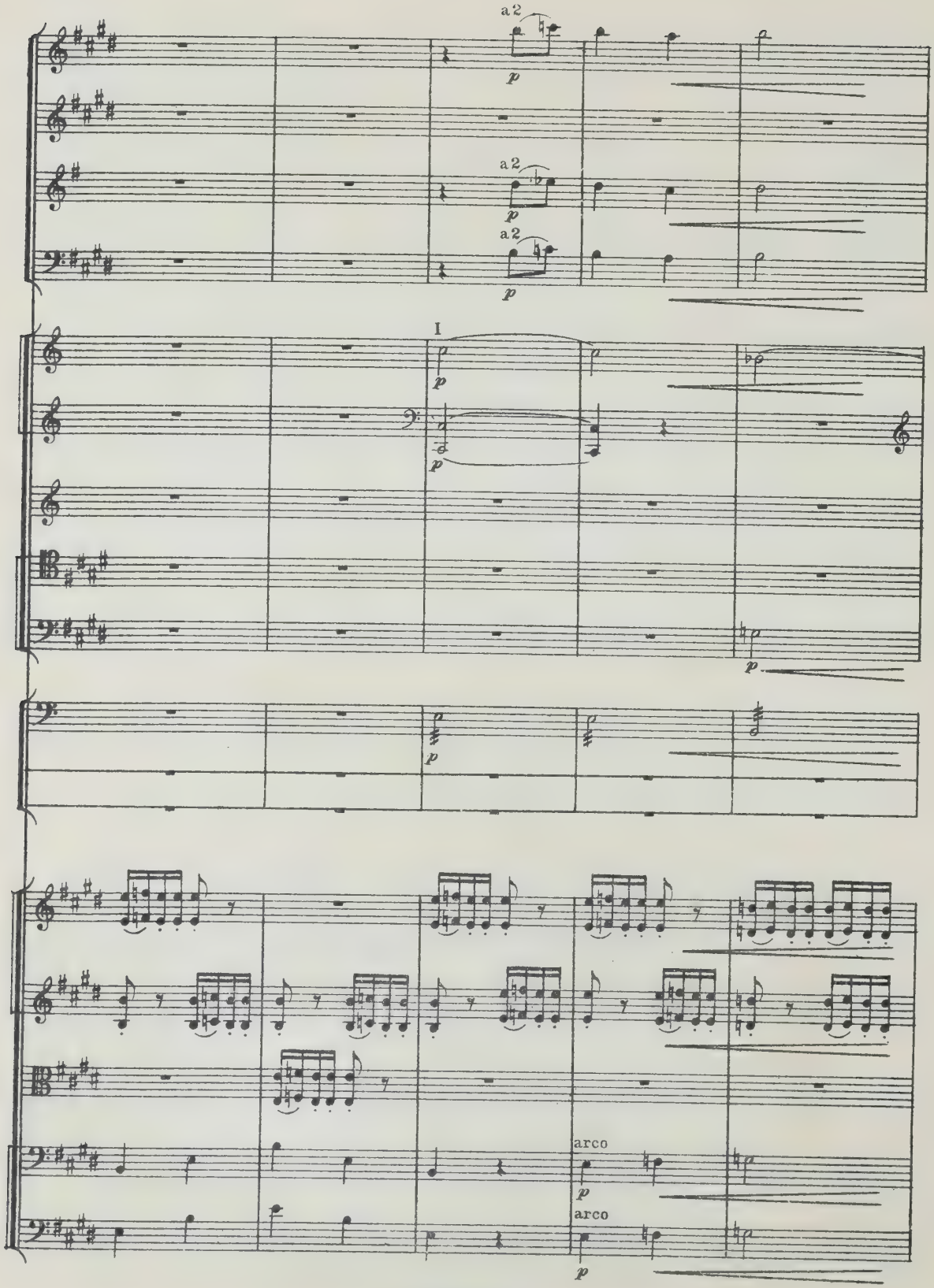

24
1
p
sf
0
div.
pizz.
pizz.

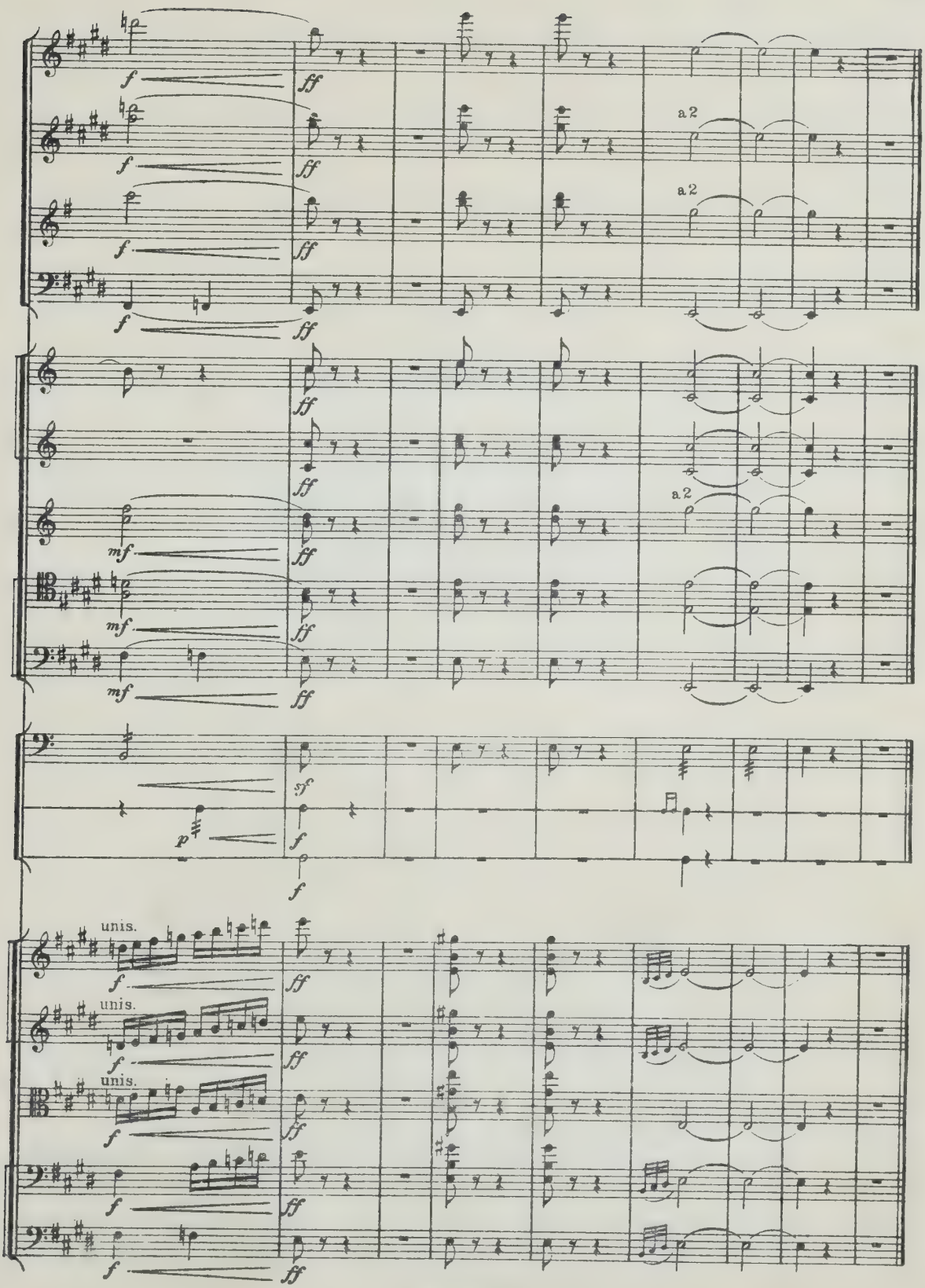

I
a2
ff
pizz.
p
arco
f


ff
ff
ff
a 2
a 2
mf


25
a2
p
a2
p
pp
pp
p
0
p
25 div.
p
pizz.
div.
p
pizz.
p
pizz.
p
pizz.
p


p
p
arco
arco
div.
mf
mf


a 2
p
a 2
p
a 2
p
1
p
p
p
p
p
arco
p
arco
p


a 2
a 2
a 2
unis.
unis.
unis.

А. ГЛАЗУНОВ
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